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AN EXPONENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE

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EDITOR:

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE Cincinnati *Medical Journal*, one of the brightest and most consistent of medical journals, not in the homeopathic fold, admits having had its confidence lacerated and badly damaged by a party signing himself as "Dr. H.," and nothing else, who, some time since, sent in for publication an article entitled "Can Celibacy be Excused?" Although anonymously sent in, its excellencies were of that nature that the editor, who is doubtless a better doctor and editor than a classical scholar, permitted it to go into his columns. A subsequent date brought from a distant reader, the information that the article was "lifted," in other words, stolen bodily from Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas*. The editor admits that the joke is on himself. This is a degree of infamy to which any editor of the day may be made a party. With the multifarious things that an active practitioner and editor must keep himself in touch with at the present day, it is absurd to expect him to be *au fait* on all the subjects of a forgotten literary age—a literature referred to now only in order to point the progress of such literature and no longer used as current matter for reading. The editor has not the time to read even one-hundredth part of the articles published in his current exchanges, and it would be no impossible thing to have him imposed upon with matter published in his own columns. We admire the rebuke which the editor of the journal quoted administers to the "Dr. H." And we yet further admire the man, who though a practical man in medicine, yet was sufficiently retentive of memory to pick out the source from which "Dr. H." selected his contribution. We think the laugh is on "Dr. H." Leastways he won't be quick to show his diminished head after the editorial lashing which he has received.

THE Miami Valley Homeopathic Medical Society had a successful meeting at Sidney, O., in November, over half hundred of physicians being in attendance. Among the principal guests were such well-known men as Dr. O. S. Runnels of Indianapolis; Dr. F. D. Holbrook of Chicago; and Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati. The only general paper which seems to have been presented—the programme having been designedly a surgical one—was by Dr. Runnels on "Intellectual Diversity," which is credited with such excellence that the local paper at Sidney published it in full.

The following officers were elected: Dr. W. A. Geohegan of Cincinnati, president; Dr. H. E. Palmer of Dayton, vice president; Dr. Frank Webster of Dayton, secretary, and Dr. William Webster of Dayton, treasurer.

Dr. Beebe and his charming helpmeet entertained the society at their residence with a delightful luncheon, at the conclusion of the intellectual diversity of the session. The society adjourned and departed to its several homes impressed with the conviction that the meeting was a most enjoyable one, not alone from the medical, but as well from the social viewpoint.

This is the oldest homeopathic society in Ohio, and will not rank back very far when compared with the other old standby societies of the school. It has had the good fortune to be uniformly presided over by homeopaths of strong convictions, and of men of reputation and ability.

* * *

SAID an eminent gynecologist, than whom we know of none more honest and genuine in his devotion to his specialty, and one for whom every general practitioner has a good word and a surgical case whenever the case is forthcoming, that he had cured diarrheas with surgical meas-

ures after the therapist had failed with his indicated remedies. To which another medical gentleman, of equal celebrity, though not a specialist, made reply, that Hahnemann taught that the cause, if any were visible, must first be removed, and then the treatment applied. That if the therapist failed to remove the cause, but hoped to cure a surgical case with a dynamic remedy, he was failing of his duty as a homeopath. Good point that, wasn't it? And it in no sense proved that surgery was the proper remedy for diarrhea, or that surgery was not being overdone in many quarters.

* * *

THE *Hahnemannian Advocate*, in its initial number, lies before us. It has a splendid analytical paper on ipecacuanha by Dr. Fornias, whose *International Brief* could not find sufficient financial foothold to be continued independently. Dr. Fornias' papers are worth the price alone of the year's subscription. Dr. Kent is promised with more of his original materia medica papers, though in this present number he does not appear, except by proxy through several of his students. Dr. Pierson, the editor, is very mild in his announcement of the disagreement between himself and the present owners of the *Medical Advance*; for this he is to be commended. There are very few of the editorial pen-pushers who would so calmly have accepted the situation. For the rest there is nothing new about the "make-up," the present number, even to the color of the wrapper, is the *Medical Advance*, with a new name. That is all.

* * *

THE retiring as well as the incoming secretaries of the Ohio State Society are out in a conjoined circular to bureau chairmen and members, calling attention to the new bureaus and the need for early and concerted action. It—this circular—very properly discusses the ten-minute rule in the reading of papers. If the secretaries, incoming and outgoing, had gone a little farther and recommended that the chairman have fewer papers, and that these be cast along some certain line, they would have added still more to the vigor of their remarks. Not many papers, but better ones. Not long papers but brainy ones. The paper, really, should be

but little more than the text, briefly elaborated; the discussion which should follow ought to the "big" thing. Do we hear a second?

* * *

THE Cleveland (morning) *Leader* has done this journal the twice-repeated compliment of quoting from its pages, the last time in an editorial in the Sunday issue, touching the prevalence of the surgical habit. We do not wish, however, to be cited as throwing our vote without qualification with the other writers and objectors to the prevalence of the surgical habit; we quarrel only with the many young men and women, who, believing that surgery, from the multiplicity of its teachings in the colleges, is the principal aim of medical life, at once rush into the surgical arena as soon as they are dismissed with the blessing of the consociated medical faculty in the shape of a Latin-worded diploma. Surgery is all right. And so is gynecology. But don't let the recent graduate get the impression from the manner of his three or four years' of study in your medical colleges, Mess. the professors, that the knife is invariably the first thing to put the hand to when called to a case. There we draw the line.

A NEW USE FOR GASOLINE.

THE police of Cleveland recently arrested several small boys, supposedly intoxicated with alcoholic liquors, but which, upon examination, proved to be gasoline inebriation; that is to say, these urchins—for they were naught but gutter gamins—had in some way discovered that inhaling the fumes of burning gasoline would make them drunk, so they began to pilfer the gasoline out of the street lamps in that outlying district which still tries to illuminate its dark streets with this medium, and burned it with the result stated.

A lady of our acquaintance, while cleaning some garment with gasoline, became so dizzy that she had to lie down, and did not regain her sober senses for more than hour afterward.

How shall the new form of pledge be worded? "All malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors of whatsoever form and name, and also all use of gasoline," etc.? Sir?

OUR PORTRAITS.



Wm. Loe Hermuth

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Fagopyrum IN RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.—

Dr. D. C. Perkins, in Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Society, 1895, says that on the muscular system the action of the remedy stands out in bold relief. There is stiffness and soreness of all the muscles of the neck, with pain, and a feeling as if the neck would hardly support the head. Pains extend from occiput to back of neck and are relieved by bending the head backward. There are dull pains in small of back, with stitching pains in the region of the kidneys. Pains with occasional sharp stitches extend from the arms to muscles of both sides of chest. Rheumatic pains in the shoulders of a dull aching character. Stinging and burning pains extend the whole length of fingers, aggravated by motion. Streaking pains pass through arms and legs with sharp pains extending to feet. Pains extend from hips to small of back and these also frequently run down to the feet. In the knees there is a dull pain and weakness, while deep in the limbs there is burning and stinging. There is numbness in the limbs, with dragging in the joints, especially right knee, hip, and elbow. Stooping to write causes constant severe pain through chest and in region of liver. This group of symptoms gives fagopyrum a striking individuality and establishes it in an uncontested position among the long list of remedies prescribed for rheumatic complaints.

Belladonna IN A CHARACTERISTIC SORE

THROAT.—Dr. Nancy T. Williams of Augusta, says: It was in the fall, when sore throats were prevalent, accompanied with throbbing headache, flushed face, aching through the whole body, back, and limbs, difficult swallowing, even empty swallowing was done with a great deal of effort, causing drawing of the muscles of the face and sides of the throat. These conditions I noticed came on toward evening so that the doctor must be sent for about dark. I had a chance to try my skill for the first time as a doctor. The next morning my patient was much better than she had ever been before in so short a time from one of the these attacks; as a reward two evenings after, through their recommendation, I was called to see a neighbor living

two doors away. The story told by this patient of her sufferings, represented a perfect duplicate of my former one, so belladonna was given. Much to my delight, the next morning the woman was so far relieved that she needed no more attention professionally.—Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc., 1895.

SOME PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.—Once a lady came into my office, said Dr. D. C. Perkins, before the Maine Hom. Med. Society recently, and said she was sick, but was unable to make any very accurate statement; finally she said she felt like a pulp mill. After a great deal of search I found, under nitric acid, a feeling as if there was a machine working in the abdomen, and I thought that came as near to it as anything I could find, so I gave it with good results. Another odd symptom was a lady who felt as though the abdomen was full of ice. That I found under calcarea.

Senecio Aureus IN ASCITES.—Dr. C. M. Foss of Dexter, Me., reports in Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc., 1895, that Della L., aged eighteen, no menses for fifteen months, chlorotic; dry, hacking cough, with quick pulse; any excitement increases them to 120 and higher, with headache, poor sleep, with constipation, abdomen gradually enlarging for the past year, can sit up about one-half of the time; after I had attended her for six months, I called counsel, who decided drawing off the fluid was the only chance; she was now as large as a woman at full term, I gave her senecio aureus 1 x dil., with rapid improvement of all the symptoms; she had no other remedy or potency then until cured; it has been over fifteen years and she remains well, the menses returned within a short time, with a rapid improvement of all of the attending symptoms.

Magnesia Carb. IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.—

Case I.—A. C. D., aged fifty, carpenter, complexion light, figure spare. Has suffered with facial neuralgia for years. At intervals of two or three weeks will have an attack, which usually lasts from three days to a week before there is any relief. Never could get relief from anything. Sharp pain shooting from left side of face, with head worse at night or from pressure or jar. Spig. 1 x did no good. Magn. carb. 2c, cured in one day, since which time he is never

without the remedy. When he feels the pain coming on a dose or two of the remedy cures it and there is no further trouble.

Case II.—R. B., aged twenty-two, blacksmith, complexion light, figure full. Has been subject to facial neuralgia for several years. Attacks are apt to come on after taking cold. Pain in left orbital region, shooting down into eye, face and back to occipital region, very severe. Pain begins in the morning, grows worse till noon, then subsides. No pain at night; rests well. Appetite good, bowels regular. Spigelia 1 x, or kali. bi. 3x, had usually promptly cured these attacks. Last April, however, he got no relief from either remedy. I gave him magn. carb. 2c, and he was well in twelve hours, and he has had no trouble since.—A. I. Harvey, M. D., in Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc., 1895.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

DENVER, COL., November 28, 1895.

Dear Doctor: I have a large number of what might correctly be called "Peculiar Symptoms," which a physician wants to know, and wants to know right away, and if you would like to have some of them for publication in THE HOMEOPATHIST, I will send them to you from time to time.

For instance:

Abdomen and calves, itching on the, when undressing: *cactus grand.*

Abdomen and chest, sweat only on the: *argentum met.*

Abdomen: As if sharp stones rubbed together in the a. on movement: *cocculus ind.*

Bending double aggravates the pains in the: *cocculus ind.*

Burning pain in the fauces, stomach, and abdomen: *antimonium tart.*

Child wants to have the a. uncovered; it relieves the nausea and vomiting: *tabacum.*

Cold to external touch: *mercurius.*

Crawling sensation in the abdomen: *palladium.*

Cutting across the a., better in the open air: *aloe soc.*

Cutting pains across the abdomen from right to left: *lycopodium.*

Distended in single parts: *aurum mur.*

Epileptic attacks originate in the abdomen: *bufo rana.*

Everything in the abdomen seems to drag downward: *allium sat., alumina.*

Feels as if it would burst on coughing: *anacardium orient.*

Feels as if the cough came from the abdomen: *conium mac.*

Feels as if sunken in when the patient lies upon the back: *aceticum acid.*

Gripping in the abdomen before, during, and after stools: *aloe soc.*

Gurgling in the a. as from fluid running out of a bottle: *gambogia.*

Is retracted: *cuprum acet.*

Or bladder: Feeling as of a ball rolling in the abdomen or bladder when turning over: *lachesis.*

Pains in the a., are better from leaning backward: *lac coninum.*

Sensation before stool as if the a. would burst: *arsenicum alb.*

Sensation of coldness in the abdomen: *æthusa, bovista, cocculus.*

Sensitive to the pressure of the bedclothes: *apis mell., lachesis.*

Sharp pains across the abdomen; has to double up: *actea rac.*

Shocks and jerks proceeding from the abdomen during sleep: *antimonium tart.*

Stinging in the abdomen during the menses: *apis mell.*

Very sensitive to a jar: *belladonna, coccus cacti.*

Abdominal: Breathing is entirely abdominal: *antimonium tart.*

Abdominal pains alternate with those in the chest: *æsculus hipp.*

Abstinence from any particular kind of food does not relieve the dyspepsia: *abies nigra.*

Abortion: Habitual tendency to abortion: *aletris far.*

Above downward, symptoms go from: *carbolic acid.*

Accumulation of fæces in the rectum causes no discomfort: *opium.*

Aching between the shoulder blades : *æsculus hipp.*, *ailanthus*.

Aching-burning in the region of the heart : *æsculus hipp.*

Aching in the eyeballs : *actea rac.*, *chelidonium*, *comocladia*.

Aching in the eyeballs, or in the temples extending to the eyes : *actea rac.*

Aching in the eyeballs on looking up or moving the eyes : *chelidonium maj.*

Aching in the forehead as from a bruise : *hepar sulphuris*, *calc.*

COLLEGE PLATFORM.

Cleveland Medical College.

IN the treatment of chronic constipation in women, I have secured very much better results from *nux vomica*, 30x, then from any lower attenuation. It acts like a different remedy in this attenuation.—*J. C. Wood.*

Remember, dilation of the heart frequently exists without any valvular disease. I have seen a heart which weighed two pounds, and yet the valves were perfect. The patient was unable to climb stairs without sitting down. Indeed, he declined to climb stairs. Overloading the stomach, insufficient sleep, anxiety, or anything which excites the heart's action beyond a reasonable limit, and continues to excite it for a long time, will produce this condition. You cannot have a functional disorder of the heart for many years without having it develop into an organic disease. In those cases, which are due to overstimulation, *nux vomica* is the remedy of prime importance, and must not be overlooked.—*G. J. Jones.*

I wish to warn you against the use of the so-called "cardiac stimulants." These consist of *veratrum*, *digitalis*, *cactus*, *aconite*, and similar remedies, and are given in large doses in cardiac disease. These remedies must be handled with caution where the heart is weak, and when the heart is diseased, it is absolutely dangerous to use them in these large doses. They will aggravate the trouble much more than they will help it. I never use any of these remedies below the 3x, but frequently use them higher.—*G. J. Jones.*

Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College.

Clinic.—Mrs. B., age thirty-six years, tall, slender, dark hair, blue eyes. Has had a "winter cough" for the last three winters. It began this fall about October 1, she having taken a severe cold at that time. The cough was at first dry, but became loose later, but the expectoration was scanty, of a tough white mucus, sometimes streaked with blood, and difficult to raise. It was worse in the morning on rising, at night on retiring, and in a warm room. She had chills, followed by sweat on every exertion, and was very weak. *Nat. sulph.* 30x, three doses, cured the case.

Mrs. M., age eighteen years, light hair, blue eyes, has not been well since she had the measles, two years ago. Has sharp pains through the lungs, with hacking cough, back-ache in lumbar region, pain in the right ovary, hectic flush on the cheeks, night sweats, and temperature of 99.7° F. Two doses *morbillinum d. m. m.*, one week apart, cured the case, every symptom having disappeared.

Dr. Hudson has begun a series of lectures on hypnotism that are being highly appreciated by the seniors.

Cal. phos. 6x is said to cure many cases of vomiting of pregnancy. It should be taken before getting up, and before meals.

Cocculus will cure many cases of sickness from riding on the cars.

Small pieces of codfish cured one case of persistent vomiting after chloroform, after many other things had failed.

It was suggested by one of the students, who had seen its successful use in seasickness while making the voyage to Europe.

MEDICAL BON-MOTS.

From Hering.

Homeopathy is to allopathy what man is to protoplasm.—*J. A. Tomhagen.*

Offensive foot sweat—*Sil.*, *bar-c.*, *nit. ac.*, *graph.*, *petrol.*, *zinc plb.*, *iod.*, *kreo.*—*Tomhagen.*

Decidedly blonde individuals—*Bor.*, *cyc.*, *cup.*, *puls.*, *brom.*, *sil.*, *thuj.*, *calc-c.*—*Tomhagen.*

Adapt the individuality of the drug to that of the patient.—*Tomhagen.*

Sometimes it is best to know what not to do.
—*H. C. Allen.*

When you have three or four characteristic symptoms of three or four remedies you may be sure it is none of those remedies, but generally psor.—*H. C. Allen.*

In vomiting of pregnancy, when psor. and lac-ac. fail, think of aletris.—*H. C. Allen.*

Tuberculinum will cure nearly every case of ringworm and barbers' itch.—*T. G. Roberts.*

A CASE OF PHLYCTENULAR KERATITIS:—Service of L. A. L. Day, M. D. Heeding. Miss J., age fifteen, sang. vit. ment. temperament.

November 12, 1895.—Aching in the eyes and lachrymation. Great photophobia < especially artificial light, < warm weather, > damp weather. Feet damp and cold toward evening. Sensation of a veil before the eyes. Post-nasal catarrh, tenacious mucus. Phlyctenule on cornea, surrounded by a deeply inflamed area extending into ocular and palpebral conjunctiva. Blood vessels greatly enlarged. R Kali-c. m. sac. lac.

Nov. 15.—Eye entirely well.

Remarks: No local medication was used, and only one dose of kali-carb. m. was administered, followed by sac. lac.

M. E. B.

PRIMULA OBCONICA POISONING CURED BY APIS MELLIFICA.

By ALFRED HEATH, M. D., F. L. S., London, England.

OCTOBER 21, 1895.—Sent for into the country to attend the Countess M., age thirty, who had been in bed *three weeks* suffering from intense inflammation of left eye, with considerable œdema of both upper and lower lids, with general and most intense redness of sclerotica, with great itching, photophobia, and lachrymation, eye closed, many red spots about the face, especially left side; great itching of spots about the body, much worse at night. Constitutional symptoms were very scanty menstruation, which was also extremely irregular, not appearing often for two or three months, then with considerable pain. She has one child, six years old. A short time ago had a great many boils about her head and face, mostly *left* side, some tenderness of left ovary. *Primula obconica* seems to affect more easily those who have had some previous illness, prob-

ably not properly cured, although before that illness the plant may not have affected them by contact. I noticed before seeing this lady, while waiting in her drawing room, some very grand plants in full bloom of the *primula obconica*, but did not associate them with the case until I saw the patient. She told me the allopath doctor attending her before I came had called it "nettle-rash"; another doctor from London, called in consultation, said it was "erythema,"—he could hardly have given it a better name,—and then she asked me what I thought it was. I said erythema was a good name, and, in some respects, it was like "nettle-rash," but that I should call it *primula rash*. I said I had noticed downstairs several fine plants of *primula obconica*. They were very lovely to look at, but bore a very evil reputation. In my opinion they were the exciting cause of her inflamed face and eye. "The *primula*!" her husband said. "You do not mean those plants have produced all this trouble? Why did not the doctors discover that was the cause?" I prescribed apis 30.

October 23.—Very much better. Inflammation, redness, and œdema gone, although eyes weak.

October 24.—Her husband reports that over thirty *primula* plants have been removed from the various rooms; he says "the change in the Countess is little less than miraculous, her skin having become almost normal, the white of the eye clear; the only thing noticeable is the peeling off of the skin. The light affects her eyes; attributable, perhaps, to a weakness produced by continual poulticing of the eyes previous to your happy visit. Yesterday, as the inflammation had subsided, the Countess took a walk for an hour, and the air seemed to revive her, and especially the eyes, in an extraordinary manner. The Countess asked the local doctor who had been in charge of the case if the *primula* could have been the cause of the trouble. He is now making inquiries, but with very little success. The Countess joins with me in thanking you for your remarkable cure."

October 26.—Patient came to London to see me, quite recovered. I asked her if she would mind having the *primula* applied to her arm, but if so to let someone else do it so that she did not

handle the plant. I could see that she, having had such a terrible experience, did not want to have anything more to do with it. Every night for three weeks she had been in torment, so I did not press the matter.

To-day, November 13, her ladyship called on me and informed me that ten days ago she went to her gardener and asked him to bring a plant to her, as she wished to *prove* whether the irritation could have been set up by the primula. The gardener said "he did not believe it was the plant that produced the trouble. Instead of having the leaves applied by someone else, she took them in her right hand and rubbed them on her left arm. The result was great irritation of the arm and of the *hand* holding the leaves, a bad night, and by the next day *great* swelling and redness of the left arm where the plant was applied, and the right hand. Her ladyship is now satisfied, and the gardener, on being shown the arm and hand, says "he is *quite convinced*." Another symptom mentioned to-day is that even the smell of the flowers now makes her feel faint.

TYPHOID FEVER: THE HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION.

MALCOLM G. VIOLET, M. D.

JOHNNY L., age six years, seen on the second day, in the evening, presented the following symptoms; pulse 150, temperature $105\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; constant delirium, wandering from one subject to another: bowels had not moved for three days; abdomen slightly tympanitic, face flushed; prescription, baptisia and ver. virides, alternate every hour. Next morning, pulse 140, temperature $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; bowels moved twice during the night, diarrhetic, tympanitis increased, delirium unabated, subsultus tendinum and carphologia marked; consultation with old school physicians called; prognosis unfavorable; the same evening symptoms unchanged, except temperature, which was $105\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Sitting by the bedside, I noticed the patient continually kicking off the bedclothes, and pulling up his night dress: on inquiry, found that he had done so from the first. Prescription: hyoscyamus. Next morning all symptoms abated, had slept some during the night; tem-

perature $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and although still mildly delirious, would answer questions rationally; remedy was continued, and patient steadily improved so that at the tenth day the pulse and the temperature were normal in the evening; temperature somewhat sub-normal in the morning. An uninterrupted recovery took place.

This was one of the bright spots, when after making a "routine" prescription for a disease and being at one's wit's end, you go back to the *homeopathic* prescription, prescribe for your patient, clinch another rivet in your faith in the law, and drive another nail in the coffin of empiricism.

WATKESHA, WIS

THE THERAPEUTICS OF DIARRHEA.*

By FRANK KRAFT, M. D., Cleveland, O.

WERE this some simple subject like Obstetrics, or Surgery, or "Gynopathy," or one in which the modern medical student is drilled every day from a dozen to twenty chairs, then there would be but little to say to this society, all such knowledge being a mere matter of course; for, in the present wonderful advances made in the great art of medicine, even the freshest of Freshmen knows full well how to hew off an offending limb, extirpate and unsex the fairer and sweeter, as well as the better half of human kind, turn and deliver a footling, or a handling, or a breechling, or do any or all of the many brilliant operations with which our colleges keep themselves in the public and professional eye, with numerous tables and statistical records; but when it comes to so commonplace a topic as therapeutics, homeopathic therapeutics, and above and beyond all that, the homeopathic therapeutics of diarrhea—base-born and insignificant diarrhea, which everybody knows how to cure in one time and two motions—when it comes to treating of this intestinal trouble, which is, perhaps, the most frequent of all diseases, and constitutes the largest contingent of infantile disorders—then the interest is lost, and it is difficult to arouse much enthusiasm to fill the chairs. Still, I take the ground, notwithstanding the apparent effort

*Read before the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, November 4, 1895.

of the colleges to convince to the contrary, that it is *materia medica* and therapeutics which makes the physician, and not his mechanical ability as an operator; and for that reason, I crave elbow room in which to swing my cat.

Before going further, I must take issue with a former lecturer when he stated that therapeutics of anything, under the homeopathic law, were so well known, that it was unnecessary to repeat them. The compliment was very pretty, but it doesn't hold true otherwise. No physician, who has been in practice a few years, has the time to study his books as he did just before he became a recent graduate, or for a few years thereafter; rust and dust gather not only upon his old note books and *materia medica* and practice text-books, but as well upon the knowledge which he has already gained. The human mind does not stand still; it either progresses or retrogresses. And he needs a frequent rubbing up or down to keep himself in line with the advancing profession of homeopathic medicine. One of the beneficent objects of any society is to keep its knowledge bright by constant attrition and friction, one idea against the other, one experience against the other experience. It does every physician good, no matter how far up the ladder he has climbed, to hear the virtues of belladonna, or of nux, or of pulsatilla frequently repeated and dwelt upon. If we came here only to hear new things, the society would long since have put up its shutters and taken down its sign. There are not enough new ideas to go half way round once.

But to resume. Of course, anybody can cure a cold, check a cough, and stop a diarrhea. These are among the easy lessons of a medical man. Possibly this is one reason why the teaching of therapeutics has no place in our medical colleges of to-day. Perhaps this is also the reason for the attendance here to-night. Fancy for a moment if the announcements in the papers and on the postal cards had been, instead of what it was, that Professor Borbor-ygmi of the Cosmopolis Academy of Surgeons would, this evening, describe his new method of cutting down on, and taking out and scraping the thoracic duct—just fancy how large a room it would have required to hold the assembling audience. But diarrhea, paugh!

I have no wish to belittle the nerve, and skill, and technique of the operative end of our conjoined profession. I know it requires all of these to do a successful operation, to abstract an obstreperous baby from an unyielding womb; but I say it has been sadly overdone, and it is becoming once more the fashion, since everybody issuing from the college is surgically and "gynopathically" bent, by reason of excess of tuition in that direction—I say it is once more being the proper thing to treat the human body from the standpoint of conserving its integrity by the milder and gentler means of medicine, rather than with the radical and ofttimes heroic measures.

Viewed under the definition of "all loose evacuations of the bowels," diarrhea would prove a subject interminable and illimitable, since every one of our five hundred and more remedies, proved and empiric, has a diarrhea attachment peculiar to itself; however, if we recall—the older practitioners of us—the homeopathic lessons we used to hear from the ORGANON, and kindred instruction, we can happily circumscribe the field, by treating the patient as a totality, valuing his diarrhea merely as a medical incident or accident, and not, even to help ourselves out of a hole, assume that a part (the diarrhea) is greater than the whole (the patient).

[Dr. Kraft at this point went into the minuter details of this disorder, cause, consistency, color, etc.]

It may be stated as a general rule, as an average condition, as a composite picture, that diarrhea is apt to attack:

Lean people rather than fat ones;
Tall people rather than short ones;
Narrow people rather than broad ones;
Long-headed people rather than broad-headed;
Long-nosed rather than stub-nosed;
Blue-eyed rather than dark-eyed;
Blue-faced rather than red-faced;
Light-haired rather than dark-haired;
Light-complexioned rather than brunettes;
Vegetarians rather than the carnivorii;
Stimulant-users rather than temperates;
Beer-drinkers rather than whisky-takers;
Tea-drinkers rather than coffee-drinkers;

Water-drinkers rather than milk-drinkers ;
Tobacco-chewers rather than tobacco-smokers ;

Children rather than adults ;
Old age rather than middle age ;
Cold-blooded rather than amorous ;
Unmarried rather than the wedded ;
Bottle-fed babies rather than breast-fed ;
Girls rather than boys ;
Men rather than women ;
Old maids rather than married women ;
Childless women rather than childbearing ;
Stingy rather than the generous ;
Weak rather than the strong ;
Bloodless rather than the bloody ;
Active rather than the sedentary ;
Country-folks rather than city people ;
Salt-eaters rather than spice-users ;
Walkers rather than riders ;
Talkers rather than writers ;
Lung-sick rather than heart weak ;
Stomach-trouble rather than kidney lesion ;
Traveling by water rather than on land ;
Traveling on land rather than by train.

REMEDIES.

Every remedy in our books is good in diarrhea—when indicated. I shall, however, select only those most prominently allied to this subject, those best proved and verified, and dispose of even these few as rapidly as consistent with intelligibility.

Acetic acid is to be remembered in phthisis, typhus, and ascitic states. Intense thirst, and water does not seem to distress or disagree no matter how large the quantity taken. Feet and legs swollen. Skin waxy. Look out for apis and apocynum.

Aconite in the beginning of all fevers—when indicated. Green stool like chopped spinach. Hot days and cool nights. After getting wet. Exposed to cold draughts. Anguish, thirst, fear. Eye-brows elevated. Heart remedy, then the face contains a shade of blue, with lips blackish, cold limbs, and blue nails. When mercury is indicated in dysentery, but does not relieve, give a dose or two of aconite.

Æthusa cynapium—fool's parsley—is my sheet-anchor in cholera infantum. Smear-case vomit and stools. Child vomits and purges

curdled milk which takes on the form of pieces of chalk, or candles, or clay-pipe stems, or great masses of clabber. Child is thirsty and hungry. Thumbs clenched inside of fists, eyes turned down ; pupils dilated and fixed. Locked-jaw. Intolerance of milk. Follow with *psorinum* or sulphur.

Aloes. Uncertain sphinctre ani. In doubt whether stool or flatus. Jelly stool—a quivering mass and hot. Involuntary. Feels like a plug wedged in perineum. Drives out of bed early in morning. Begins before seven and stops before eleven. Worse after getting angry, somewhat like *colocynth*. Insatiable craving for apples. Horrible colic. Of good use in chronic diarrhea.

Alumnia for bottle-fed babies. Eating potatoes makes him worse. So do all starchy foods. Lead-poisoning. Look out for people using hair-dyes. No meat wanted. Wants chalk, clay pipes, charcoal, dry rice, dirt, clean white rags to chew and eat.

Antimonium tart. is to be remembered in small-pox, and diarrheas from all eruptive fevers. Is easily confused with *veratrum album*.

Apis has the tomato sauce stool ; smells like carrion. Dry, hot, waxy puffed-up, pink-edged skin. Dry tongue, but no thirst. Edema in feet and genitalia. Back of head hot, is boring it into pillow. Least touch of abdomen causes screaming.

Argentum nitricum. The primiparic papa brings the nursing wife a box of fine candies ; very soon thereafter the baby has a grass green stool, expelled with great force and with much spluttering. Ordinarily the stool resembles green flakes or blades of grass swimming on the surface of the fluid mass. Stool turns green on the diaper. Remember this remedy in too much sugar and candy eating.

Arnica. Foul, rotten egg stools. After mechanical injuries ; in typhoid fever and other forms of low fever. Head hot and red, extremities cold. Whole body feels sore and bruised with blue spots here and there. Complains of husks and corn-cobs in his mattress.

Arsenicum. What can be said of this remedy that every homeopathic medical man does not already know, and has not always known ? It is as common in loose discharges of the bowels as

aconite is in the beginning of all fevers with some physicians. It has been badly routinized but still continues a remedy of the first magnitude. Cholera morbus could hardly be approached without the aid of our good friend arsenicum. It is, also, one of the cholera quartette—C. V. A. C. (Camphor, veratrum album, arsenicum, and cuprum.) Sudden prostration out of all proportion to the duration of the illness is a leading line. Emptying the digestive tube simultaneously from both ends is another factor not to be forgotten. Then it has that midnight aggravation about one o'clock, with the eloquent restlessness and peculiar thirst. Even when so weak that the body cannot throw itself from one side of the bed to the other, the arms or the hands or the fingers will still indicate the characteristic uneasiness and innate desire to move. This patient is on fire internally; the discharges are burning and so he craves cold things, iced-water, iced-cream, cold food; but this will not remain in peace very long, for as soon as they get well warmed up, back they come. From time immemorial this remedy has given medical men the nearest approach to the death-mask in life, namely—the Hippocratic face. It has rapid swelling of face and legs. Color of face is colorless. Diarrhea may and does come on from suppression and eruptions, either singly or in mass—arsenicum being a good working member in all skin troubles and abundantly used and as frequently abused. It is the “clay”-eaters’ remedy. It belongs to the belle of the ball who has that wonderfully white complexion, but lacks that one touch of the rose here and there indicative of health. It is a waxy, sodden face, swelled out and puffed up; but a nearer examination of the eyes shows the unmistakable line between the youthful face and the old eyes. When the arsenic eaters eventually “break,” and, indeed, even before they begin to turn, the color and feel of the skin is very much like that on the belly of a frog. Several large books could be easily written on arsenicum alone and continue as interesting as a story of Sherlock Holmes from beginning to end. In my own practice, for arsenicum diarrhea, as for that matter for all diarrheas, I prefer the general condition and concomitants to the stool itself.

(To be concluded.)

THE ANN ARBOR REHABILITATION.

THE Ann Arbor School is said to have thirty students. But at this point the wires broke, and we know nothing more. Ah, if a MacLachlan or a Wood, or—yes, we will hazard the unfortunate propinquity of names—even if the much objurgated Obetz had had something to say at Ann Arbor, there would not be the clannish desire to smother every sign of returning life on the part of the new faculty. The *North American Journal* makes a center-shot when it wants to know if this—the rehabilitation of the school, as now rehabilitated, and in the place where the rehabilitation is going on—if this is all that came of that forensic display of fireworks during the last session of the Michigan Legislature, with its mandatory law removing the school to Detroit? What is the matter up there, anyway? Are all the new professors carpet-bag professors, preaching and lecturing at Ann Arbor at so much a month, so many hours a week, with so much or so little homeopathy, and between times, holding on to their opulent practices at their homes in distant cities and states? If so, they must all be carrying railroad accident insurance policies. We have not heard that any of the other neighboring, nor yet the distant schools, have found any special drafts made upon their classes by the rejuvenated, and rehabilitated, and reconstructed school at Ann Arbor. In fact, we heard one eminent professor—who is a genuine professor, too—say that he didn't know that the Ann Arbor school had any effect, one way or the other, upon the students of any of the schools at any time. Think of that, please. Homeopathy is, indeed, a sturdy plant, to live amid such noisome surroundings.

THE SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE this present issue shall be in the hands of the readers, that flourishing and vigorous rival of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, will have holden its twelfth annual session at St. Louis, with every accessory of a successful and happy as well as instructive meeting. There are a good many homeopaths

in St. Louis who do not come out of the retirement and gloom of their offices save on gala occasions, such as this must have been; but when they do come, they come with the whole heart, and filled purse, and loaded paper. The programme, which lies before us as we take our pen in hand to write these few lines, contains a green and gold seal on the cover page, and a finely executed engraving giving all the officers' pictures on the frontispiece page. The programme is filled with the names of men and women already familiar to the reading profession as stalwarts in homeopathic medicine. The titles of the papers are mouth-filling, and there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone familiar with the authors of the said papers, that the subject treated of will be handled in a No. 1 style. It is our lasting regret that business could not be so arranged, as to permit of our absence for a few days at St. Louis during this holiday occasion. But in the North, our work begins to begin about the beginning of November, and, bearing in mind the long democratic famine, it would not be the part of prudence to desert the post just as the new republican victory is turning the gold reserve, or a part thereof, into our hands. St. Louis is a wonderfully hospitable town, when its citizens are properly waked up, and we think that, under the stirring of Drs. Richardson, and Gutherz, and McElwee, and Parsons, *pere et fils*, Campbell, Foulon, Schott, and ever so many other good "*men*" and true—that there will be no dearth of hospitality, and that the meetings will close, and its active participants disperse, feeling that it was good to have been there, and hoping for many returns of the occasion.

THE DUNHAM HOUSE-WARMING.

FROM current daily papers, we learn that the opening ceremonies of the building of the new Dunham Medical College of Chicago was a most enjoyable occasion. *En passant* it may be said that, in whatever else this corporation may be lacking, it has not ceased to be steadily at work from the first moment of its severance from its parental stem, and has not yet ceased its labors. It has certainly stepped out of the domain of newspaper colleges. The pictures of this new edifice, built for the Dunham College

corporation, show forth a substantial structure, and its interior, as described by our special correspondent, is in line with the latest and most approved of medical college architecture. It is furnished with all modern medical appliances, and seemingly has no occasion for regretting its recent divorce proceedings. Somebody in that faculty seems gifted with unusual push and energy—or, is it two somebodies?

The newspaper account represents that Dr. William E. Quine, member of the State Board of Health, and president of the faculty of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons (old school) addressed the friends of Dunham in the Cook County Hospital upon the theme, "Why am I not a Hahnemannian?" This was a witty oration that held undivided attention for over an hour. Frequent laughter scored his pictures of the old-time, discarded extremes of therapeutical theory and practice. He said that, according to Dr. William E. Hale of Chicago, there were only about eight simon pure Hahnemannian homeopaths in Chicago to-day, despite the presence here of twenty per cent. of the homeopaths of all the world. The speaker arraigned vigorously what he termed "sham homeopathy"; that was only a name, too often clung to as a trademark merely. Extensive quotations from homeopathic writers were adduced as proofs of drifting and creedlessness. The make-believe homeopath was a bird of prey, pecking at both sides and plundering both.

Dr. Quine said further in substance, introducing what was in reality a notable eulogy of homeopathy:

"Where are all the old schools? All gone. Each has contributed something of value, perhaps, and yet, can you not read the writing on the wall? Homeopathy has unquestionably done a noble work. Introducing a revolution that has exterminated bleeding, purging, vomiting, salivating, and the like torture of the wretched dying. Hahnemann banished the lance. He demonstrated that the sick could get well without any medicine at all. He promoted the philosophical study of disease. He taught the prudence of small doses and the accuracies of medication. Who else has done as much as this for therapeutics? In spite of his absurdities and rancorous abuse, Hahnemann wrought a

great and good work in the transition period of the Napoleonic wars. But his self-styled disciples at once began to repudiate his most distinctive theories.

"The allopath to-day has no theory for every case. He welcomed all light, and is free to practice medicine as he pleases, subject only to the law of the land. If you believe in similars or contraries, no matter. Walk right in. The attitude of the old school toward the new school is often misunderstood. There is broad toleration, as set forth with authority by the National Medical Society."

Dr. Howard Crutcher, registrar of the Dunham, in the opening exercises, which took place in the Cook County Hospital Theater, no single room of the new building being of sufficient capacity to hold the throng, said that around this hospital are gathered the many medical colleges which are too well known to require mention here. These institutions, while united in many things, differ in some things. It is the differences that bring us here to-night. We come as medical practitioners who recognize our vital differences, yet who sincerely respect those with whom we do not agree.

This gathering is a tribute to professional honesty and professional politeness.

The Dunham Medical College believes that no honest cause has anything to lose by candid investigation; that time will inevitably clear away error; that in the nature of things, science must pass final judgment upon all medical theories and opinions; that the evolution of truth is both constructive and destructive. It believes what it teaches, and teaches what it honestly believes, and it accords to others what, in justice, it asks for itself.

Following the closing of the formal exercises, an adjournment was taken to Dearborn College, where all partook of an elaborate lunch, where, between the coffee—it *was* coffee, we infer—and the nuts, a number of toasts were drank and responded to by Drs. Crutcher, Fahnestock, Bayard Holmes, Lydston, and Pierson; and all went merry as a marriage bell.

MEDICAL TEACHING AND THE CENTENNIAL.

DR. T. C. DUNCAN.

THERE is a disease that needs a prescription or an operation. Possibly it was inherited from the old school, who have called the home-

opaths first insane and then, recently, quacks, frauds, etc. This same disease of fault-finding crops out in our own ranks. Let a new physician settle down beside an old one. He is "young" and "inexperienced," if he is called out of church, or drives a good horse, that is for "advertising purposes," etc., etc.

A new college must also pass under fire. It is "young," has "few students," its "purposes are thin (?)," its faculty is "too large," use the college for "advertising purposes," it "uses names to bolster it up," etc., etc., etc.

The undercurrent of all this is the mental infirmity called jealousy. What is the remedy, Mr. Editor? Shall we consent to the putting up of a fence so high, by medical law, that the crops of new M. D.'s will be limited! That is the drift. The law of "survival of the fittest" is not supposed to apply here. Does it? Look over the field of medical journalism for the past decade. Do not the wrecks prove it? Look at the medical colleges. There are a few large ones that keep abreast of the times, and "attract" students. Why has the list of students of the National of Chicago doubled each year for the last three years—as can be proved from its books? Its faculty are not pushing themselves to the front in every medical journal with cases and operations, as they should, perhaps. Neither does it send delegates to all of the medical societies to try to capture the profession and keep up a college contention. It strives to attend strictly to business.

As to the valued professors of this college, it is presumed that they all teach at least all that they learned at their alma maters—whose faculties include of course the brightest minds in the profession. Students who have been to other medical institutions of learning say, that the National faculty as a whole is at least equal to any they have heard in America or Europe. Of course that may be flattery. I know this, however, that there is a strong rivalry among the various teachers to convince the classes that their particular chair is the most important, I also know that this college is far ahead of the one I graduated from over a quarter a century ago. The course then was one repeated twice. On two courses, seventy-five per cent. of all physicians of to-day of all schools graduated;

now we have three, and plan four annual graded courses of college instruction with preparatory courses. It takes a large faculty of busy physicians to lecture to three classes at the same time for six hours a day for six days a week and for six months. The days of small faculties are past. The National occupies a double four-story building, and every room with college and hospital. In the latter is a unique case of skin-grafting where 103 pieces of skin were contributed by friends to cover the denuded surface.

Does the National crowd any other medical college? It should not if the friends of the other colleges do their duty. I believe that I understand the needs of the country, and am persuaded that if all of our medical colleges turned out each three hundred graduates a year, that the demands of the world for homeopathic physicians would still exceed the supply.

I will give you another problem, Mr. Editor. Why does not every earnest homeopathic physician send to his favorite college one student each year? If there was less fault-finding and more work for "the good of the cause," it would at least be better for the medical press. I presume that if "Truth" was known, a poor homeopath and chronic kicker would be uncovered.

This is the coming centennial year of the greatest discovery in medicine. Let us celebrate it by each physician selecting the most prominent young man or woman to be a "centennial" student. As a monument to scientific Hahnemann they should be well educated, and especially in the sciences. So mote it be.

Correspondence.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

It is essential, for the promulgation of true homeopathy, that there should be at least one college in Chicago, financially strong, well located, amicably governed, and tutored by loyal homeopaths. A college that will stand. Dunham Medical College is all this.

The fact that "one wise in his own conceit" remains with Dunham's only competitor argues strongly that their fatal split will come. But they are competitors only in the kind of homeopathy taught, in which they are, nevertheless,

behind, for they have at least one black sheep in their flock while Dunham has none.

On the score of juvenility of instructors, "Truth" should count again, for Dunham is in the lead and has left the slough behind.

Read carefully the laws regulating the recognition of colleges and see where Dunham stands.

It possesses a building, well-located (across the street from the great public hospital of Chicago, to whose clinics Dunham students have admission), well-lighted, finely arranged, and properly heated and ventilated; a building pronounced by all who have inspected it as the most suitable in every respect for its purpose of any in the United States.

It possesses proper facilities; its laboratories, dispensary, library, and dissecting rooms contain the latest and best of materials and instruments in abundance.

It possesses proper instructors, whose lectures cover a curriculum from which nothing is omitted that can in any way help to make skillful practitioners.

And chiefly, Dunham possesses and professes the true light and shines before all.

When the Board of Health has made its inspection, this college will be recognized, not as having complied with the minimum requirements of the law, but as fitted in every respect to properly instruct its students in curing disease and to grant diplomas which will entitle them to all the honors and privileges which the degree of M. D. confers.

No, Dunham Medical College will not die young. It is a sound, healthy infant, and will outlive its detractors.

JUSTICE.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

In your issue of November 15, 1895, appears a letter signed "Truth," which contains some very evident falsehoods.

The absurd statement that the faculty of the Dunham Medical College is largely made up of "babes in medicine," "recent graduates," etc., is best answered by a statement of the facts.

The full professors of the Dunham Medical College are Hoyne, Pease, Smiley, Cheeseman, Fowler, Sawyer, Pierson, Allen, King, Barrows, Taft, Lockwood, Jacobi, Fahnestock, Fairbanks, Crutcher, and Eaton. On the average they have

practiced medicine over fifteen years, and the youngest man in the list was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1891. Not one of our faculty was graduated from the institution named by your correspondent.

There are some other statements in the letter referred to that are as false as they are malicious, but it is unnecessary to pursue the matter further after giving the facts already set forth.

Let us go in for splendid equipment, rich clinics, better teaching, and the general improvement of our healing art.

Yours truly,

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

TOULON, ILL., December 7, 1895.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

Dear Doctor : In your last number, on page 365, reference is made, presumably on the authority of Dr. L. C. McElwee, to the preparation of lachesis by Dr. C. Hering. We are told one drop of the poison was procured in 1856, and that from it potencies were prepared by dilution in oil. I am at a loss to know how or where this statement originated, but I do know it to be at variance with the facts.

In *Archiv*, volume x, second part (1831), Dr. Stapf publishes a letter from Dr. C. Hering, dated at Paramaribo (Surinam), which contains a most interesting and minute account concerning the reception of the snake, the extraction of the poison, and its preparation for medicinal use.

Briefly stated, the story runs thus : At noon, July 28, 1828, a specimen (ten feet in length) of lachesis trig. was received from the hunter who had nearly killed the snake, by breaking his neck. The poison was expressed from the poison fangs in small drops, these were received upon little heaps of milk sugar, upon strips of paper. Each ten drops were immediately triturated with one hundred grains of milk sugar, and from this one-tenth further triturations were made. Preparations in alcohol were also made, but none in oil. The whole number of drops obtained is not stated.

As far as known no new supply of this serpent poison has since been obtained, and all our supplies come from this one source.

DR. T. BACMEISTER.

Globules.

—J. H. Bell (Hom. Dept., Ann Arbor) says that a member of the senior class, Mr. W. F. Holmes, is one of the leading players in the University Eleven (football). He comes from the Boston University School of Medicine.

—The following physicians have recently visited the Ann Harbor homeopathic school : Dr. C. D. Pullen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; Dr. J. A. Lenfesty, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Dr. W. E. Foster, Wayne, Mich.; Dr. J. D. Bates, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Dr. Dixie of Tremont, O.

—Dr. W. J. Hawkes has been ill for a few days.

—Dr. E. M. Halliday, '95, has succeeded the late Dr. Chas. J. Watts, '93, at 871 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher has returned from a three weeks sojourn in the north and east.

—Dr. Alma Brocher, '95, has unfurled her banner at Lincoln, Ill. Long may it wave !

—J. H. Allen, M. D., delivered the first of a course of lectures on rheumatism, Wednesday the 13th, in Hering. He was cordially welcomed.

—Dr. J. M. Lee of Rochester, N. Y., appeared before the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, on the evening of November 18, 1895, and repeated, by request, his lecture on Surgery of the Kidneys. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted him.

—Another homeopathic physician is known who was asked by the Ann Arbor authorities to accept of a chair, but who declined unless he could live in Detroit. How many others were asked and declined for the same reason ? And yet it seems that the present faculty is, after all, mostly constituted in that way. Parmalee continues a resident of and practitioner in Toledo, Hinsdale the same as to Cleveland ; Copeland and Le Seure remain in Detroit ; and Long at Ionia. Is professorial timber so scarce, or is the profession dubious about the permanency of the place, and so leaves a door open for a possible retreat ? Looks odd, nevertheless, to have what might be properly called a carpet-bag faculty.

—The Committee of Arrangements for the International Homeopathic Congress, to be held in London, Eng., July 13-18, 1896, are energetically at work, and will soon issue a circular giving full information concerning steamer rates, etc. Secretary W. A. Dewey says that a steamer may be chartered, and by judicious management make it cheaper to go to England than to stay at home.

—It is pleasant to know that Dewey's "Essentials of Materia Medica" are being translated into

German by Dr. Puhlmann, editor of the *Populäre Zeitschrift*.

—The *Medical Century* gives notice of the establishment of a *New York Department*, in charge of Dr. J. Perry Seward, at No. 113 West Eighty-fifth Street.

—Dr. Fisher's "Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery" is promised for a very early date. Troubles and miscalculations in the printing office have delayed the appearance of the book. Be prepared for a genuine surprise.

—Dr. W. W. Van Baun, editor of the *Hahnemannian*, was recently elected president of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Society. An excellent selection of an excellent man.

—Wanted.—A new or second hand Swain's *Materia Medica*, with provings of morbid products. GEO. H. PETERS, M. D., Peekskill, N. Y.

—Dr. Anetta Bennett, formerly of Park Ridge, Ill., has gone to her old home, Norway, Me., Dr. Bennett's successor is Dr. F. S. Aby of Norwood Park, Chicago. Dr. Aby will continue to reside at Norwood Park, and will have office hours in Park Ridge.

—Anyone wishing to purchase a country practice of \$2000.00, at a very low figure, should address Lock Box 45, Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. A great chance for a good homeopathist.

—The Gross & Delbridge Company of Chicago will about the 15th of January remove to their new store at 95 and 97 Wabash Avenue, Southwest Corner of Washington Street. This will be a handsome store, large, roomy, well-lighted, solid mahogany furniture, tile floors, and every convenience necessary to carry on the constantly augmenting business of this old but progressive homeopathic pharmaceutical firm.

—Dr. Longbill—Is the boy costive?

Father of Sick Boy—Costive? Vell, I should say so? Dat poy has cost me over ein hundred dollars already!

—Through the kindness of Dr. Cora M. Johnson, secretary, we are in receipt of the transactions of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Maine Homeopathic Medical Society held at Augusta, June 4, 1895. These transactions contain a number of excellent papers on materia medica topics and one or two equally good papers on surgical topics. One of the contributors aims a rather savage blow at Dr. Cocke of Boston, and at Boston in general. The Institute's great and generous friend, Dr. Nancy T. Williams, gives a paper on belladonna which is good and very readable. One of the speakers refers to the "late Wm. Owens, Sr., of Cincinnati." Why? Father Owens is still with us at last accounts, hale and hearty, and strong in the true faith. It was his son who met the untimely

fate. Taken as a whole the Maine Society is to be congratulated on its good work, and upon the fine publication which it has sent out.

—It is difficult to predict the future work in the magazine field. No one would have conceived, ten years ago, that a thirty-five-cent magazine would ever contemplate the use of the expensive lithographic processes in printing. But a ten-cent magazine has put in a large and complete lithographic plant with the avowed purpose of furnishing a certain amount of color-work, every month. The first result is the reproduction of a water color, drawn by Rossi for *The Cosmopolitan*, and redrawn upon stone by *The Cosmopolitan* lithographic artists, and printed upon *The Cosmopolitan* lithographic presses. Work upon even a more extended scale is promised for the January number.

—G. W. Hopkins is our correspondent for the Cleveland Medical College.

—A letter from Dr. Policarpo Diaz, of Guajuato, Mexico, to Scott & Bowne, says that in 1889 he purchased twenty bottles of Scott's Emulsion. At the time he was "suffering from a terrible attack of tuberculosis." He says he does not now have the slightest symptom of that disease, and is in the best of health. He adds that at the time of writing, April, 1895, he has one of these twenty bottles on hand; and "although enough time has certainly elapsed for the emulsion to separate, yet it is in perfect and unchanged condition."

—The subject of sickroom hygiene always appeals to the general practitioner, so the following from an article by Dr. Robert G. Sievers of Louisville will be of interest to many of our readers:

The preparation known as "Platt's Chlorides" I have come to consider a classic article for use in dispelling the odor that permeates the sick-room of patients with protracted illness.

It seems to have an ozonizing influence on the air of the sick-room, and does not depend for its efficacy in displacing one odor with another. It simply gives the heavy air the feel that comes to one on opening a window on a balmy spring morning.

I like to use it (judiciously diluted) for sponging the hot feverish skin of sick infants, especially those suffering from exanthemata.

It would seem, too, that the manufacturer does not wish to get rich on a monopoly, for its cost places it within the reach of all.

The American Homeopathist.

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New York.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



W. M. L. FISKE, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN editorial in the *Medical Century* some several issues since, and a recent admonition from the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy*, concerning the duty of the profession to the local society, are both timely and apropos.

* *

IN Cleveland, the new society is becoming discouraged because of the little interest taken in its work, and because of the few physicians

attending the fortnightly meetings. It was thought that, perhaps, the rather close adherence to the therapeutic side of the shield was keeping some of the profession away; in order, therefore, to meet this possible cause of defection, an eminent Eastern gynecologist and surgeon was invited to stop off at Cleveland as he returned from his visit to St. Louis, and present to the Cleveland society the paper he had read to the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association. In anticipation of this distinguished man's attendance, a special circular was issued and mailed; and personal invitations made to the local profession. Yet when the evening arrived, and with it the surgical lecturer, the usual number, more or less, were there with a goodish sprinkling of students from the two colleges; but the mass of the profession stayed at home chasing the Mighty Dollar—as one wrothy member expressed it. So that it was not a repugnance to essays on homeopathic therapeutics which kept the stay-at-homes at home.

* *

WE note the same condition of affairs to still exist at Chicago, judging from the names of those who take part in the discussions, and from the editorial of Dr. Edmonds of St. Louis, we infer that the same indifference yet obtains in the Mound City.

* *

WHY need this be so? Why cannot the profession cease long enough from its mad chase of the butterfly fame and its more prosaic bread-and-butter purchasers, to give one or two nights per month to the touching of elbows with its fellow-practitioner around the corner, or across the way, and so, presently, learn that he's not half so bad a fellow as our rivalry believes, or tries to believe him to be?

A MEETING of the doctors of the same guild once a month, or oftener, will do much to harmonize the profession, and bring it back to its pristine strength and usefulness, and to a square business basis of competition with an agreed-upon scale of rates; in this wise, little by little, it will soon discourage the contemptible practice of underbidding and underworking a brother of the profession.

* *

THIS is the practical side of the shield—a side which every doctor, however hard pushed he may be for dollars, or how little sor-did he may be, will value and understand; therefore, we have put it first. But there is another side: The intrinsic value of these meetings. There never yet was a meeting of a dozen physicians gathered together, where every one of that twelve participating did not carry away something, or was reminded of something, or said something that stood him or his brethren in good stead shortly afterward. It is from their daily contact with the great sick and ailing world that the profession gets its light and knowledge. The chemists may give us innumerable products of the laboratory, warranted to cure, because containing all the known chemical formulæ, but it remains with the medical profession to put them to the test, and make intelligent reports. And where are these reports and these experiences to be made with more freedom and greater impartiality, and more directly than in the local society, where everybody knows everybody, and where the restraint of numbers does not bear down upon the timid narrator?

* *

THE State society, like the great American Institute of Homeopathy, meets but once a year, in the majority of States; and even if they met oftener, the attendance being gathered from so wide an area of country, practically destroys the confidence of the average attendant—except of a few hired talkers—or, rather, the few who cannot be hired not to talk on every subject that is brought before the meeting—it destroys, we repeat, the confidence of the average doctor, and he will not talk; these papers so then and there offered at these greater societies, while learned and excellent, are more

apt to be well-studied treatises and letter perfect, but necessarily lacking in the directness of method and freedom of speech of the little home medical society. A modest doctor—and there are quite a number of such remaining—can be coaxed to give a paper or relate an experience before two dozen of his immediate brethren, where he would shrink from addressing the State society, or the Institute.

* *

THE local society of Kansas City, we are informed by its secretary, Dr. Elliott, asks a member to present a paper, and then almost unmercifully criticise him; it is, of course, all done in the Pickwickian sense; in this way strength is given to the essayist as well as to the membership listening, for nothing tends so much to strengthen a debator as to put him on his mettle, to assail his position, and put him on the defensive. It is understood by all that these attacks are on the principle of the Prætorian guards of the Roman Empire, who, in times of peace, were required to wear and bear armor and arms double the weight needed in actual warfare. The value and result of this training is matter of history.

* *

WE plead, therefore, for a better attendance upon the local societies everywhere. It is a fine training school for medical practitioners. Physicians, as a rule, are not ready extemporaneous speakers; that art, if it was ever contained in the quiver of accomplishments, has been lost; they are trained to be good listeners and critical observers, with speech soft and modulated and to the manner born. The local society is the forum where such free interchange of thought should be encouraged. We earnestly urge upon the profession to make sacrifice of one or two evenings each month,—it seems at first a sacrifice,—and in lieu, gain such knowledge of each other and themselves, as well as of the latest advances in their special line of thought, as will the better fit them for the arduous and oft-times thankless task which lies always before them.

* *

THERE must be a union of forces in order to have strength. There are many problems looming up before the homeopathic profession which ought not to be shelved until such time as

the allopaths have taken the whip-hand. Laws governing the practice of medicine, the regulation of matters of health and sanitation, the subject of higher medical education, the plucking of students, the filling of chairs in public institutions, the erection and maintenance of homeopathic hospitals, or our proportion of patients—these and a hundred other reasons should tend to bind the profession together, and cause them to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

Brother Doctor, look up in your calendar the date of the next meeting of your local society, and then arrange with your patients to be absent on that night, or those nights, every month. If you are a good doctor, and of course you are, your patients will not resent your absence, but will call again.

THE THERAPEUTICS OF DIARRHEA.

By FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

(Concluded from page 19.)

BAPTISIA is the prince of malodorousness. The average medical practitioner of our school could not think of typhoid fever without a vial of baptisia within call, and, yet, strange to say, typhoid fever has been, can be, and will continue to be cured without baptisia. This patient's face is a dull dark red, heavy, "logy" puffed out here and there, eyes injected, stupid and sullen. This is that patient who, when found by the policeman and subsequently examined by his faithful ally the police surgeon, will be locked up as a common drunk, and sometimes next morning when he is called to appear before the local Dogberry he fails to answer, being most unfortunately gone dead. Foulness must not be forgotten; indeed you cannot forget it. If in bed he will spit at a mark, or squirt it across the bed, or into the bed. I had one woman, a baptisia patient, who was domiciled during her illness in the gable end of the house, where a pleasant room had been finished off. Despite of all watching and expostulations she would spit up at the slanting ceiling and watch the attendants afterward removing the stain, the while chuckling to herself. The people of the house told me they believed this woman was the ugliest, foulest creature on earth, and that she knew perfectly

well what she was doing all the time. As the illness progresses deliria set in; he feels dismembered and scattered, the head, he claims, is lying on the floor, his feet are hung up in the wardrobe; he begs piteously at first, ultimately commands to "bring back my head and put it where it belongs." The stool itself is dark, thin, fecal, bloody and foul as well as involuntary.

Belladonna. I shall not give every remedy known to us as practical physicians, nor even the greater number of them. It seems, however, as if the first three letters of our alphabet contained the majority of our best proven remedies. Is this, perhaps, why we begin our study with aconite at the beginning of the school's sessions, when we are "fresh"—using that word in both senses, and then gradually tire out and break down as we get toward the middle of the alphabet? This is, or was true for many years with the giving of materia medica lectures in our colleges, sulphur and rhus and veratrum coming in at the death of the last year, when the student was ready, from overtiredness and anxiety to evade the inquisition of the "finals," to give up medicine altogether, and engage in ditch-digging, or gas-pipe laying, or marrying some good hard-working self-supporting girl, or do some other purely mechanical labor. Be that as it may, the A B and C's contain many of our chiefest lieutenants in the battle against disease. Belladonna I regard mainly from its dynamic symptomatology. I mean by that, in its relation to the subject of my paper. I find nothing so absolutely peculiar in its bowel movements as to warrant a great deal of time in the study. It is par excellence the remedy of youth and full-bloodedness. The child with the protruding forehead. The quick, impulsive young one—the enfant terrible. As it acts prominently upon the cerebrum we find it such a wonderful friend in all disturbances of the sensory apparatus, from the customary headache to the wildest of delirium. Red is its color, not the delicate pink and rosi-ness of apis, nor yet the crimson of aconite, but a scarlet red. The pains come quick and go quick. They are at their height after three o'clock of the afternoon, and after sleeping, if, indeed, sleep is a possibility, since this patient cannot lie down in bed, and since, further, the brain, instead of being empty of blood, as is the

case in normal sleep, has every vessel doubly and trebly distended, pounding and throbbing and working like a new doctor in a new neighborhood to impress the inhabitants with the immensity of his rapidly growing practice, and of the great demand for his august services.

The tongue and fauces are dry as a burnt chip, scarlet and burning. This patient, if a lady, as in one instance in my recent practice, will chew gum in order to keep saliva in her mouth, so she could talk a little bit, and not be deprived of all the perquisites of the New Woman. She takes cold from having the hair dampened, or from going in bathing, or from having the hair cut in the wrong quarter of the moon. Head is extremely hot and red and sweaty, while the extremities are cold and clammy. The head of the child rolls from side to side on the pillow, with dilated pupils, indicative of blood pressure on the brain; every little jarring of the bed, or a heavy step in the room, or a whisper from an untrained nurse causes pain, and, if in the right sex, profanity. Wants and is benefited by lemonade. One word in concluding belladonna. Don't get mixed on Borax. They have many points of similarity. You can save yourself by remembering the aggravation of borax from any downward motion: You say to the mother "Put the child down in its crib, so I may examine it carefully." "I can't do that, doctor," is the reply, "for as soon as we try to lay her in her bed she starts up and cries; so we have to hold her and carry her about." Here you might cross the line of chamomilla; but chamomilla is an incarnate fiend—I speak within the truth, though not mildly selective of language—and you won't have trouble there—that is, you won't very easily get stranded if you remember the two big C's—Chamomilla and Cussedness.

Talking about irascibility and cussedness and pusillanimity we must not slight our touchy friend bryonia. In the autumnal diarrheas and dysenteries do we not, all of us, think of bryonia? Here we have the bilious temperament, the badly abused stomach, the enlarged liver, the occipital headache, the devilish ingenuity to make the whole neighborhood uncomfortable and unhappy. The stool, for our present purpose, is bilious, yellow, foul, watery, and plenty.

It is a failing of bryonia's that its diarrheas come on after eating cabbage in any of its forms of preparation, sour-cROUT, cold-slaw and the like, therefore, to be much thought of in German localities. They also come on when the weather suddenly becomes hot; after suppression of exanthemata; after milk, with a hot, rotten-cheese odor to its bowel discharges, and with all that characteristic non-desire to move or be moved. Can turn in bed from side to side, but not rise up or walk across the floor without rousing the life-weakening drain. Nausea, bitter mouth, vomiting of yellow-green mucus unutterably bitter and oftentimes as foul as baptisia. Wants water at great intervals and wants a big mouthful of it; sleepy all the time day and night; can't get enough of sleep; dreams of "the exercises of the day," goes over all his work in his dreams. Attempt to move the child, even to remove its soiled napkins, and you extort screams. And the half hath not yet been told.

Calcarea carb. Some supreme falsifier has said, and left it of record, that this remedy will cure nine-tenths of infantile diarrheas. It is the minus-lime remedy. Children become chalky and balky, in proportion to the absence of this important primal food element. The teeth fail of appearing, or they present, under conditions so painful or difficult, that the usual allopathic device is to cut the gums—as if that would put more lime into the tooth or into the child, so that it could properly cut its teeth. First the bones of the head are in trouble, then the teeth, then the walking; and meantime we are in constant apprehension lest *tabes mesenterica* supervene. The absence of lime is logically and physiologically sought to be supplied by adding lime-making mixtures with the food. Somewhat like that other notion that the body must have iron; and since the poor, puny patient cannot extract the normal quantity of lime or iron which comes with his food and assimilate it, we add a thousand-fold to his labors by giving him crude iron or lime to take. So in the chlorotic condition of the growing maid; she is given lime and iron and hypophosphites, and great is the neighborhood cackle and consternation because Mariah Jane is so backward in her growth. This patient has a large head, a large face, a

large nose, large joints, large hands, and, even in Cleveland, large feet. Her color is sallow, earthy, with a shade of green here and there. She may be, and many times is, well filled out in her physical make-up, but it is mainly with water. She is cold and indifferent. In her school work she is "slow." Her hands and feet are cold and clammy. Her menstruation is slow and painful. The dejecta is some shade of white, probably because the lime which she takes, either naturally or artificially, but fails to assimilate, is passed with her stools. This is a fat, roley-poley, pudgy baby; but it has no red cheeks. You are requested to heft it every time you come near it, and to be regularly surprised at its weight; but you prudently do not go into heroics, but keep your tongue between your teeth, for you know that this fatness is disease. This is a bottle-fed baby, and usually with condensed milk at that. It sweats about the head a great deal when it sleeps, and the sweat smells like a shut-up cellar in which the cat and some stray and forgotten vegetables have been keeping house during your summer's absence in Europe. You remember about the fontanelles, about the little stomach—meaning by that, if it be a girl baby, all that anatomical territory included between the ensiform cartilage and the symphises pubes, about the stomach, being pouched out as bad as the sepia abdomen, distended with gas, noisy and painful. In the adult class—but I have had no diarrhetic experience with adults in calcarea carb.—the books say that a leading indication is the craving for eggs. This is the scrofula remedy, all glands taking on induration. It has sore eyes, sore ears, sore everything.

Camphor is a synonym for cholera, or *vice versa*. It is said, and doubtless with much truth, that all cholera mixtures and all diarrhea compounds contain camphor. Some of our routine homeopaths (limited) are as handy with the camphor bottle in loose bowels as they are with aconite in the beginning of all fevers. If camphor must be given in the crude (and that is how I should be tempted to give it if I fell foul of an epidemic of cholera Asiatica), it is best given on sugar or in milk; never in water. Do we care very much to concern ourselves with the stools of camphor? Are we not safer with the general concomitants, seeing that there are many

camphor and cholera patients who die without a stool—scared to death? The rice-water stool is duplicated in other remedies, but the general conditions never. It has sudden collapse. It is a white remedy, the whiteness of impending dissolution, white and cold. The life blood, under the dynamic action as well as the actual impact of camphor to the body's surface, is driven from that surface and masses upon internal parts. You know what this is, when you remember what happens when you recommend the application of camphor in some of its various forms to the lactating breast in order to suppress the milk. It crushes all the juices from the skin to the interior, so that the patient is cold, icy-cold, clammy; the blue veins crossing and interlacing in the white, cold, tightly drawn skin present the picture of a bit of blue-veined white marble, or causing the clammy feel of a piece of oilcloth when you stepped on it unexpectedly in the bathroom, at midnight, in the dark, in quest of a "dwink of water" for your youngest born. The upper lip is tightly drawn upward and backward, exposing the upper teeth and presenting the appearance of death. Notwithstanding this objective coldness this patient cannot bear to be covered, which, you know, is much like secale.

Carbo. veg. is a blue, faint, and almost moribund patient. Rarely called for in the beginning of any diseased condition. The discharges are putrid. The heart is failing, the blood pumps need new valves, the stream thrown is so feeble that the lungs cry aloud, and, like Oliver Twist, "want more." So artificial respiration is resorted to by means of fanning. Never fan across the patient; fan toward and into him; it isn't because he is warm that he wants to be fanned—he is anything but warm—but because he can't breathe. The baby's legs are cold and blue, especially the knees. Child is confused and stupid—misconfuddled, as one mother told me latterly.

Chamomilla is as precious as gold, which latter is also the color of its stools. Hot in temper, hot in stools, hot in urine, hot in everything; thirsty, ugly, angry, impatient. Dentition fever is its strong underhold. One cheek red and hot. Must be carried or joggled all the time. So must lycopodium, as a child, in some of its

kidney affections. Wants to ride on papa's foot or mamma's knee, or, later in life, on actual horseback. Chamomilla has ill humor of all shades and varieties, from simple petulance to the most pronounced of deviltry. Tongue coated thickly white or yellow; sweats about the head when it sleeps, like calcarea carb. and hepar. The stool is fairly characteristic in that it is the "scrambled eggs" stool garnished with traces of green. The stool is hot and foul. Follow it with nux and sulphur.

Colocynth means gripes, and exceedingly painful, cutting like a knife, so that, to aid the memory, we sometimes call it the jack-knife remedy, because the pains double up the patient. He is better from bending forward, because that seems to relax and release the muscles of the abdomen; he is better, also, from pressure, which still further loosens the knots and lumps. So he will press his abdomen with his fists or against sharp corners, tables, chairs, or other convenient angles. Warmth is grateful and eases him, doubtlessly because heat in any form expands and relaxes. Child lies with knees tightly drawn up to the chest. Stools smell like burnt brown paper. Be sure your nose is not misled by the efforts of the cleanly nurse to destroy the stool-odor, by having actually burnt brown paper or rags.

Cuprum means cramps. Blue patient. Calves form in knots. All cramps tend toward the abdomen and the contained viscera. Abdomen becomes almost hard enough to crack hickory nuts on.

Dulcamara diarrhea goes with sudden chilling at the wrong time of the month with the lady, as when she is apostrophizing fair Luna these very cool evenings on the front stoop, the balloon-sleeves not keeping out the cold from the open pores.

Ferrum met. means phthisis. Stools when eating or drinking; at night; face flushes easily from least exertion.

Gelsemium is one of triplets for alcoholic disturbances, the other two triplets being nux and sulphuric acid. They bear the consecutive relation of champagne, beer, and whisky. Gelsemium is the occasional genteel-loafer drunk; nux the every-day moderate drinker, five-cent beer and twenty-cent free lunch; and sulphuric

acid the chronic whisky soak. Gelsemium has a cream-colored diarrhea; it is brought on from fright, bad news (good news calls for coffee). Back of head in trouble. Headache begins in the seventh cervical vertebra—the collar-button headache—and travels upward and forward, lodging over one or the other eye, which it closes.

Hepar sulphur has loose evacuations from boils, from getting cold about the head, draught over a bald head in church—hence the medical profession is, in a measure, exempt, not because we are not bald, but because of the draught; head and body sweats easily and smells sour. Diarrhea after a surgical operation. Every little cut or pin prick festers.

Ipecac is a combination of small boy and green apples, or a little older boy, hiding in a lumber yard, or in some other secluded spot, after having tried to smoke his first cigar. It has the greenest kind of a grass-green diarrhea with the ever-present nausea. Mouth is eternally filling with saliva which presently results in a grass-green vomit. Tongue clean, cold sweat on forehead, pale face, blue about margin of eyes.

Magnesia carb. has the frog pond stool.

All the mercuries are good. The more blood in the stool, the more you want to think of mercury. I have gotten into the bad habit of having but one mercury in my pocket-case, namely merc. cor. No one knows better than I that this is wrong. When I first began my practice I carried also all the other mercuries and very well knew their finer shades of distinction; but I have lost all that now; and while I aim to do my full homeopathic duty, lack of time to study, and ordinary success with the one form, has tumbled me into the routine habit of using the corrosivus. We have the sweat discomfort at night, the salivation, the horrible fetor oris, flabby and ulcerated gums, the broad and scalloped-edged tongue, with the extreme tenderness in the right side. Stools clayey and pasty, sometimes difficult of expulsion.

Natrum mur., like lycopodium, is not in great demand in diarrheas. In both remedies the general indications are guiding. In natrum mur., we remember the salty nature of all the discharges, from any and all orifices, causing in-

flammation of the edges of those orifices, which show in little pearly blisters. The salt which is ingested from the food and in other ways failing to be assimilated, is thrown out into the excretions, and so we have burning and excoriations. The thirst is awful in this remedy. Wants a cold stream running down the throat. Wants a dipper full from the bottom of the well. Emaciation shown first about the neck; baby can't hold its head up, it lolls and dangles. The adult woman complains of her scrawny neck and unpleasantly prominent clavicles; she says she is all right as yet everyway else. Can't wear ball costume. Dreams of robbers and will not be satisfied unless she looks under the bed for that coming man.

Nux vomica has a diarrhea, but not one that is characteristically so. He is thin, irritable, yellow, nervous, bustling, hustling, puttering, sputtering, snappy, sarcastic, cold-blooded, meat-eater, stimulant-drinker, patent-medicine user, head worker. Overwork is his medical motto, whether physical, mental, or sexual, or all three rolled together. Every pain seems to start about the umbilicus and urges him to stool, which is, many times, an April fool. The rectum like its owner, under nux is muddled and rattled, and the worm-like, or peristaltic motions, are drunk and disorderly, and while they call attention to their pernicious activity, when the owner in fee of this peristalsis hastens to obey the summons, he finds frequently that the rectum is drunk, that the motions are upward instead of downward, and he has his hurry for his pains. This man rushes the growler late at night, and early next morning the growler rushes him out of the surrounding warmth and quiet and things because "he hain't got time to tarry." Like argentum nit., nux has a diarrhea from eating candy, and, like colocynth, it has a diarrhea from getting angry. Follow the allopath with nux, especially after he has treated loose bowels. The stool is little and often. If you can do so safely and without attracting attention, do not use your first dose of nux until evening.

Phosphorus has all kinds and conditions of diarrheas—the rice-water kind, possibly, being most in evidence—which consists of a fecal discharge as if boiled sago or rice were floating on the surface of the fluid. The anus is open and

oozing; therefore the stools are involuntary, coming on from even the slightest provocation, and pouring out as from a hydrant, and, as a rule, painless. Lean, tall, slender persons, tuberculous subjects. Vomiting food or drink, however much wanted and relished, as soon as it gets to the stomach. Feels empty as if everything below the diaphragm had fallen out. Fallen in at the temples and cheeks, hollow and sunken of eyes, sharpened malar bones, pallid of color with that damnable spot of hectic, like a false beacon light, pointing out an otherwise undreamed-of danger. Night-sweats, emaciation, prostration.

Pulsatilla is one of the A. B. C. remedies. In the main it is a constipated remedy. We all love the pulsatilla patient—so mild, and docile, and good natured. Have to use a hammer to pound a transparent joke into him—but when he does get angry—look out! This is the pretty girl baby, plump, red cheeks, laughing eyes and kissable lips; and advancing years, unless they have advanced entirely too far, rarely remove all these admirable traits. This is that adult patient who will wait until morning before sending for the doctor, lest his night's rest be disturbed. Laughs and cries with equal impartiality and frequency. Indecision: has two beaus to her string, but doesn't know which one she likes best. Tissues are full of water, hence, she doesn't care much for drink. She likes to be out of doors, and on the go, but not too much of the go, else she gets warm, then she is in trouble. Is smothered. Can't be about heat—cook-stove, or wash-tub (A good many patients, who do not require pulsatilla, have this same weakness). Pulsatilla has a good deal of menstrual irregularity. In the stools, whether of child or adult, the symptom to underscore with three red lines, is "No two stools alike." "It's no use saving the baby's napkins for you, doctor, every stool is different," and you have your best answer. So, too, are her other symptoms, bobbing and changing like the wind-flower from which it takes its name.

And what would we do without rhus—bryonia, nux and rhus are golden. The diarrhea which follows upon eruptive disorders or rheumatism. The restlessness so peculiar and characteristic of this patient. His increase of

trouble before a rain storm, his sleeplessness, his thirst, the little triangular red teat on the end of the otherwise covered tongue, which points to a bowel lesion. The stool itself is similar to cantharis, like the water in which our abigail has washed the matutinal round steak. She is better of her diarrhea as she is of every other ache or pain when in motion for a little while. During the stools there are streaky, sprangly pains down the inside of the thighs. This is the great back-ache remedy, kidney remedy, rheumatism remedy. And do not forget its value after surgical operations to prevent septicæmia.

Sulphur. And who of us is old enough, and wise enough, to use this psoric agent at a glance and always intelligently? I am not of that class who pretend that sulphur, when indicated in some certain forms of disease, if given, will destroy life; but I do believe that sulphur is many times given when some other remedy is the better one, and in this way, even if no positive injury be done, time is lost. In lecturing upon this remedy I have always cautioned against its too early use in any given instance, because it has been found that sulphur is a ruling remedy in every repertorially worked-out medical problem, and it requires a master-hand to use it. It has an uncomfortable fashion of sticking its "dirty" nose into every case. It has a few clear-cut symptoms, and when these are in the ascendant of course the remedy should be given; such for instance, as the intolerance of the skin to water, so that we have the blear-eyed, dirty-nosed, sore-lipped young one, or the adult with skin diseases of various kinds resulting from filth and all other uncleanness; then we have that abnormal craving for something to eat about half-past ten of the morning; it has also heat of the soles of the feet and that spot on the top of the head like a red hot silver dollar. I think I use sulphur less at this day than any other of the well-proven remedies in the books. I have lost a good deal of confidence in its value and integrity. I find that I use it more and more as a wet sponge to wipe out a bad lot of symptoms and clear the field for the next or better remedy. If I have been tinkering with a case, under the mistaken impression that I was doctoring it, and presently realize that I have lost my way, I inter-

polate a dose of sulphur high and wait overnight, and pretty often my original case will appear. Or, if my seemingly well-indicated remedy fails to pursue the pace I have set, I hurry it up with a sharp stick—in other words with a dose of sulphur. It has an early morning diarrhea, but I have seldom been able to prescribe on that alone for aloes, and nux and possibly a half dozen others have the same.

Thus we close with sulphur, which very properly stands at the bottom of the medical alphabet, and is also at the bottom and latter end of some men, if sacred writ is to be taken in evidence. *Veratrum album* and zinc might be brought in at this point; the one being of use mainly in choleraic times, and the other during menstrual irregularities. So there are many more remedies which might be touched upon; but the subject is too wide and too deep to admit of much elaboration for even the few remedies dwelt upon in this paper. After all, as homeopaths, we have or can have but little to do with the actual and visible form of the disease product called diarrhea, except as it proves to be one or more symptoms in a chain. What we need is a complete chain, every link of it perfect, remembering that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. I mean by that, that we must treat our patient as a whole and not his separated parts.

REPORT OF SEVERAL CASES OF DIPHTHERIA TREATED BY ANTITOXIN.*

By DR. NEWELL.

THE report of the daily press on Dr. Tooker's paper, read before this society some weeks since, attacking the efficacy of antitoxin serum as a remedy for diphtheria, has given the impression that this progressive medical society as well as the homeopathic profession generally of Chicago, are antagonistic to the use of this valuable remedy for the cure of diphtheria. It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I have this opportunity to present some facts which have developed in my experience since the meeting referred to. It has caused me to become such a firm believer in the value of antitoxin

* Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, December 4, 1895.

that I praise God from whom all blessings flow, for this is one of them.

The first case in which I used antitoxin was that of Vincent Young, three years of age. He had contracted the disease from a pet dog which had just died from diphtheria. I first saw the little fellow at eight o'clock in the evening. He had some fever, marked prostration, the tonsils were swollen and had some small yellow spots on them. I prescribed a spray of pyrozone for the throat and gave merc. cyanide and belladonna. The next morning both tonsils were covered with the membrane and through the day the disease steadily advanced, so that by evening, twenty-four hours after my first visit, the throat was full of the membrane, covering the pillars and arches and reflecting down on the sides of the uvula, which was much swollen and œdematous. The temperature was 105° and he frequently cried "Mamma, I'm so sick; I want to get well." The development of the disease was so rapid that I decided to use antitoxin at once, and gave him 10 cubic centimeters of H. R. Mulford & Co.'s serum and waited anxiously for the result. Eight hours after the antitoxin was given he awakened from a quiet sleep which has lasted two hours, and cried, "Mamma, I'm well; I want my clothes on." The temperature had dropped to 101° the disease had stopped short; six hours later exfoliation of the membrane commenced, and thirty-six hours after the injection of the serum only a patch as large as a dime was visible. His recovery was as prompt and rapid as had been the disease.

My next case was Ella R., aged three years. She had a mild attack of diphtheria, which yielded readily to the usual homeopathic treatment and apparently recovered. Suddenly croup symptoms developed, but the mother, thinking it an ordinary attack of spasmodic croup, to which the child was subject, did not call me until the following day. I found it a case of rapidly advancing diphtheritic croup, and at once gave her 10 cubic centimeters of antitoxin. Within a few hours after the administration of the remedy, the cough became loose and rattling, with no expectoration. The breathing became rapidly more difficult and she pumped hard for breath and was cyanotic. Intubation was resorted to, but twice she coughed

out the tube and with the second time quite a quantity of tough, stringy mucous mixed with broken down membrane. This gave her relief for a short time, but the breathing became soon again labored, so I gave her one-twelfth grain apomorphine by subcutaneous injection, which produced vomiting within three minutes, when a large quantity of the tough mucus and partially dissolved membrane was thrown off. This gave her great relief and was followed by a speedy recovery. The antitoxin had done its work, and well, but the breaking-down process was so rapid in the trachea and larynx that suffocation was threatened.

CASE III.—Eddie V., nine years of age. He had been sick four days when I first saw him. Temperature 105° . Tonsils and cervical glands badly swollen and the throat full of diphtheritic deposit. I gave him fifteen centimeters of antitoxin and within twenty-four hours he showed marked improvement and made a good recovery.

CASES IV. and V. were much like the above, excepting that I saw them earlier in the disease and gave each ten cubic centimeters with prompt, favorable results.

CASE VI.—Theo. N., aged four years, was the last of three children in one family to have scarlet fever. When the rash was fully developed all over him and he was delirious, with a temperature of $105\frac{1}{2}$, the diphtheritic complication developed. My diagnosis was substantiated by bacteriological examination made by Dr. Gehrmann of the health department, who pronounced it a case of true diphtheria. Ten cubic centimeters of antitoxin were given him, and within eight hours the temperature began to drop, and within twenty-four hours was 100° , with the excoriating discharge from the nose dried up and the membrane in the throat rapidly cleaned away, and, which astonished me most, the scarlet fever disappeared with the diphtheria. The boy made a prompt and complete recovery. Desquamation began on the second day after the serum was given.

CASE VII.—Here is one on the other side. Kenneth K., aged six years, was taken violently ill with diphtheria on November 11. The glands of the throat and cervical glands were enormously enlarged and the throat was rapidly

covered with the membrane, extending over the soft palate and back in the pharynx as far as could be seen. There was that indescribable, offensive odor from the start of the disease, which we so often have in the late stages. Merc. cyanide was given, with a spray of pyrozone, and within twenty-four hours from the onset of the attack, I injected fifteen cubic centimeters of antitoxin. This reduced the temperature in a few hours to $100\frac{3}{4}$, and there was some improvement in the respiration, but the effect of the poison grew more pronounced and the stupor became hourly heavier. Eighteen hours after the first dose of the serum, I gave the second dose of ten centimeters, but it produced no effect whatever, and he died from the sepsis twelve hours later. It is possible that where there was such an enormous quantity of the poison to overcome, my dose was too small, and, had I given him twenty centimeters and repeated the dose in eight or ten hours, I might have saved the boy.

Discussion.

DR. BASCOM, Ottawa, Ill.: I came by special invitation to-night, but not to discuss any of the papers. Your president, Dr. Halbert, promised that if I would come up from Ottawa to this meeting, he would bring all the members of the society to the meeting of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society, at Ottawa, next May. I have fulfilled my part of the contract and hope to see you all at Ottawa next spring.

DR. R. N. TOOKER: I did not come to-night to discuss the papers. I came to learn something, and I want to be understood as not antagonizing any remedy, even such a remedy as antitoxin, merely for the sake of antagonizing. I want to know the truth about and use it if it is good. If it is better than our homeopathic remedies, I shall discard them in its favor. I have heard nothing to-night which has changed my views one iota. Dr. Newell reported seven cases with a loss of one. About a week or ten days ago I sent out circulars to a large number of homeopathic physicians of this city and suburbs, soliciting information as to the relative value of antitoxin and homeopathic remedies in diphtheria, according to their experience. I have received a large number of replies, I have not as yet analyzed them, but have gathered a great deal of valuable information, and if it is the pleasure of the society, I will be glad to submit at the next meeting the statistics I have gathered, with a statement of the consensus of opinion of the medical world up to that date.

If the matter has been discussed until it has become threadbare, I will waive it and submit it to one of the journals. I will not attempt to answer the doctor's paper to-night. He has had splendid results with antitoxin. I do not question his statement. He has used it successfully, and his cases are legitimate, and I am glad to hear a report from a doctor who has had success with it. I came to-night to learn and to hear what he had to say.

DR. J. S. MITCHELL: I am very glad that this matter has been assigned to Dr. Tooker, for he is careful, candid, and conscientious. There is at this moment raging in Chicago a considerable amount of diphtheria, and we all are vitally interested in antitoxin, its use and results. I, like Dr. Tooker, came here to-night to learn. I am aware that it is not usually good policy to report a single experience, but as my experience with antitoxin has been in some respects unique, I beg to present it and to suggest that we hear the experience of those who are here to-night. I had five cases of diphtheria in one family; I should term it "recurrent" diphtheria. I do not know as there is such a word in use, but for the purpose of this history I shall use it. On October 22, I was called to see a little girl seven years old; her mother said she had been sick for about one week. There were a few sordes on the teeth and she showed signs of having been quite seriously ill. I was satisfied that she had had diphtheria for about a week. Next morning a boy of three years and a girl of five years both came down with the same disease. The child of five had a temperature of 102° , but no sign of a membrane. The boy of three had patches on both tonsils, which increased in size for two or three days and he got along nicely under homeopathic remedies. On the fifth day, however, when almost well, a second growth appeared. Then the mother came down with a case which lasted three days and when she was again about, nursing the children, a second attack, with patches came, more serious than the first. She had attacks of prostration, one of which was quite alarming, but came out under remedies. The servant girl had three different attacks in ten days, and each time there was a distinct exudation after the previous one had disappeared. The little fellow of three years in his second attack grew so bad that when I saw him in the evening he was in a rather critical condition. There was some laryngeal stenosis, and although I did not think he would need intubation, as it was some distance from my residence, I made arrangements to have Dr. Washburn called in event of need. Dr. Washburn saw the child at midnight, did intubation, which materially relieved the child, and administered antitoxin. Though the treatment naturally offends

my common sense, I am bound to give clinical facts, and I have never seen in thirty years a case of laryngeal diphtheria do as well as that one did; in twelve hours, from being *in extremis*, he was practically well. It was necessary for the tube to remain in the throat only about six hours. After he had recovered and the house had been fumigated, the little fellow, who for several days had some febrile movement with vomiting, but no exudation, came down with the disease, went through the usual phenomena, got better, experienced a second attack more severe than the first, was given antitoxin and in less than twenty-four hours after its administration, the membrane cleared up nicely. I regard the antitoxin as a successful remedial agent in these cases.

DR. C. GURNEE FELLOWS: I am glad to have heard the discussion this evening. To my mind it is the most practical part of the proceedings. I have read more or less of the reports on antitoxin in the medical journals, but the reports of the European hospitals do not mean much to us. They are away from us, and we get the reports of men who are paid to investigate matters pathological, microscopical, and surgical, and their statistics are liable to be somewhat theoretical. The actual every-day bedside cases, reported here to-night, are worth more. Theoretically I have not been converted to the antitoxin treatment, but if it goes on there will be at least a modicum of truth gotten out of it, and we shall have to adopt. The City Board of Health notifies us that membranous croup is to be placarded and treated along the same line as diphtheria.

DR. W. S. WHITE: Is it right for the State Board of Health to try to regulate the practice of every physician? They put a man at the head of the department here who has been a failure at everything else, and he says he knows how to treat diphtheria. The city has taken out of our hands the treatment of smallpox. They now take diphtheria away from us practically. They send around inspectors to find fault with the treatment in event antitoxin is not used, or used early enough to suit them. Now, they take croup and they have tried to take scarlet fever. If they keep on, what is to become of the practicing physician?

DR. C. E. FISHER: I am afraid we shall go through here what other medical societies have gone through in other parts of the country, and I want to go on record as predicting that in twelve months more antitoxin will be a thing of the past. I was disposed to favor it at first, and hoped that they had indeed found something new. Statistics abroad were in its favor. Now it comes to a show-down in Europe, and we find that everything in the nature of a sore throat

is run into the hospitals as diphtheria, so that the proportion of cures reported is increased, while the death rate, owing to improved sanitation, etc., is decreased. No wonder the statistics show in its favor. Those who do the work in the old country are bacteriologists in the pay of the government. They are specialists and enthusiasts and let up on one thing only when they find another to talk about. I verily believe that the death of antitoxin in Europe and the East is at hand, and it will be the same here. I have read within the last three days, in a New York journal that, out of five hundred dollars spent per week in New York City for antitoxin, Chicago pays four hundred dollars. We are buying that much more antitoxin than all the rest of America. By order of the Assistant Commissioner of Health, a man who for years has been a clerical man and not a practitioner, we are buying on the open market in Chicago an antitoxin made by one who is now a member of the paid corps of diphtheria inspectors and antitoxin injectors, an anomalous situation which should be investigated by the profession of Chicago. The cases reported here by Dr. Newell he has not shown to my satisfaction to have been diphtheria; they have been described most superficially, only general symptoms given. They were not given any homeopathic treatment, because a treatment which alternates belladonna and merc. cyanide is not homeopathic. They have never been proven together on the healthy person; no case which requires belladonna needs mercury, and *vice versa*. I fear that if Hahnemann could come down and hear us talking, he would say: "You are not of my faith, I repudiate you." Now allow me to read a few paragraphs from the *Medical Record* of November 30, being the report of the New York Academy of Medicine, November 7. Dr. Wm. Vissman says: "Among the disagreeable effects observed after the injection of antitoxin were erythema, hemorrhages into the skin, heart weakness, pain in the joints with or without swelling. . . . If all persons having diphtheritic bacilli in the fauces were treated with antitoxin many would be injured for an uncertain benefit, for not all would have developed diphtheria. If the disease had gone sufficiently long for a diagnosis to be made independent of the bacillus, the antitoxin (it had been admitted) would have little influence. It was probable, therefore, judging from experiments upon animals, that the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria had increased rather than diminished the death rate." Then here is an extract from Dr. W. H. Porter's remarks: "The diagnosis of diphtheria had been based upon the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus in the throat." The presence of the bacillus, even in the absence of clinical phenom-

ena, had constituted the case one of diphtheria. This naturally swelled the total cases of mild diphtheria, which would get well under almost any rational treatment. This factor had increased the total number of cases, while it decreased the mortality rate. Further, the severe cases, not amenable to the antitoxin treatment, were eliminated, which again helped to lower the mortality. Again, a large number of cases had pseudo-membrane, but examination showed no Klebs-Loeffler bacilli and, these being excluded, also lowered the mortality. Allowing for these facts, Dr. Porter thought the true mortality for diphtheria had now been lowered. On the contrary, he thought it had been raised since the introduction of the antitoxin treatment. Until all these differences of opinion could be scientifically adjusted, it was quite impossible to state exactly what was the true status of serum therapy, but the weight of evidence pointed strongly to failure all along the line.

This is in New York, where the statistics formerly seemed to be all in favor of the antitoxin treatment. Now they say that circumstances point to failure along the whole line, and we are buying their antitoxin. This is what is the matter with us. We are too much in the habit of prescribing for a disease by name. Now as to the other paper. If we find a case which needs curetting, there is nothing in the curettement which is contrary to homeopathy, but you may curette and even take out the uterus, if you please, and you will not save the woman by that means alone if she is in a typical case of puerperal sepsis. If there is anything which will cure, it is true homeopathic prescribing. Stimulate them, fill them up with quinine and pheno-sodique, and you will keep on having funerals. Why not treat the case of Mrs. Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as such, and not the name of the disease? If it is arsenicum, give it. If it is lachesis, give it, and in all sincerity let us pick up our homeopathy and go on in the good old way, and keep up what has made such a good record in years gone by.

DR. E. M. BRUCE: We have listened to a fine burst of oratory from Dr. Fisher, but I do not see how any man can advocate the use of lachesis, and then say that antitoxin is not homeopathic.

DR. FISHER: If I prescribed lachesis, I should do so from its symptomatology, in its own sphere of action, which is known. When antitoxin is homeopathically proven, so we know when it is indicated, I shall use it.

DR. BRUCE: I did not so understand it; I understood him to say it is not homeopathic. I will place my prophecy along his. The use of antitoxins, in some form, modified, if you please, will not be forgotten in a year, but in a few

years we shall make them in our laboratory. The trouble here is that we do not know what toxin we have. In lachesis we know what we have, for we have proven it; the antitoxin is as good, but it has not been proved. If there is any branch of medicine which should investigate this antitoxin, it is the homeopathic, for, if successful, it will be the bitterest pill the old school ever had to swallow.

DR. T. C. DUNCAN: Thirty years ago I heard a discussion of puerperal fever, as it was then called, and the opinion of the most of the homeopaths at that time was that the custom of the old school of giving castor oil to move the bowels was meddlesome midwifery, and it was thought to be the cause of so many deaths among the cases treated allopathically, while the homeopaths lost but few. I have had a number of cases, and look upon the seventh day after labor as the critical day, if we are to have puerperal fever, and the condition of the lochia will give warning. I look out for the chill, which I usually anticipate by local measures and internal remedies. In peritonitis and metritis we are assisted by the same great remedy, bryonia, which helps so often in inflammations of the thorax. I was much interested in Dr. Newell's report of the case of laryngeal diphtheria cured by antitoxin. I am glad the last speaker asked the question "What is antitoxin?" I have tried to find out what it is, and I hope Dr. Tooker will give us the result of a chemical and microscopical analysis of antitoxin. The fact that they use carbolic acid to preserve the antitoxin which is made in Chicago and advocated by the Board of Health, tells me that there is a remedy in it, but is not the remedy carbolic acid? I met the president of an allopathic college the other day, and he said to me, "I do not know what your experience has been, but I do not find so much diphtheria in town. What is the to-do about? Do they want to sell antitoxin?" Dr. Mitchell's cases are interesting; I have had a few of the same character. In one family I recently followed another physician who had used antitoxin on one child. When another child came down with it, he was not to be had. So they called me. I made but three visits. Merc. cyanide arrested the disease and, on its return three days later, cured it completely. Some years ago, during an epidemic of diphtheria, I was asked by a man for a preventive, and told him I knew of none. He desired something to prevent it, if I had anything which would do any good. I gave him belladonna and mercurius biniodide. I told him that if the case started with high fever, give the belladonna, but I wished the mercurius tried. All the cases which took the biniodide did not contract diphtheria. I give this for what it is worth.

DR. WM. G. WILLARD: I wish the essayist had taken time to speak of the prophylaxis of puerperal fever, as it is one of the most essential points. In former years the hospital patient was most exposed to this disease, but now the tables are turned, and there are as many among private patients as in maternity hospitals, as the rigid antisepsis of the hospital is not carried out in private practice as it should be. The trouble is usually local at the start, though, later, we may have septicemia: the only sensible treatment is by local interference. Later we have to resort to stimulants, increase of nourishment, and remedies. I agree and disagree with both Drs. Leavitt and Foster. I should not curette every case, but should curette oftener than Dr. Foster does. In our colleges, the graduate should be grounded in the principles of antisepsis and the use of the curette. Many lives have been sacrificed by neglecting to use the curette. I have seen the fundus uteri curetted through by an incompetent person, but more people die from lack of intelligent antisepsis and lack of the curette than ever die from the use of either. I disagree with Dr. Fisher as to the treatment of that class of cases showing profound general intoxication, for I think that remedies do very little good indeed. I disagree with him when he says that curettement or general surgery does nothing for these cases. Many cases have been saved by curettement, and later cases of septic abscess have been saved by prompt hysterectomy. The temperature cannot be depended upon in these cases; the pulse is the best guide. When there is general intoxication the index is the pulse. The temperature may be 100°, or even normal, but when the pulse is getting higher and higher, the general appearance poorer, the pulse feeble, you may have peritonitis even with flat abdomen. These are the kind of neglected cases we get at the county hospital; internal medication is not to be relied upon, and I hold a man culpable who does rely upon them, and does not ascertain the source of the infection and remove it.

DR. A. W. HINMAN: I wish to supplement the last remarks in relation to previous antisepsis in obstetrics. When you get a case already septic, temperature up and still rising, with the bad odor of the lochia, the remedy is curettement and irrigation. In some cases, however, the odor of the lochia may be lacking, or the lochia even suppressed; the septic material is there, and the odor will come later. I should go further than either Dr. Leavitt or Dr. Foster in the matter of irrigation and curettement, and believe that continued irrigation with one-four thousandth, one-five thousandth, or one-six thousandth solution of bichloride is worth all the remedies in Christendom. If there is anything

in disinfection, it will come out here. I believe in homeopathic remedies and principles, and deplore the fact that we haven't them in better condition for use; but here is a mechanical condition, and we wish to remove it by removing the skirmish line of the invader. You have a wounded surface here, and, in relation to antisepsis, it comes under the same head with other surgical cases. So disinfect with merc. bichloride after applying it externally, following the use of soap and water. There is nothing in the world equal to the homeopathic remedies, but we want to prevent the patient from getting to the point where they need remedies. I have had only two cases of puerperal sepsis in the eight years I have been using these methods; before that, I had many of them. My experience justifies the use of it in every instance, and the treatment is commended by the obstetrical societies of Washington, New York, and Boston. It is not a question of school, but a question of fact.

DR. R. N. FOSTER: I do not want the members of the society to go home thinking that I said that puerperal fever had a bad smell.

DR. C. E. FISHER: I certainly did not advise letting a woman rot in sepsis. I agree in the use of the curette and irrigator to remove septic material, but we should not depend upon them to the exclusion of our remedies; and when we have curetted and irrigated, and the sepsis still continues, further surgery will avail but little. I certainly should not want to perform vaginal hysterectomy on a woman whose system was saturated with sepsis.

DR. J. S. MITCHELL: And I do not want the members of this society to go away with the idea that I think a man cannot use anything but internal remedies and still be a homeopath. Hahnemann says if you have belladonna berries in your stomach, you must remove them. Likewise, if you have a rectum full of cherry pits, you should remove them. If Hahnemann was here to-day, he would advise the removal of the detritus from the uterus, and if antitoxin will antidote diphtheria he would use it.

DR. W. G. WILLARD: I asked one of the health department what they were doing in regard to visiting diphtheria cases, advising the use of antitoxin on the patient and immunizing the balance of the family. He said that a district inspector was sent to each case reported, and was expected to see the patient. In one case I have in mind, the inspector saw the child and criticised the attending physician for not having sooner used the antitoxin. As to immunizing, my informant said that the inspector is supposed to immunize the remainder of the family, and quarantine them if they refused it. It was refused in one case on the North side, but

the inspector told the head of the family that he would placard the house, put a policeman in front of it, and keep them quarantined for thirty days. I have used it but once, and hope it may prove a good remedy.

DR. R. C. NEWELL (essayist): Let me tell you to use antitoxin if you have a bad case of diphtheria. I went away from this society a few weeks ago, after listening to Dr. Tooker's paper, prejudiced against antitoxin, and I told the father of the boy referred to in my report this evening, that I had attended such a meeting with not one word said in favor of it. But the boy was dying, so I tried it, and was surprised at the result. I do not practice medicine out of books.

FROM MATERIA MEDICA LECTURES DELIVERED
BY DR. H. C. ALLEN AT HERING MEDICAL
COLLEGE.

ARTEMESIA VULGARIS (wormwood). Irritable, easily depressed, and vexed the day before an epileptic attack (bufo). Epilepsy from injury or fright every forty-eight hours or two or three months from grief, occurring during pregnancy. The mental symptoms from the epileptic aura (bufo) (calc-c.: sensation of a mouse running up left arm previous to attack). Convulsions of children; hydrocephalus; heaviness of head, can't hold it up; head drawn back by spasmodic twitchings, right side convulsed, left side paralyzed (hell., apoc.). Convulsions of strong, full-blooded children during dentition, following attack; feels well, but can't hold the head up.

Arctium lappa (great burdock). Eruptions on head, face, and scalp, head covered with grayish white crusts; most of hair gone, when sul., calc-carb., and merc. have failed; moist offensive eruption under dry crusts.

Boils all over body, face, neck, eyelids, painful and slow to mature.

Prolapsus uteri, or even complete procidentia.

Aletris farinosa (stargrass). Adapted to chlorotic, anæmic girls and women. Debility, especially of women, from protracted illness or defective nutrition, not from organic disease; weariness of mind and body.

Menses premature, profuse, with labor-like pains in chlorotic patients.

Amenorrhœa from uterine or ovarian atony; abdomen distended; great bearing-down pains;

menorrhagia, profuse black coagula, full, throbbing through all pelvic viscera.

Prolapsus from muscular atony (fer., china). Sterility from muscular atony.

In pregnancy, habitual tendency to abort; vomiting when psor. and lactic acid fail.

HERING HOMEOPATHY.

IN all cases of fracture, especially of long bones, always examine the urine at least once a week, for amyloid degeneration of the kidney may result.—*Professor C. E. Fisher.*

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease in which to repeat your dose; one dose of the *cm.* potency of the carefully selected homeopathic remedy will clear the disease out root and branch.—*Professor T. G. Roberts.*

Adapt the individuality of the drug to that of the patient. Personality changes, individuality never does.—*Professor J. A. Tomhagen.*

A remedy is never homeopathic until applied to an individual case.—*Professor J. A. Tomhagen.*

DUNHAM DOINGS.

OUR clinics are visited by sixty patients weekly.

The Christmas recess will take place from December 25, '95, to January 1, '96, inclusive.

Dr. C. S. Fahnestock has been elected dean for the balance of the year; Dr. Temple S. Hoyne continues to lecture on febrile diseases.

Dr. Hubert Straten, Junior Professor of Obstetrics, assisted by Drs. Crutcher, Lockwood, and Tracy, performed Cæsarean section on the 7th inst. Both mother and child are doing well, and no complications are expected. A full report will be doubtless furnished to the journals.

SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION.

QUEER, very queer, about that St. Louis meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association. We have just learned from the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy* that the sessions were held, yet even this journal, presumably on the ground by its able representatives, gives nothing of the meetings except in effect, to say that they "got up, washed, had

breakfast, and went to bed." What was done, anyway? Or was nothing done? We know and have always known that "Dr. Wm. C. Richardson made an excellent president, handling the business of the meeting with ease and dispatch," that "the secretaries . . . Guthertz . . . and Mayer . . . were at their respective posts constantly." That "Dr. Duffield . . . brought the business of the treasury up to time," but what else did they do? We could have written as much, and more, concerning these always faithful officials, in the quiet of our office several hundred miles away. This *sub-rosa* fashion of conducting its business will soon cause it to lose its rivalry with the American Institute of Homeopathy. Ah, it does matter sometime who is running things. Remembering all the unkind things which we in the olden time felt called on to say concerning Fisher and the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, at the risk of being charged with inconsistency we are moved to say *now*, in the light of some of the more recent meetings of this Association, that a little Fisherism would do it good.

From out the silence and gloom we have learned two important things, namely, that Dr. S. S. Stearns of Washington (a very handsome man, judged by an excellent half-tone engraving in the current *St. Louis Journal*) is the new president, and that the Association will next year meet in Nashville. Further than this deponent sayeth not.

Globules.

—The Medical Counselor Publishing Club, with Rollin H. Stevens business manager, is making an effort to resuscitate the old *Medical Counselor*. The prospectus shadows forth a symposium of talent to take charge of the various departments—indeed, too much talent to get along harmoniously in so ticklish a business as running a medical journal. But we give them joy, and hope something a trifle better may be made of the old *Counselor* than what it formerly proved to be.

—Good-looking, genial Dr. Foulon represented the classic borders known as East St. Louis.—*S. J. of Hom.*

Ah, there, Brer Foulon! you shouldn't, you really shouldn't let any editorial writer poke fun at your classic features and good-looking borders.

—Our good friend and former Cleveland, Dr. Orpha D. Baldwin, who went to Oregon and built up a good practice, has taken unto herself a new name, a new title, and a new residence. The card lying before us reads: "Mrs. Orpha Baldwin-Bruce, M. D., 1032 Florida Avenue, Tampa, Florida." Congratulations and best wishes.

—George Keil, Phila., announces the early publication (fourth edition) of *Keil's Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Register-Directory and Intelligence*, for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia. The names in large cities, in addition to being in alphabetical order, will be numerically arranged by streets, also an alphabetical list of names of the whole Directory, giving the page of each. These features will be appreciated.

—Professor L. A. Vaught of the Chicago Institute of Phrenology is delivering a course of lectures on "Phrenology, Physiognomy, and the Temperaments," every Saturday evening, at the college building.

—Professor W. J. Hawkes has gone to California for a few weeks.

—The second number of *The Hering Bulletin* will be ready by December 15. It will receive a hearty welcome.

—The neighborhood of Massillon, O., is being placarded with a doctor's advertisement that is unique, to say the least. This modest party, not content with printing his picture on a handbill, advertises the further fact that he is the son of a Cleveland medical professor, who, the latter, is held in great respect by his students and friends in the profession. We believe the son is making a big blunder in thus entering upon quackery. No medical father can be very proud of such a medical son.

—Someone is making a holy show of himself at Indianapolis, who ought to know better. It seems that the State Board of Health of Indiana has been attempting for some time past to elect a successor to the former and yet holding-on secretary, Dr. Metcalf. But the Board seems to be governed not by the health duties prescribed for its existence but for political effect. The Democratic members, of whom there are two, and the Republican members of whom there are also two, vote each for its man, the Democrats for Dr. R. F. Stone, the Republicans for our friend, Dr. W. B. Clarke, so that Dr. Metcalf, the incumbent, holds the tie vote, which he invariably casts for himself. Queer state of affairs that. Is there no power greater than this petty board to decide upon the verities in this case, and either unhorse this man Metcalf

or arrange it so that there will be some degree of efficiency vested in this now political board.

—A very fine little Essentials book has been put upon our review table entitled a "Manual of the Essentials of the Eye and Ear," by Dr. J. H. Buffum. In a later issue we will say at full how well pleased we are with this manual.

—We are in receipt of the Physicians Visiting List for 1896, as prepared and published by Lindsay & Blakiston. This is now the forty-fifth year of its publication. A number of important additions have been made to the pages formerly devoted to medical, pharmacal, and obstetrical knowledge.

—Gross & Delbridge (Chicago: 48 Madison Street) have issued a perpetual Physicians' Visiting List, which has many commendable features. The design is good, but the work, especially of the ruling, is not well done.

—Dr. J. Martine Kershaw of St. Louis, has removed to his new residence, 3421 Washington Avenue. Said to be one of the finest in that city.

—Two or three drams of a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, worn in a rubber retainer, will entirely and promptly relieve chordee.

—The transportation committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy, W. A. Dewey, M. D., chairman, is "hustling." This is a virile committee this year, thank you.

—The Hahnemann Monument Committee is out in a beautiful half-tone printed circular, repeating its object—a most worthy one—and soliciting aid. Has anyone, so far, thought of the classes in the homeopathic colleges? There can be no doubt that many a student would be glad to have his name and his dollar or two associated in the building of this grand monument.

—It is well that we cannot afford to go to the doctor's all the time. Many a man recovers unassisted from slight disorders which, if he once heard their scientific names, would worry him into an early grave.

—New teeth sometimes appear in the jaws of persons of advanced age, from the fact that there are occasionally in the jaw more teeth than there is room for them to develop, and when the old drop out the new therefore appear.

—The sense or touch is most acute when the skin is warm, because then the circulation is good. Muffs were formerly used by doctors in order to keep their hands warm and enable them properly to judge of the pulse of their patients.

—A handsome mortuary tribute notifying of the death of Charles Jackson Watts, M. D., is up-

on our desk. This young man but recently graduated in medicine, was born November 27, 1868, and died September 21, 1895. It was our pleasure to meet with him only once, but during that interview we became firmly impressed with his sincerity of purpose, and the laudable ambition he manifested to make for himself an honorable name in the profession. His earthly race was soon run. Now he sleeps in peace.

—Typhoid fever is reported epidemic at Greensburg, Ind. A water famine is also threatened at the same place.

—According to some of our exchanges, *The Woman's Medical Journal* is "amusingly suggestive," in that in one editorial it fiercely denounces the "salacious in medical journals"; and, in another, it speaks of a new *aphrodisiac* as "one of the few specifics we have tried; the results from its use in impotence were really surprising."

—She said the doctors had all told her she had castor-algia of the stomach; but it was perhaps a near relative who complained of gastritis because she had so much gas in her stomach.

—In the discussion following the reading of "Headaches of Extra-cranial Origin," by Frank Woodbury, M. D., Philadelphia, which was read at Hot Springs, Thomas Hunt Stucky, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Theory and Practice, Louisville, Ky., said: "When we take into consideration the many causes of headache, and look back upon the treatment for the past twenty years for the condition, and remember the tardiness of producing relief, 'tis indeed a fact that antikamnia has proven a Godsend to the people as well as the profession. One evident fact is that it has almost entirely displaced opium, its compounds, and derivatives. If it has done this and nothing more, its mission is a great one and its usefulness thoroughly established. 'It does not depress the heart's action; it does relieve pain.'"

—Dr. Quill, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, pleads for the use of some reliable antiseptic, internally, in the treatment of typhoid fever. But until the production of borine most if not all of the antiseptics used, although possessing germicidal powers, proved if not dangerous to life to be too irritating. Borine, however, is a thorough germicide and prophylactic, at the same time it is non-toxic, and non-irritating, and harmless.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



ORREN S. SANDERS, M. D.,
Boston, Mass.

A LITTLE "squib" in the Cincinnati *Medical Journal* of a recent date speaks of Noble Doctors, and then mentions several of the nobility who have espoused the medical profession.

*
* *

WE remember recently to have read of some royal personage who had adopted the eye and ear business for a recreation from the tedium of waiting for a possible impossibility in the king business; and this royal doctor, who had been duly graduated and was truly worthy of the profession, and a great honor to it, was neverthe-

less doing hundreds of eye cases, and making *no charge* for his services.

*
* *

BEAUTIFUL idea, isn't it? But do you see the point? This royal doctor is absolutely without need to practice this or any other profession; and by adopting this specialty and following out his charitable or generous impulses he is robbing worthy un-royal doctors of necessary bread and butter.

*
* *

OF course this is a narrow view to take of the matter, but is there any other? You say it is like the labor agitation in the State of Ohio, which, through its leaders, a few years ago, forbade the penitentiary convicts from coming in competition with organized and uncriminal labor. Result is that there is not an easier "snap" outside of the penitentiary than this do-less, restful existence of the inmates within the walls. That is a good simile, we admit, as far as it goes; but it doesn't go far enough, as is evident upon a few moments reflection. Labor should be paid for wherever and whenever it is performed. The convicts need not come in competition with the honest laborer, and do not; it is the corrupt criminal-spoils-political system.

*
* *

BUT this royal party, on the other side of the pond, if he deems it fitting to be an eye doctor, and a good one at that, let him take up the rest of the habits of the profession, and so do away with the unpleasant reflection that he is desirous of hurting his un-royal professional brothers. There is of course no law to prevent his spending his fees, when he collects them, in the building of some eleemosynary institution, or in endowing a new homeopathic college in

Chicago or Cleveland. There is no nobleness about his present manner of practicing a profession. That, for a long time, was a standing objection to the admission of women into the professional field; namely, that they, being in the main supported by some male member of their household, had no special need to crowd the already crowded professions and so they would do cheap work or work without pay. In some few instances this allegation still holds good; but in the great majority it has been found that woman is a good collector and a close one at that. Let the cobbler stick to his last. The accepting of money honestly earned is no disgrace even in an heir apparent. There is nothing noble about beating one's brethren out of a proper business.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Stellaria Media IN RHEUMATISM.—R. H. Bellairs reports that Edward B., aged eighteen, had rheumatic fever, which left him in a helpless state of chronic "shifting" rheumatism. Pains now in ankle, now in knee, now in arm, wrist, or fingers. Unfortunately, no further particulars were given. I sent the patient, whom I have never seen, *stellaria media* 2x 3 ii, t.d.s. After one month's treatment he reports: Perfectly free from rheumatism, and able to resume work as a farm laborer.

This "case" equals the reports in the much-circulated pamphlets of the "quack" fraternity.

I have often given *stellaria media* in chronic rheumatism, and now look upon it as "specific." Possibly "shifting pain" is a keynote.

Apis IN OVARIAN TUMOR.—Miss B., aged seventeen, complains of a hard swelling the size of a hen's egg in the site of the right ovary. There had been a similar tumor in the left ovary which had been kindly removed by surgeons, after which attention the above symptom developed. This tumor had existed for several months, during which there had been no pain. When I saw her, however, symptoms of ovaritis were present. Right ovary swollen, hard, very painful; abdomen much distended, tender to touch; urine scanty; temperature about 102°. Apis 30, every hour while patient is awake, com-

pletely cured this condition in three days, at the end of which time no trace of tumor or tenderness remained; temperature normal. This case was treated about nine months ago, and no return of tumor has been observed. What, then, should be our verdict on ovariectomy, or, at least, promiscuous ovariectomy?

Pulsatilla IN DYSMENORRHEA AND PROFOUND ANÆMIA.—Mrs. N. P., "nullipara," complains of agonizing pains at the commencement of and during the monthly period. Hair dark; of very gentle disposition; face very pale, and lips well-nigh colorless. Discharge dark and clotted. Her "circumstances" are about as unfavorable as possible, for she is married to a confirmed drunkard, who maltreats her and makes her pay for the housekeeping "expenses" in toto. I sent about a dozen doses of *puls.* 200 (succussion potency), to be taken between periods three times a day. I did not see the patient for about three months, but had no anxiety as to the result. She now reports herself quite well, and is a very good color.

The above is an almost perfect picture of *puls.* The discharge resembles *plat.* and *cham.*, which are clearly differentiated by mental symptoms alone.—*Homœopathic World* (London).

Hypericum FOR CONVULSIONS.—A. S. Ironside, M. D., of Camden, N. J., in *Homeopathic Physician*—Mr. R. called at the office at 12.15 A. M., July 10, and stated that his nephew, four years old, was lying in convulsions. During the evening the boy, while playing with the other children, was running around a table and struck the right parietal region of his head upon the corner. He cried for some time, but was finally quieted, and was apparently well the remainder of the evening.

At 11.15 P. M. the same night Mrs. R. was awakened by a strange noise in her room, and, upon going to the injured boy's bed, found him in convulsions. The family waited until 12 P. M. thinking the struggling would stop, but this did not occur.

I sent *hypericum* cm, a powder to be dissolved in a few teaspoonfuls of water, and a few drops to be given every ten minutes until convulsions stopped.

At 12.40 A. M. the first dose was given, the child being yet in violent spasms. Before the

time for the second dose the eyes became straight and the lids closed. By one o'clock the little fellow was comfortable. In the morning he appeared to be in usual health and remains so.

Symphytum IN TURNED ANKLE.—Dr. H. C. Allen reports that Mrs. I., while crossing her yard one evening in the dark, stepped on the edge of a piece of scantling, which rolled and she turned her ankle. In a few minutes the ankle began to swell and became painful, which rapidly increased so that in an hour or two she was in great agony; she declared her leg was broken; was certain she could feel the rough ends of the broken bones jutting into the flesh; could not bear to have anyone approach her for fear of being hurt (*arnica*). There was no discoloration whatever. *Symphytum* promptly relieved, so that she went about her usual duties in forty-eight hours.

The following comparisons may aid in differentiating traumatic remedies:

ARNICA.	SYMPHYTUM.
Injuries to the soft tissues.	Injuries to periosteum, bone nervous, or fibrous tissue.
Painful swellings with discoloration of parts.	Painful swelling without discoloration of parts.
Pain—sore, bruised, lame,	Pain—pricking, sticking, jutting, as if into soft parts.
Fears being touched by persons coming near him.	Fears being touched by persons coming near him.

—Med. Century.—The Indian Hom. Review.

Bryonia IN ECZEMA.—Mrs. T. S., aged thirty-six years, consulted me in regard to her baby, five months old, August 1, 1895, suffering with eczema faciei, constipation, peevish, fretful, thirsty, face and lips cracked and sore, child scratched continually. The mother has had a similar eruption for several years, which she has treated diligently with different lotions with no relief, until her last pregnancy, when at about six months' duration the eruption suddenly vanished and has not yet put in a reappearance. When baby was one week old the eruption came out on its face and remained till August 1. I then gave *Bry. cm.*, three powders, to take one every twelve hours. August 8, baby much better in every way. The last two days is peevish again and eruption has not quite all gone. Repeated three powders of *Bry. cm.*, same as last week. August 15, baby reported as perfectly well in all respects.—Homeopathic Sun.

Antimonium tart. IN SMALLPOX.—In his

presidential address Dr. Younan reported that two children, who were never vaccinated, but who had taken two or three doses of the homeopathic lymph, took fever and, in spite of a repetition of the lymph, came in for a severe attack of confluent smallpox, with extensive bronchial and pulmonary complication in the maturation stage. When matters looked very critical and the temperature for days stood steadily at 105° and 106°, I put the patients upon *antimonium tartaricum* 200, and tided them over the crisis. Convalescence was slow but complete, and the little patients are in the bloom of health again. The younger child almost succumbed to convulsions in the eruptive stage. Here, apparently, *ant. tart.* was the specific—the *simillimum*, and if I had only remembered that this very remedy did sovereign good in the attack of measles the children went through, I should have given it from the first and been perhaps more quickly successful.

Need I remind you of the homeopathicity of *tatar emetic* to smallpox? Some practitioners there are who vaccinated with *tatar emetic* and with good results.—Indian (Calcutta) Hom. Review.

NASAL OBSTRUCTION.*

By N. R. SIMMONS, M. D., Toledo, O.

THERE are many causes for the partial or complete obstruction of the nasal cavities.

We will consider, in this paper, only obstruction from hypertrophy of mucous and sub-mucous tissues, and the pharyngeal tonsil. A slight cold or the inhalation of irritating dust or gas, or the alternate breathing of hot and cold air, may cause such temporary congestion and inflammation that normal nasal breathing is no longer possible.

If the engorgement be especially over the anterior extremities of the middle turbinated bodies, or above them, lachrymation, irritation, and congestion of the eyes, frontal headache, often over one eye only, are manifest to a greater or less degree. Such a condition will often subside in a few days without treatment, if at the same time the exciting cause be avoided.

* Read before the Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Association, 1895.

If, however, the patient has inherited a constitutional tendency to disease, or, if from any temporary cause his recuperative power is weakened, his chances for a speedy recovery are not so good.

Even in persons of normal health, continual exposure to irritating dusts or gases, or repeated attacks of cold without perfect recovery between attacks, may cause the soft tissue of the nose to become organized into true hypertrophies, and we then have what may be termed a chronic cold, obstructive catarrh, or rhinitis.

The inflammatory tissue being highly sensitive is more readily irritated by dust, smoke and atmospheric changes.

Headache, irritation of eyes, unnatural sounds of voice, imperfect phonation, difficult nasal breathing, breathing through mouth, snoring while asleep, muco-purulent discharge from nose, or discharge into throat from post-nasal cavities, ulceration from pressure of adjacent tissues with fetor, because of imperfect drainage and æration, are symptoms which attend nasal obstruction.

Sense of smell is often impaired or lost from pressure on the olfactory nerves by hypertrophied tissue beneath the olfactory slit.

The ears often become involved from pressure on and inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Nasal obstruction in its many forms is one of the most prolific causes of deafness in children and adults. Finally, after a period of hypertrophy and ulceration and many exacerbations from slight or severe colds, atrophic catarrh is developed. The pharyngeal or Lusk's tonsil, located in the pharyngeal vault above the soft palate and behind the posterior nasal openings, frequently becomes so much hypertrophied in children, that nasal breathing is very difficult if possible and hearing is often hopelessly lost before the necessary surgical aid is sought.

The habit of breathing through the mouth, the hot, dry, dust-laden air of summer or the cold, raw air of winter, not only leaves the mouth feeling parched and uncomfortable, but irritates the already sensitive and often irritable or inflammatory larynx and bronchial tubes. Nature has provided us with a nose, which is highly essential in detecting delicate or disagreeable odors, increasing the quality of voice, preserv-

the symmetry of the face, and, most important of all, in warming and moistening the inhaled air and freeing it from dust. A child suffering from nasal obstruction of any form usually sleeps badly, dreams, talks and walks in sleep, and arises in morning unrefreshed, peevish, and fretful, with crispy mouth and throat, fetid, disagreeable breath, and coated dry tongue.

Unless the subject is relieved by absorption of the abnormal growth, or by surgical interference, the bones of the face may become distorted, or the difficult respiration may aid in developing the condition known as pigeon breast.

Some four months ago, with a finger-tip curette, I removed the adenoid growth from the pharyngeal vault of a boy whose condition was very similar to the above description.

Nasal breathing was resumed the third night after the operation. Night sweats ceased within one week, and the boy has had restful and refreshing sleep ever since, and has improved very much in general vigor.

Previous to this the child had little, if any, good rest, although he had received much treatment for what had been termed catarrh and disease of the blood.

The treatment for chronic hypertrophy of the soft tissues, and the attendant catarrh of nasal cavities, is chiefly of local character.

If the galvano-cautery knife be judiciously used on the hypertrophied tissue, the cicatrization and absorption which follow will usually be sufficient to permit free respiration, provided there be no obstruction from deviated septum or enlarged turbinated bones, etc. The absorption of the organized submucous tissue is much more satisfactory after the use of the galvano-cautery than after cauterization of the mucous membrane by chemical agents. The action of the latter, it would seem, is too superficial to cause absorption of the submucous tissue.

The chemical agents are not without a place in treating soft, mushy, and less firmly organized tissue, and in lessening the mucous secretion which accumulates in the pharynx, and which causes more hawking and clearing of the throat than is agreeable. Local treatment alone is quite sufficient for the cure of many of these

cases. Constitutional treatment is often a necessary auxiliary where the catarrhal condition is of long standing and the general health of the patient has become seriously impaired.

Constitutional treatment, without local, will do but little good in way of making a quick and permanent cure in chronic hypertrophic catarrh. To the old stereotyped question, "Can these diseases be cured?" my answer would be Yes, if the subjects desire it.

There has been a great advance in the methods of treating diseases of the nose within the past ten years. This advance of scientific medication, it would seem, was necessary to meet the rapid increase of nasal diseases. This increase in diseases of the nose and throat is in a measure due to violent climatic changes, increase of dust with the acreage of tillable land, dusty streets, factories, store and counting rooms, lessened physical vigor and resistant power from want of sufficient open air exercise, or from dissipation or marriage with scrofulous, syphilitic, or tubercular subjects.

CARDIAC STIMULANTS, ETC.

Editor HOMEOPATHIST :

In your last issue you quote from the teachings of a professor in some homeopathic college, the following extraordinary passage :

"I warn you against the use of the so-called cardiac stimulants. These consist of veratrum, digitalis, cactus, aconite, and similar remedies."

Shade of Hahnemann ! Aconite and veratrum cardiac stimulants ! Does not the merest tyro in materia medica know that these are cardiac depressants, and that, when they cause death, the heart is in diastole, *i. e.*, wide open from paralysis?

Per contra : Do we not all know that cactus and digitalis are cardiac tonics, causing slower and more forcible contractions? The idea of linking them all together as "Cardiac Stimulants !" Again he says : "These remedies must be handled with caution when the heart is weak, and when the heart is diseased it is absolutely dangerous to use them in these (?) large doses." He declares they will "aggravate the trouble" and that he never uses them below the third.

All this is very confusing and very indefinite.

It is all very well to caution against the use of crude doses of aconite and veratrum in weak hearts, but to say the same of cactus and digitalis is absurd and unwarranted. The former are homeopathic to a *weak* heart—the latter to a excited, super-normal heart.

I venture to assert that no physician ever got any beneficial results from giving digitalis or cactus for a weak or dilated heart, *i. e.*, when the blood pressure was below normal. I have tested this matter hundreds of times during the last thirty years and I *know* that doses less than the 1x of digitalis and cactus *do not strengthen a weak heart*.

The lack of discrimination and ignorance of the physiological action of drugs shown by some members of our school is disgraceful, and almost criminal.

The physician who would give digitalis, cactus, strophanthus, or convallaria in the 2x dilution or beyond, to a patient with a thinned, dilated heart, dropsy, and almost suppressed renal secretion, will certainly lose his patient, unless the *vis medicatrix nature* slips in and rescues him. Such a condition as above described is out of the sphere of aconite or veratrum. They are homeopathic to a part, but not all of the symptoms.

EDWIN M. HALE.

CHICAGO, January 16, 1896.

A CHEWING-GUM CASE.

By THE EDITOR.

DURING the summer now last gone, a young lady of more than average intelligence and one not given to the prevalent slang and fads of the day, came repeatedly to my office chewing gum, in a way that was ludicrous as well as unseemly. Being eventually asked why she did this, she said her mouth got so dry she couldn't talk, and that if it continued dry very long she would have a nervous spell. So chewing gum was resorted to in order to give the glands of the mouth a little exercise. That little hint carried me into belladonna, which helped. But that wasn't the story I started out to tell.

A few mornings since I was called from my breakfast to a family living near by, to see a fifteen months' old boy who was having convul-

sions, one upon the other ; they had now become so frequent there was hardly any interval of rest and consciousness between. There had been three or four physicians tinkering on the case before my arrival, each guaranteeing there would be no more "fits" after a few doses of the medicine in the glass or the dipper—for both schools had been called—had been taken. The particulars of my treatment are immaterial, except to say that it was mainly postural and orificial, with a few drops of brandy and belladonna. During these labors I asked insistently for a cause for the spasms ; none could be brought up, however much the pump was worked. I contended there must be a foreign object in the child's stomach or bowels ; yet I could find no indications for worms ; and I was assured the child ate nothing out of the way. When, finally, the convulsions yielded and the child dropped to sleep, the mother remembered, with a jerk, that on the day preceding, the little fellow had been given a stick of chewing gum ; that he had chewed upon it a while, and, then, swallowed the mass. Could this be any cause for the spasms ?

I am ready now to hear the raucus voice of the I-told-you-so medical party who will claim that my medicine and treatment, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, had nothing to do with the case ; that it was nature and the lapse of time, from whom all blessings flow, which had produced the cessation of spasms, and, that, about the time I took to myself the credit of having done what the other four of my brethren failed to accomplish, nature had passed the offending chewing-gum beyond the spasm-inciting center. These objectors are always in order and always in evidence. If this little fellow had died, because nature and time had not worked quickly enough, his death, it is fair to assume, would have been laid at the door of an Allwise Providence that, etc., etc., plus the work of the several doctors, and not to the hunk of chewing-gum, which, instead of being plastered on the bottom of the parlor chair seat, or on the dining-room table-leg, or on the mantel-piece ledge, or on the heel of the shoe, had found its way into the infantile stomach and raised—well, havoc—and possibly put a quietus upon the case. And the woods is full of 'em

ACROSTIC MATERIA MEDICA.

From a Lecture by A. LEIGHT MONROE, M. D.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| | { | Sick headache. (Bell., sang., iris, kali, coff., cham., gels., nux, ign.) |
| | { | Swagging. |
| S | { | Sensitive. (Nux, lach., puls., phos., sil.) |
| | { | Saddle across nose. |
| | { | Skin troubles. (Nat. mur., graph., ars., petro., hepar sulph.) |
| | { | Earthy complexion. (Nat. mur., lac, ferr., nux.) |
| E | { | Endometritis (Nat. mur., lil. tig., puls., plat., cal. carb.) |
| | { | Prolapse. (Nat. mur., bell.) |
| P | { | Pregnancy, morning sickness with empty retching. (Nux, puls., sulph.) |
| | { | Irregular menstruation, profuse, (China, bell., nux, plat., caul., secale.) |
| I | { | Scanty. (Puls., nat. mur., graph.) |
| | { | Abortion threatened, (Acon., arnica, bell., cham., secale, verat. alb.) |
| | { | Apathy. (Gels., sulph., ign., phos. ac., lycop.) |
| | { | Aggravation—constipation. (Nat. mur.) |
| A | { | sensorial impressions. (Nux, silicea.) |
| | { | food. (Nux.) |
| | { | emotions. (Ign.) |
| | { | Atonic influences ganglionic. |
| | { | Amelioration, open air. |

Pulsatilla patient : peevish,
phlegmatic,
prolapsed,
pregnant,
puerperal.

Calcarea carb. patient : fearful,
fat,
fair,
flabby,
flaccid.

Sepia patient : delicate,
dyspeptic,
depressed.

Platina patient : proud,
perverse,
passionate,
prolonged.

SALT RIVER VALLEY.

THE following interesting vital statistics of the Salt River Valley, or that part north of the Salt River, west of the Verde, and east of the Agua Fria, covering a territory of 250 square miles, and includes the city of Phoenix, was

prepared by Dr. W. Lawrence Woodruff of Phoenix, Ariz. The population of this territory, upon a conservative basis, is placed at 14,000.

	1892	1893	1894	Tot.
Total number of deaths.....	133	185	108	486
Transients.....	29	38	41	108
Accidental deaths.....	10	15	7	32
Among residents.....	94	132	120	346
Percentages—fraction one per cent.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$
Classified by Ages.				
Deaths under five years of age.....	28	59	33	120
Deaths over seventy years of age.....	12	8	13	33
Deaths over fifty years of age.....	31	32	36	99
During the Summer Months of May, June, July, August, and September.				
Total.....	41	75	54	170
Transients and accidental.....	8	21	13	42
Residents, from natural causes.....	33	54	41	128
Percentages—fractions one per cent.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$
Under five years of age.....	6	28	13	47
Under five years of age, of bowel troubles.....	6	11	9	26
Causes of Death.				
Stomach and bowel diseases.....	10	30	21	61
Nervous and brain diseases.....	17	8	4	29
Typhoid fever.....	2	4	4	10
Scarlet fever.....	1	3	0	4
Measles.....	0	4	0	4
Diphtheria.....	0	5	2	7
Heart disease.....	8	1	7	16
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	50	77	61	188
Old age.....	4	4	6	14
All other causes.....	40	50	58	154

NOTE.—Deaths designated as transients are only those of persons who have been here but a brief period prior to their decease, they coming here as a dernier ressort in the advanced stages of diseases of respiratory organs, and accounts for the large number of deaths under this head. As a health resort, there is none equal to the Salt River Valley, the healthiest spot in the world.

THE HOMEOPATHY OF THE BICYCLE.

SAID Dr. L. C. McElwee (St. Louis), after listening to a paper on bicycles by Dr. W. A. Edmonds, and a number of views expressed by debaters before the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society:

"After listening to all that has been said by my predecessors this evening on the subject of the wheel, and though I am one that was detailed to get up something for the occasion to talk about, I find that there is little that is serious left for me to say. The point that strikes me most forcibly from what has been said is the homeopathy of the 'bike.' One member says that it is sure to produce hypertrophy of the heart, another cites a cure of that affection by the use

of the wheel; one says that it is not to be ridden by ladies that have dysmenorrhea, another says that it has cured a case of that disorder for him; and one says that it must not positively be used where there is enlarged prostate, when lo! and behold another says that it has cured that very thing for a patient of his. If that is not a proving and verification of a remedy, what is it? There is one thing that has not been referred to so far, and that is the fact that the use of the wheel has a decided tendency to lessen and almost destroy the cigarette habit, as the gilded youth cannot ride and smoke at the same time. As he likes the riding the better, and is therefore on his wheel most of his spare time, he is thereby prevented from smoking so much. Again it materially lessens the habit of tipping indulged in by so many of the youth and young men who frequent the places of public resort like the parks and road houses. They must have clear heads to ride a wheel, but such is not necessary if they go in their fine equipages with their lackeys. They can 'lush' in the latter case, whereas if they go on the steel steed, and are themselves the compass, guide, and rudder, they will not imbibe so freely, or at all, for the risk to the well-being is too great to allow it. Again the wheel is strictly homeopathic, for it has set the whole world agog, and many thousands of its people are said to be crazy because of it. I saw in a recent periodical that a man who 'had wheels in his head' (crazy) was given a safety to ride, and it cured him!"

ANY MORE NEW COLLEGES?

THE *Medical Current*, in its current issue, says, in effect, that it is not a crime to start new medical colleges. What does this mean? For goodness sake, Brer Smith, don't you go for to start another homeopathic college in the suburbs of Chicago. You mean well, but it won't do, 'deed an' it won't. A college that was sickly in its inception thirty or forty years ago, and, yet, to-day, is blooming and prosperous, will not serve as a good argument for starting other sickly colleges to-day. There was something else at work to make the homeopathic colleges sickly in that earlier time, when it was all a man was worth morally, physically, and financially to

be known as a homeopath. There were giants in those days. To-day that fearsomeness is gone, and in much also the necessity for making martyrs of one's self—that is to say, accepting a professorship. Why, bless your heart, dear brother, we have been credibly informed that in some colleges there is a constant strife for the tinsel crown of professorship; that some would-be eminent men are willing and do pay a price for the professorship. Think of the profession sometimes, and at some other times also of the poor laity, before engaging in the doctor-making business. We do not object to new colleges; but we do feel like “kicking” when colleges are started not always wholly for any inherent need that may exist, or in localities where, as one might say, the woods is full of 'em.

NEWSPAPER SURGERY.

FOLLOWING is submitted by Dr. J. S. Wood of Chama, N. M., with the suggestion that such a skillful operation is worthy of more extended circulation than that afforded by the local print.

“AN IDAHO SPRINGS MINER CARPENTERED BY A DENVER SURGEON.

“A very delicate and difficult operation was recently performed on a patient at the Deaconness' Home by Dr. James Boice. The patient was a strapping, stalwart miner from Idaho Springs. While at work on a drift he was snowed under by a rock weighing a ton and a half, which fell upon him and pinned him by the hip against the rocky wall of his subterranean cavern. Not until he hewed his way with hammer and chisel was he a free man, and then he found himself so badly crippled that he could not walk.

He was treated for dislocation of the hip by a local doctor, but very soon grew worse and was brought to the Deaconness' Home. His hip swung loosely and though the joint was restored it would not stay in place. Dr. Boice hewed his way to the humerus bone, where it joins with the hip bone, and sawed off several inches of the former. The bony casing of the humerus was left untouched, and the hip was restored to its joint. Ever since that operation the miner has been gradually gaining in the use of his leg, and

in time the bony casing will come to take the place of the bone.”

OVER-RIDING OF THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION.

DR. J. T. KENT of 1605 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has opened a hospital-establishment at 204 West Logan Square, for the care and treatment of all cases that are not doing well under the too-tender influence of home, relatives, and sympathy of the family physician. This is of itself a good recommendation for such an establishment as this proposed by Dr. Kent; for where is the physician who has not had cases that were industriously spoiled for him by the tip-toeing, whispering, babying, light-and-noise-excluding mother or friends? But there is in our opinion a better reason yet for the establishment of this quasi hospital, namely: “Patients requiring close observation for days and weeks in order that a careful prescription may be made, are surrounded by influence and nurses calculated to secure the best results.” Ah, there is the rub. Send one of your patients, doctor, to the average hospital, because she has not the conveniences and attentions at her home or boarding house, which you deem requisite to her prompt and permanent recovery, and because you believe that these she may secure at a good hospital. You have studied and labored over the case for weeks and possibly months; you have about got the symptoms to a fine point and are giving well indicated and carefully studied and selected remedies and potencies, and are anxious now to watch their effect under the better environment. During your absence, in the necessary pursuit of your other professional duties, some little something arises in the condition of the patient—she can't sleep, or she is restless, or the bowels haven't moved according to the well established tradition of that hospital, or some other incidental condition—which attracts the attention of that eighteen dollar a week trained nurse, she reports the something to the house physician, and he, a graduate of the preceding March, without telephoning or in any otherwise attempting to communicate with you, sends up three or four powders of the 2x or 3x of something else, and the same is given to the protest-

ing parent, because the rules of the hospital require that the house physician shall prescribe for the patient in the absence of the regular family attendant of the patient. You are not vexed next day or next visit when you arrive upon the scene and are told that the recent graduate has trampled your card, and spoiled your study of months by his meddlesome interference. But you firmly resolve that it will be a very odd day when you send another patient to a hospital, where several months of your most careful and painstaking study are indifferently knocked over by a heedless boy under the rules of that hospital. Now, as we take it, Dr. Kent has this abuse in view, and promises to give the physician a chance as well as his patients, and, therefore, we believe that he has hit upon a practical and salutary idea, and one which should be encouraged.

LOST: A SUBSCRIBER.

A YOUNG man and young doctor, as well as a young attaché of the corps bactériologique of a Chicago homeopathic college—lecturing in some minor capacity, we understand—has given us the marble heart by cutting off his subscription, because we permitted the publication, in one of our recent issues, of a cutting from another journal, chaffing many of the current fads in medicine. This young man, not content with reducing the bread and butter of himself and several other dependents by the withdrawal of his subscription, in a long and laboriously constructed letter to our publishers, adds insult to injury by pointing out, with the cheerful confidence of youth, and by virtue of his recent graduation, the awful mistake the editor made in tacitly assenting to this published heresy. Yet, notwithstanding all his preachment, he refuses to renew his subscription. And the sound of mourning is heard in our marble hall.

A Wise Man emulates the virtue referred to by a still younger man, in his composition on pins, in which, the said composition, he alleged that pins had saved the lives of millions of people; and answering his teacher replied that it was because the people hadn't swallowed them: that is to say, if the Wise Man finds an article in his favorite journal which is forinist his hobby-horse and wheel-some ideas, he does not stop

his subscription with a good word and good will, danger the substance of that journal, but he writes a scolding note or two, and if he does, he tries to write something, using the pretense to other people to see how popular ground upon this one subject this difference might add volume, but now having decided of an opinion can be.

The time is coming, we think, in the composition that is coming, all the non-sensical things guaranteed to every American doctor without reference to value or previous condition of service. But we would suggest to this Chicago adherent, with some reservation, to be sure understanding the source of the assumption that he adds a few words to his professional acquaintance before he again turns himself in to the medical student the editor how to run his journal. If you are ever the keen and good doctor, and coming to Chicago, and to the city, get married, and so on, the chance of yet more time he has lost in a little pang—and a little material would work, he will be as flush as his present, hence a suspension of current, beginning can take it at least we hope and pray as he grows a bit better, and emerges from the cell and collar era, that he will learn wisdom enough to appreciate the silliness of writing a long screed on the ethics of homeopathic practice to the readers of a semi-monthly journal, instead of to the editor, when every, even last year's graduate knows that the publishers of a medical journal—the average publishers, at least—know no more of medicine and bacteriology than they know of the wholesale stealing of Chicago water, and that to waste so much of learning upon these unresponsive, matter-of-fact, dollars-and-cents publishers, when it might have been used by the copy-boxed editor as Original Matter is a sin and burning shame.

Still, however much we may see it that way, we are not angry with this youth. We are sorry for him. He will lose the refining influence of a good journal. We were, once upon a time, very young and poor boys, and remember somewhat with bated breath, how, in that early noon of life, begirt and panoplied o'er with sword and lance and buckler and three days' rations, bestriding fat Rosinante, we sallied forth through the portcullis of our castle of Righteous Indignation, over

the lowered drawbridge, down by the deep, deep moated grange, or range, unaccompanied by our faithful squire, and, then, cantering rapidly adown the village green, attacked the windmills. But, now, the longer we live, the more, etc., etc.

TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

AFTER much study, says *Harper's Bazar*, and looking about, she determined upon a regimen. She instantly gave up sugar in tea or coffee, and milk at any time. For two months she took for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner only beefsteak and toast, and now and then spinach and lettuce; always oranges—oranges in plenty. She drank with this clear coffee or tea. Sometimes she took claret. She limited the amount of water taken through the day to one quart, or at most three pints. Some of this she drank hot before or after meals. Often she squeezed the juice of a lemon in it. When the two months were over and the flesh had begun to diminish she ate other vegetables and fruit, corn, peaches, celery, but never any vegetable that grew under ground—potatoes, onions, parsnips, turnips, or beets. She never ate—and this was her most important rule—she never ate anything fermenting in character, any pears, plums, grapes, or sweets. Because bread has a fermenting quality in it, she always toasted it dry. Pudding she never touched, sauces, nor cake. If any food led to flatulency in any form, she knew at once it was food to be avoided. By and by, after the first few months, she allowed herself now and then an occasional sweet or an ice, but never as a habit.

There is a much shorter, far less expensive, and more certain way of getting the flesh off than the above. It consists simply in not eating *anything*. Assuming, for the moment, that the above diet rigorously adhered to, will reduce the weight during the faithful observance of the diet; but is one to pass along through life debarred of all the good things of the table in order to keep within a fashionable weight? It stands to reason that a resumption of the former mode of living will inevitably add fat to the bones as formerly. A real, honest anti-fat is one which does not make a patient practically quit eating, but, ruling out only a few articles, suffers him to go on as ordinarily, depending upon the anti-

fat medicine to do the rest. There is a wide difference between an Anti-fat and an Anti-eating.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC COUGH.

H. CLINTON CROCKER, M. D., Providence, R. I.

I HAVE made use of maltine with coca wine in many and varied cases, but have found it especially useful in the catarrhal bronchitis of old people, and also in tuberculosis. I have taken notes of twenty cases of chronic coughs, following pneumonia, bronchitis, and la grippe, which have been promptly relieved or very much benefited by its use. In this class of cases I have obtained the best results by giving at first a teaspoonful every two hours, and then gradually increasing the dose to a tablespoonful, every two hours, in severe cases. I can most heartily recommend maltine with coca wine to the medical fraternity; once used, it will surely prove to the most critical mind its usefulness in impoverished conditions of the system, especially if due to lung trouble.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

THE Huron Street Hospital, formerly the Homeopathic Hospital of Cleveland, issues its Eleventh Annual Announcement for the training school of nurses. In this folder it gives the names of a long roll of teachers, all of whom, with possibly an exception or two, are teachers in one or the other of the Cleveland homeopathic colleges. Perhaps this is the intention—that is to say, to imply that no one can teach nurses except the few who are bowed down under the weight of a current professorship. Perhaps this is right. Only one more sarcastic comment, and that is this: If the nurse who listens to all the varied topics upon which all these varied professors will talk to her, in varied ways and under varied circumstances, does not abandon the profession of nursing and take to doctoring, she will be a rare acquisition to the nursing profession. We note only one subject that has not been elaborated to death in this promised course, namely, surgery. Wait a moment; that doesn't sound right. No, it isn't right. Surgery is all right. It is homeopathy and its congener *materia medica* which seems not to be an essential in this course. But then hospital nursing is becoming

more and more a surgical nursing business; or are we wrong about that belief?

Correspondence.

ALTERNATION AND COMBINATION TABLETS.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

I wish to say a few words in regard to the mince-meat contribution on p. 352 of your November 15 number, by Dr. W. B. Clarke. His first conclusion "That when alternation of remedies is necessary, we should choose a mineral and a vegetable, rather than two mineral or two vegetable remedies," is a thought deserving a careful consideration. It is entirely new to me, and therefore I cannot from experience say anything *pro* or *con*. The Hahnemannian homeopathist, though, will tell you that an alternation of remedies is unnecessary, and that such a practice is always bad homeopathy. He will advise you to go and study your materia medica better, give the single remedy in high potency and the single dose, and that will effect a speedy and permanent cure, if a cure is possible. My experience does not verify the superiority of such a practice. On the contrary, I believe that in many cases I reach the goal that is a cure far sooner with an alternation of remedies than with the single one. By alternating medicines I never consider their animal, vegetable, or mineral qualities, but I look upon their constitutional and local effects. For instance, a patient has a constitution, inherited or acquired, tainted with a scrofulous, tuberculous, syphilitic, rheumatic, neurotic, or cancerous disease. This patient wants a remedy with a deep, profound action upon his constitution, like sulph., calc. carb., silic., merc., arsen., phosph., etc. But many times such patients have a very pronounced local disorder, and complain of and seek relief only for that local trouble. In such cases I have had the most gratifying results from an alternation of a constitutional with a local remedy, one directed against the constitutional taint and the other one against the local disorder.

The second conclusion, "That the very

acme of curative force inherent to a remedy prescribed homeopathically resides just at the point where, according to the chemists' atomic theory, the substance has been reduced to its ultimate atoms," is probably beyond the possibility of demonstration as to its truth or falsity. However, I find many remedies when given in low, material doses, say from the first to the sixth potencies, act very nicely, and the same remedies given in high potencies for the same conditions seem to be inert. This experience makes me believe that, in many remedies, the greatest medicinal power is in the lower and not in the higher potencies.

Third conclusion, "That the terrific kangaroo-like jumps of the decimal scale, though gymnastic enough, are not elastic enough, and that often a trituration should be made on a scale just half the strength of the one below it." Undoubtedly both methods, the decimal and the centesimal scale of potentializing medicines, are arbitrary and consequently subject to alterations. I have frequently made half-strength potencies, and they have given entire satisfaction. Especially with liquids the process of potentializing is so easy that one can make the strength of the potency to suit the case on hand.

This is all I have to say on the three thoughts of Dr. W. B. Clarke, but I wish to add one of my own, namely: our modern, enterprising homeopathic pharmacists are putting into the market now a great variety of so-called combination tablets, compound medicines, and homeopathic (specific) cures for one and all ailments human flesh is heir to. These preparations are more injurious to our school of medicine than all combined attacks of the allopaths can produce. At the beginning of this century, the old-school apothecaries in Germany tried hard to kill homeopathy there, and now, at the *fin de siècle*, the American homeopathic pharmacists do their best to poison and slowly kill the goose that lays the golden eggs for them. I do not see any valid reason for the existence of these so-called *homeopathic remedies*, but if there is one, I wish somebody would make it known through the pages of this valuable journal.

PETER DIEDERICH, M. D.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

Book Reviews.

THE GREATER DISEASES OF THE LIVER: JAUNDICE, GALL-STONES, ENLARGEMENTS, TUMORS, and CANCER, AND THEIR TREATMENT. By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M. D., Philadelphia, Hahnemann Publishing House.

Also, GOUT AND ITS CURE, by the same author, Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel, 1895.

Both of these books, like several of his other books, notably the "Fifty Reasons for Being a Homeopath," are printed and bound in such handy form that they at once appeal to the physician's eye, who wants something "short and sweet" to read between whiles. These little books fit well in an overcoat pocket, and being substantially bound, are not any the worse for a little wear in this way. Dr. Burnett declares himself a very close and faithful follower of Paracelsus, quoting frequently from his works, and the same from Rademacher. At times his frequent quotations from Rademacher grow a trifle wearisome, but the results which he chronicles from his adherence to the instructions laid down by these eminent men must content the most critical and skeptical reader. For instance, in his book on gout, he relates with much effectiveness the action of the distilled tincture of acorns in the treatment of chronic alcoholism, and which idea he received from Rademacher, who was not a homeopath and did not believe in the law of similars. This agreeable writer has unfortunately earned for himself the opinion that he is altogether too successful with his cases, which may in more vulgar terms be stated that he is stretching the long bow. Be that as it may, his reasoning upon the cases introduced, and the value of the remedies which he uses are very good and worth careful reading and studying. He has the one great and forever to be commended habit of sticking to his text; he does not scatter all over the book. He takes up chelidonium majus in jaundice and other liver troubles, for instance, and he sticks to it until the reader gets the impression pretty well established that there must be something in chelidonium, and is inclined to try it on the next case which presents in his clinic. So it is with the acorn juice already referred to. Dr. Burnett has a peculiar habit of using medicines of which the homeopath does not make much use, if, indeed, he has ever heard of them before. Note for instance the following: cupressus, diplo-taxis, persicaria, castor equi, urea, cholesterin, solidago, vanadium, and others. This is very confusing if not annoying to the homeopath who buys the books written by a professed homeopath, and yet finds many clinical cases reported as treated and cured in almost miraculous fashion

by remedies of which he has not even heard the names. Cannot Dr. Burnett give us a little more of the current homeopathic medication for ills that clearly fall within our homeopathic therapy? Perhaps the explanation rests in the fact that Dr. Burnett treats many and perhaps a majority of his cases along the line of organopathy, which, in this country, would be classed as pathological prescribing and not to be encouraged in homeopathic prescribers. It is so much easier to treat a man for his liver than to treat the man for what is the matter with him as a totality. Dr. Burnett does not recommend the treatment of any special organ and only that organ, but we fear that his constant dwelling on the value of one or two or more remedies in the varied diseases of that organ, and none other mentioned, leaves the impression that the medications recommended are specifics for that organ. Under the stimulus of the chapter in the book on Diseases of the Liver our attention has been drawn to a series of remedies of which we had, of course, been informed, as every homeopathic student has been who attends our colleges, but which had never appealed to us as particularly indicated for the diseases of the liver. Thus we became thoroughly indoctrinated in the values of chelidonium, and of carduus, taraxacum, ceanothus, and others in diseases of the liver, and have since that time made some better cures of these liver troubles than formerly. For this we have to thank Dr. Burnett. But, we desire to add that, while his cases directed our attention to these remedies, still we took great care that they covered the totality of the patient's symptoms.

We have no hesitation in recommending these books to the profession, because we believe that, while in some restricted sense they may throw the seeking young homeopath off the track and make him a routinist prescriber, yet on the whole the happy diction of the author, and his marvelous success with a few remedies, that have not been much in use in the homeopathic profession, will cause greater study of these remedies and add some new ones possibly to our stock. Certainly no reasonable man will throw out of his medicine case chelidonium, because he has lost faith in its value, after having tried it on the first half dozen cases of liver trouble that came to him. He may lose faith in Dr. Burnett's recommendations, but he will have learned a better lesson by his failures than Dr. Burnett could teach with several hundred successful cases—for Dr. Burnett seems to have none other. The books are not very costly and can be made of great value to any thinking student or careful practitioner. With us they rank somewhat on the same plan as the old tissue remedies did, before our good friends Dewey and Boericke set them to the homeopathic meter.

Globules.

—Solar Plexus—Adominal Brain, being an original article reprinted from the *Journal of Orificial Surgery*, an excellent and exhaustive article from the pen of Dr. H. E. Beebe, of Sidney, O., lies before us. We had already read this clever paper, but enjoyed a re-reading of it in its present form. Dr. Beebe is always interesting and rarely ever fails of being instructive. In this instance he is both interesting and instructive.

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Society issued invitations for a complimentary supper, given by the officers for the evening of Monday, January 20, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Preceding this supper Dr. D. H. Beckwith, president, gave his presidential address on the Duties of the Physician in 1896.

—The Twentieth Annual Session of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy will be held at St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 21, 22, and 23, 1896. Secretary Edward F. Brady is out in a four page leaflet giving lots of information to the profession and urging promptness in making up the bureaus for the advertised session. He reviews the situation with a master hand and puts the question in most forceful manner. We hope this Institute may once more take on the spirit of success which dominated it a few years ago. It is officered by progressive men and enthusiastic workers.

—Dr. Theo. Y. Kinne, chairman of the Auxiliary Committee of the Hahnemann Monument Fund is making an eloquent appeal for funds for the rapid completion of the monument. He says among other good things: "Every man, woman, and child who has been benefited by the application of homeopathic remedies, should be made to feel that it is the highest privilege they have, in giving to so laudable an undertaking. None so qualified as those who, just recovering from severe illness, look with glistening eyes and thankful hearts upon him who has been the minister for good upon their diseased bodies. This is the time when they may be most easily approached and permitted to show in a substantial way, their thankfulness to him who made it possible for them to be made the recipients of so gentle and effective ministration." Words fitly spoken. This is now the time to work for this grand object.

—It has arrived—Fisher's Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery. Have you seen it? If you haven't, visit some of your neighboring colleagues and examine this new book.

—And so also has the Transactions of the

American Institute of Homeopathy arrived. Bright and sparkling and superbly edited. A cursory browsing in their rich leafiness gives the impression that a number of good changes have been made, and several of the old ante-bellum print and arrangement customs seriously and let us hope irremediably fractured. Review notice later.

—Have you ever thought of the value of hyoscyamine in retention of urine? Give it every fifteen minutes until the desired effect is produced.

—My son, aged twelve, had been growing nervous over the shock of his brother's death, and seemed to derive no benefit from remedies used. Had him to the seashore, change of surroundings and everything that could be done for his benefit, he still grew thinner and worse all the time. I put him on *Celerina*, with marked benefit. I consider it a very efficient nervine.—N. P. Frassoni, M. D., Moosic, Pa.

—The new aphrodisiac, Lumbarin, prepared in accordance with the formula of Dr. Hugo Engel, belongs to the few specifics we have. The results obtained from its use in impotency are really surprising.

Just now the market is full of aphrodisiacs. One firm in New York is flooding the professional country with its circulars, promising all manner of wonderful things along this line, but wants the profession to pay spot cash in order to learn whether the stuff has any "go" to it or not. What is the occasion of this sudden revival of aphrodisiacs? Brown-Sequard seems to have started the ball in this direction; for since his time there have been many, many articles of this nature put in the market. One would infer from reading the advertising pages of our medical journals that there must be a great demand for this class of medicine. Is the American playing out? A friend and patient of ours having seen some notice of Dr. Engel's preparation asked our advice about using it. As we had failed to do aught but give temporary relief of his condition, and being very much in doubt about doing any further service, we made no strenuous objection to his making use of Dr. Hugo Engel's Lumbarin. And behold within twelve days this same patient came back to tell us that he was all right, and would submit to no farther dilatation of the rectum and prostate gland, etc., etc. What is Lumbarin, anyway?

—Much has been said of late about the number of inveterate smokers in college. Now, of course, some of the fellows make calls on friends, and must necessarily carry with them on their trips the aromatic fragrance of tobacco, not only on their clothes, but in their breath. The fol-

lowing suggestion of Professor Friedburg may prove of great benefit to them: "To remove the aroma of tobacco from the breath, rinse out the mouth with a weak solution of salicylic acid and alcohol."—*Chironian*.

Good as far as it goes; but what about the smell of the malodorous pipe on the clothing and in the hair? Listerine or a few drops of camphor are equally efficacious in dispelling most of the tobacco smell from the breath. The better way for a medical man is not to smoke, unless he can afford a smoking jacket and go and flock by himself.

—The freshmen are still "in it," says the *Chironian*. At the quiz, the other day, the professor of anatomy asked: "What are the vertebræ made up of?" "Oh," replied a '99 man, "several things—bone mostly."

—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, president of the Iowa State Board of Health, appears upon our review table with a scholarly contribution entitled "Cremation or Earth Burial—Which?" It is a very readable paper and handles the subject in excellent fashion. If you have not read it send at once to Dr. Guilbert, Dubuque, for a copy and enjoy a treat.

—Failures of candidates before the State board in the different schools of medicine are as follows: Allopathic, 32.7 per cent.; homeopathic, 22 per cent.; eclectic, 57.1 per cent.—*Chironian*. What do you think of that Mr. Allopath?

—Dr. Goodno's second volume is upon our review table and will be noticed at an early date. It is too finely gotten up a book to review in a hurry. So much may be said at this time, that it is the equal of its predecessor volume and will undoubtedly "pan out" as much "pay dirt" as does the first volume. It is a very handsomely bound and printed book. It is very apparent that our good friend Clarence Bartlett had much to do with this volume, as he had with the former one. Dr. Bartlett is not only a first class homeopathic physician, but also a clever and practical bookman.

—God bless the duke of Argyll!—*Boston Herald*. Did you ever try sulphur and molasses?—*Utica Herald*.

—The *Medical Century* announces in its January 1 issue that it will now be a double-header, one of its offices being located in New York City, the other in Chicago. The *Medical Century* is one of the marvels of current medical journalism. Like Jonah's gourd, it grew up almost over night. It easily takes first place in the ranks of homeopathic journalism. We say this kindly and without latent sarcasm; for Dr. Fisher's ways are not our ways, journalis-

tically speaking—perhaps also in other directions. A man, to make a success such as the *Medical Century* has become, must give every minute of his waking hours and some not inconsiderable expenditure of midnight oil to that journal. And this Dr. Fisher has done. The work speaks for itself. There are, we venture to say, very few medical editors to-day who are as happily situated in relation to their journals as is Dr. Fisher. It is truly marvelous how so pushing an editor can give sufficient time to a general practice and teaching as well. But he undoubtedly does both. The *Medical Century* is unique and very distinctive in homeopathic journalism, and therefore it causes no hard feelings with the other editors. Each editor of the remaining number of homeopathic journals has his individual peculiarities, which mark his journal and rate it with the reading public. A really first-class magazine, like a really first-class medical school, or a really first-class medical book, helps all the other journals and schools and books. The ways of the *AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST* are not the ways of the *North American Journal* any more than they are the ways of the *Medical Century*. Each has his own sphere of usefulness. But it will take some of the liveliest kind of Chicago hustling to keep both offices of the *Medical Century* going with but this one editor, who has thus far kept the journal in line. We wish him every success and a hearty god-speed.

—When snow does come let it be remembered that warm and not fine clothes are essential. There is no need of dressing to kill when going a sleighing.

—Four Birmingham druggists have just been fined for a queer form of adulteration of drugs. They sold articles of greater strength than the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. In some cases there was forty per cent. more iodine, etc., in their tinctures than there should have been.

—Drs. Thaddeus L. Johnson and R. A. Campbell of Pomona, Cal., have entered into a partnership with offices in Union Block, Rooms 21, 22, and 23 Second Street. Dr. Johnson is a graduate of the old Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, and was a bright and industrious student and gave great promise for his future. We are glad to hear from him once more, and wish him and his partner an abundant measure of success.

—We are a trifle disappointed at the non-appearance of many fulsome and adulatory letters from distant subscribers patting their favorite journal on the back and saying that while inclosing two good new silver dollars they

wouldn't be a day without that journal ; couldn't, indeed keep shop without it. Somehow this odoriferous fashion is dying out, like Gould's idea of homeopathy. Only a few of the better class of journals waste printers' ink and good paper in printing what a tickled subscriber here and an amused subscriber over there has said about them. Rather cheap blostering, as Fisher said of the long list of trustees sometimes found appended to medical college announcements.

—Professor A. Leight Monroe will give a special course of lectures on *materia medica*, beginning Monday, April 6, and lasting two weeks. This course will be specially for the benefit of advanced students and practitioners and will be largely devoted to the comparative, physiological, and clinical study of drugs.

—General Bushnell, Governor-elect, has announced Dr. J. E. Lowes of Dayton, Surgeon-General of the State of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Lowes is a graduate of the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, O., class of 1868.

There must surely be something wrong about this, don't you think so, Brer Gould of the *Medical News*. Must be a misprint. And yet we cut this notice from an allopathic journal. Do you suppose Governor Bushnell has any idea that homeopathy is dying out, dear George?

—The Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Association was organized at Presque Isle in June, 1894 with twenty charter members from Ohio and Michigan.

The association met in regular sessions at Toledo December, 1894 ; June, 1895 ; December 1895. The growth of membership and interest manifest at each of these meetings has been highly gratifying to the organizers. Good papers and active discussions have not been wanting at any meeting. The June meeting of 1896 promises to be one full of enthusiasm and homeopathy.

—It is said that a bit of lemon peel, chewed just before a nauseous dose of medicine is taken, will dispel the taste of the dose.

So, is that the reason why we frequently meet men coming back from seeing a man, between the acts, chewing lemon peel?

—Dr. T. C. Minor of Cincinnati had a narrow escape from death awhile ago. He took a dose from a bromide of potassium bottle for a nervous and debilitated condition. His condition growing rapidly worse, he began to suspect his medicine and on examining the bottle discovered it to have been belladonna. Several cups of strong coffee and brandy, as well as an emetic, brought him round again almost as good as new. Singu-

lar how these accidents happen, isn't it? In Cleveland a learned professor of a mining school took his class to a blasting furnace, in order the more graphically to illustrate some theory treated of in the books. Although he had been to this furnace a number of times, this time he got under a descending elevator loaded with ore, and was so badly hurt that for a time his life was despaired of. We read an account of a Confederate general, who at the beginning of battle was asked by his orderly to take a good swig of whisky from the camp chest. The orderly reached into the chest, drew forth a whisky bottle, uncorked it, and handed the bottle to the general, who, in the hurry, took a generous mouthful. No sooner had it reached his stomach before he realized that it was not whisky. The orderly took the bottle to the light and, horror of horrors, the whisky label had been canceled by the surgeon and "chloroform" written in pencil. Needless to say that this general did not take part in that battle, and that it was only by a long and persistent working over him that his life was ultimately saved. Think what would have been said of this General in the annals of history had he succumbed to chloroform taken for whisky.

—Says the *Medical Brief* (through a correspondent): Don't forget to drop a few flaxseeds in the eye to chase out foreign bodies. Don't forget to inject five or six drops of brandy into the arm to resuscitate stullborn babies. Don't forget to be a sensible doctor rather than a professional ass. And the greatest of these is the latter.

—Are we to understand that the *Homeopathic Sun* of Milledgeville, Ill., shines for all, or only for the select few who take up with its insurance problems?

—The letters "R. I. P." so frequently seen on the older tombstones, said a boy, stood for "Return, if possible."

—Sir James Y. Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform, says Dr. Gilbert, suggested chloroform to a lady consultant from Ireland during her labor. She refused, declaring it to be unnatural so to do. Sir James asked her how she came to Belfast. "By steamer," she replied. Whereupon he remarked: "That was a most unnatural way; the natural way was to swim."

—According to the *Medical Record*, French physicians are very generally adopting "horseless carriages" who have riding in the country to do. Physicians in this country will not be able to adopt this convenient and economical means of locomotion until country roads have been made a subject of legislative action. That time cannot come too soon. If the

doctors and bicyclists join forces to that end, the improvement need not be postponed for very long.

Yes, that will do all right in France. But in England the other day a man riding a horseless carriage was arrested for not having a man go ahead of him twenty feet with a red flag to notify the pedestrians of the coming of this new form of concealed locomotive.

—A proposal to prohibit vivisection has been rejected by the inhabitants of the Canton of Zürich by a vote of over two to one. By nearly the same vote they accepted a law for the protection of animals, with due satisfaction to the demands of science.

—"Please look here a moment, Miss Grogan," said the gentleman whose mission in life was hourly to entertain the admiring public by dislocating his neck.

"Phwat is ut, Mr. Smith?" returned the beautiful Circassian Princess pleasantly.

"Is my head on straight?"

—Dr. Dewey expressed the wish that someone would discover an eight-day remedy for gonorrhea. Brer Broadnax recommends the following: carbolic acid, 100 grains; water 2 ounces; glycerin, 1 dram. Ten drops in water three times a day, increasing the dose one drop each day till 20 drops are taken thrice daily. Well, who said it was? Even if not homeopathic, it may give Brer Dewey a little pointer to help him out of a pinch with his next patient.

—Sailors of the United States Navy are said to prefer oleomargarine to butter as an article of diet. It does not become rancid; hence, when there is any southern cruise to be taken, this is an important item.

There's no accounting for taste. (We could have said that in French, but kindly refrained). This same reason for taking oleomargarine instead of butter could be applied a number of articles which a ship must necessarily carry.

—We never heard but one really good reason for wearing a corset. Usually, as every physician knows, a corset is never tight, you can always put your hand beneath it—or you are shown that it could be done. This one reason was given by a shop girl, who stood near the front door with her little counter of specialties. She said she wore a corset to keep warm. Next!

—Dr. J. J. Mulheron, in *Therapy* (quoted in *Medical Brief*), states that perfect drainage in the puerperal stage is the great desideratum of all good surgeons and obstetricians. Says he, "Imagine a cow strapped for ten days on its back and not allowed to assume the prone position even to evacuate its bladder or rectum. . .

With the woman on her back the discharge cannot properly escape from the vagina, where, under the influence of the body heat, it is in favorable condition for decomposition." He recommends the Sims position for drainage and restfulness and healthy subinvolution of the womb. "With a further view to good drainage, I have the woman, from the first, sit erect on the chamber vessel when she has a passage of either urine or fæces."

—On account of the good results obtained the use of champagne in case of sickness is increasing from year to year, and among the brands especially recommended by physicians G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry stands first. Professor R. Ogden Doremus and other prominent chemists who have analyzed the various brands of champagne coming into this market pronounce G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry by far the purest and most wholesome, and to these qualities must the extraordinary success of this brand be largely attributed. While the total champagne imports into this country in 1895 decreased about 25,000 cases as compared with those 1894, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry did not only hold its own but imported 45,125 cases more than of any other brand.

—Patient—I wish to consult you with regard to my utter loss of memory. Doctor—Ah—yes—why—er—in cases of this class I always require my fee in advance.

—In case of an abscess of the vagina, the profuse suppuration which follows a surgical operation will be stopped by repeated injections administered with hydrozone, full strength. From the time the pus formation is checked inject repeatedly diluted in the proportion of 1 ounce of hydrozone with 16 ounces of lukewarm water.

In order to secure a prolonged contact of the remedy with the diseased surface, the patient must be kept in a recumbent position when the remedy is injected into the cavity.

When the healthy granulations generate too quickly under the stimulating action of this treatment, it is necessary to use a weaker solution.

—"Mommer," cried Bobbie, as he rushed into the house one very cold morning, "there's something the matter with me. Please send for the doctor. I'm breathing fog!"

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This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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New York.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



ELLA C. JONES-TAPPAN, M. D.,
New York.

TWENTY-FIVE of Homeopathy's brightest surgical stars conduct thirty-five sections; each section a well-digested book of that specialty, and complete of itself; each of these thirty-five sections is divided into chapters of which there are in the whole volume upwards of three hundred! Think of that ye, bookworms and bookmakers! True, it is not the work of any one brain—this book, as was the principal author-editor's "Children's Diseases"; but it involved a measure of executive ability to keep even twenty-five busy and brilliant surgeons in the writing mood, which could as easily—this executive ability—have directed a vast army corps, or conducted some immense manufacturing enterprise.

*
* *

WHERE shall the reviewer begin to handle this large and important volume? * The labor involved in its preparation must have been prodigious. Sixteen hundred and sixty-one pages, closely printed, illustrated with eleven hundred and two wood cuts, fifty-two whole pages, many of them done in several colors and the remainder in half-tone process work from direct photography, exhibiting one hundred and ninety-seven figures, with an index filling thirty-two pages, comprise this latest addition to homeopathic bibliography. Is not that a stupendous "bit" of bookmaking?

* A Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery. Edited by Charles E. Fisher, M. D., Chicago, and T. L. MacDonald, M. D., Washington. Profusely Illustrated. Medical Century Company, Chicago. Boericke & Tafel, New York, 1896.

IT is well known, we believe, that the profession of medicine has but one other profession more laggard than itself in the way of preparing "copy" for the press, namely, the legal; but the medical practitioner has a better excuse than the attorney, in that the pen is not so essential to the doctor's hand as it is to the lawyer's. But take an ordinarily busy doctor, and it is nigh impossible to get him to commit himself to the perpetuity of paper. He will, if severely and persistently prodded, rise in his place in the medical meeting, and give in his medical testimony; but to catch him in his office or library, and get him down to his inkstand is a most difficult, if not an almost futile task. So that the wonder grows how Editor Fisher, with the *Medical Century* on his hands, as well as his professorship in Hering, and a hundred and one other things, found the time to keep these twenty-five good men and true at work.

These twenty-five departmental authors, are, all of them, busy, practical, and popular men ; indeed, as we gather from their reputations and standing in the communities in which they labor, they were selected because of their eminent standing in the surgical profession, and because of their special and selective knowledge in the field to which the editors have called them. It required a whip in hand, it is easy to understand, judging from our own limited experience in squeezing "copy" out of medical men, to keep these two dozen-and-one in the proper communicative spirit, ready to turn in "quick" copy and be ready to read and return "proof." We have already heard of several of those, who, being in the outstart besought to take up certain parts of this new completed volume, agreed so to do, and placidly permitted the publication of their names in the prospectus and other literature announcing this forthcoming surgical masterpiece, and yet went not to work and did naught ; so that others, notably MacDonald, the indefatigable, was obliged, at the last moment, so to speak, to add their untouched or uncompleted task to his already heavily overburdened shoulders. In another case we have heard it whispered as one reason for the dilatory appearance of this book, that one whole section was withheld so long that the paging had been done, and the wood cuts numbered seriatim and far beyond this formerly promised section, in the belief that the promised quota from this author would not be forthcoming ; preparations were, therefore, made to not longer hold open that section, but to carry the paging and wood-cut numbering along consecutively, and later in the volume let someone else take up that subject ; when lo and behold, the long-expected and many times written-for "take" came, and out of courtesy was placed in its first promised position in the book, although this courtesy to a tardy writer necessitated a re-paging and renumbering and rearranging of following matter, which involved an expenditure of nearly two hundred dollars, and kept the book back. The book up to this date has cost a sum that can be stated only in five figures, with the decimal point after the fifth figure. But it is a success. Let that be remembered.

THE inception of the idea and the carrying it to a successful finish of this popular plan of preparing a surgical text-book along the lines of Homeopathy may be termed a stroke of genius. Dear Dr. Helmuth's several editions of his famous pioneer work in surgery had about gone out of the professional market, and it was time that something a little farther along the line of surgical and medical progress should be put into circulation. And so this volume took shape and form and now lies before an indulgent but pleased profession, in all its beauty and attractiveness, a masterpiece of professional knowledge and bookmaker's art. We do not profess to be a surgeon, still we know a cloud from a handsaw, and we also know a good surgical text-book when it is shown us. And this is such surgical book. We have on our library and office shelves the literary output of many celebrated allopathic surgeons of this and other countries ; but we can think of no particular in which we would not prefer the Fisher-MacDonald book in preference to any other now before the profession. From a careful study of its Index and Contents, as well as a desultory reading in its pages, we have found that it covers every point most needed in a surgeon's life.

Unwieldy as it is in appearance, it is yet withal so well arranged and bound, its white margins so wide and ample for notes and interlineations as the progress of future years calls for such changes and advances, that it is a very handy and desirable book. It is what it professes to be: a working text-book on surgery. It begins with A and closes with Z. It leads the student along gently step by step over the earlier tumblings and stumblings, and gradually inducts him into this popular, albeit mechanical division of the Art of Medicine. It neglects nothing, however trivial it may seem to the man well up the ladder of professional success ; it gives fair play to all the modern innovations upon less modern ideas of surgical procedure ; it has a place for everything that will add strength to the student's work and crown his industry with the never perishing laurels of success ; it slightes no one of the many systems of doing certain present-day operations ; it gives all a chance ; it gives large and intelligent place to bacteriology, and other

of the later and more progressive scientific advances; it pictures the latest and best operations, going minutely into their every detail, so that the student or the un-surgical medical man may help himself over many bad places in his medical and surgical knowledge with the aid of this book. It is, in a few words, an up-to-date book.

SURGERY, unlike *materia medica*, is a movable feast-day; that is to say, it is prone to change from year to year, nay, even from week to week. It, therefore, behooves a surgical doctor to keep himself well posted and to purchase the very latest of surgical books. Had any one brain, however much it may have resembled that of Admirable Crichton, undertaken to prepare and put this volume through the press and before the professional public, it would of necessity have been filled with that one man's personal beliefs and idiosyncrasies; and so, in the lapse of a few months or years at best, the book would have been simply another volume to gather dust and be an added instance emphasizing our position that Surgery is a fickle goddess demanding a constant and persistent wooing. It must, therefore, be evident that this selection of the most successful members of the surgical profession, located in the different sections of our country, hailing from so many different colleges—the majority of them in daily and hourly touch, as Professors, with the surgical work of the day, and teaching it to interested classes—mingling with all classes of patients in all climates, masters of all kinds of medical beliefs and experiences, wedded to no one special system of operating or dealing with operations, each such author-surgeon an original and brilliant operator—we repeat that, therefore, this plan of taking twenty-five original men from as many different localities and combining their practical wisdom within the covers of one book, without bowing down incessantly to any one man's fad or technique or instruments or operating tables, has practically rendered that book imperishable. This book, therefore, is born to live, and outlive the many contemporaneous text-books on this same subject.

It is a triumph for homeopathy, almost as great, though in a different direction, as that proposed monument to Hahnemann at Washing-

ton. The authors are all well-known to the homeopathic reader and student and to his preceptor, and their style with the pen, as well as their technique with the instruments of the surgeon, will be made familiar to the profession everywhere. We congratulate each author-surgeon upon his work. It would be manifestly unfair, even were it necessary, to single out any or more of these sections and direct especial attention thereto; and though we shall do so, it is not to make invidious comparisons, but only to call attention to some few parts of this noble work, which to our unsurgical eyes is deserving of more than a passing omnibus notice. *Imprimis* there is that section presided over by the editor-in-chief, Dr. Fisher—"Surgical Diseases, Burns, and Scalds," a subject, or a series of subjects, which fall within the comprehension even of a wayfaring *materia medica* man; we have enjoyed this greatly. They are clearly stated—all of its propositions; the work is scholarly and thorough; its homeopathicity is above question, and it is so cleverly divided and split up into paragraphs, progressively arranged, and cast in such good readable English, that it is interesting as well as instructive to follow it up and add its facts to our other knowledge. The descriptive matter lacks in naught, while the treatment locally and dynamically is good, very good. Indeed, in this latter particular the homeopathic indications are of the best, clear cut, and graphic, well selected, and applicable to the case in hand. The remedies given in the majority of cases fall within the comfortable range of practical homeopathy, and rarely lead the student or the no-time-to-study practitioner out of his little well-known bailiwick of thirty or fifty remedies, to study or hunt up illy-proven remedies, or remedies but little known. It is the stanchest kind of homeopathy. Next, for clearness and terseness of expression, fullness and thoroughness of subject treated of, beauty of illustration, with "cuts" and colored plates, the section presided over by that ever genial, laughing philosopher-surgeon, Charles Walton, namely, "The Ligation of Arteries," must take a first rank. Scott B. Parsons, of our alma mater, handles "Plastic Surgery" in his usual comprehensive and able manner; always a popular teacher, he now proves himself also a thoroughly good pen-

man. "Tumors," by Helmuth (our Helmuth), with its smoothly reading letterpress, and its numerous illustrations, is a section to be carefully read and studied. Harold Wilson, who always does his work up to the handle, has given several chapters on that most difficult topic or topics, "The Surgery of the Eye and Ear," and has made these usually confusing and longworded, but intensely important divisions of surgery, plain and readable and understandable to the average general practitioner. W. E. Green's hand has lost none of its cunning, judging from the lively and racy descriptive matter contained under his section. W. B. Morgan, another close student and conscientious surgeon, keeps up his reputation for thoroughness and excellence in teaching orally as well as manually the "Surgery of the Kidneys and Ureters"; and also takes charge of another department, "The Surgery of the Male Genito-urinary Organs"—one of those departments which had been assigned to and accepted by a rising young surgeon, but who, by reason of great press of business, failed of coming to time with his "copy." Pratt has lost no part of his famous fire of oratory, even though it is harnessed to an inkstand. His descriptive matter is always attractive. His subject matter, while no longer new, continues to hold its own, and holds it well. This section is illustrated with many fine, half-tone photographic-process cuts. In taking up the "Surgery of the Respiratory System," J. Kent Sanders has done a good work, and one for which he deserves the thanks of the profession. It is well done—very well done; it bespeaks much taking of pains to produce a finished paper. It is a bright bit of surgical composition; it is practically arranged, easily got at, well illustrated, and to the point. And of MacDonald, that modern Atlas, what can be said of him more than to ask the reader to turn to the author-index in the front of the book and note for himself what this Hercules has had to carry single-handed and alone. Examine the sections which he contributes; do this as critically as one may, no flaw is to be found, but it continues to impress one with its beauty, truthfulness, and strength; it is as perfect of detail as it is finished in the "all-together."

And so we might cull excellencies from each of the sections did space warrant. There seems

to be no occasion for a complaint in all the many pages from the twenty-five author surgeons. The book must be seen and examined for a few hours, at least, in order to grasp its magnitude of thought, labor, and beauty. And the half has not been told. But 'tis enough. It fills a long-felt want, as very few books, which have come to our table in the past ten years, have done. It is thorough. It is practical. It is reliable. It is homeopathic.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Medorrhinum IN LATENT GONORRHEA.—A delicate young French-Canadian came under Dr. D. C. McLaren for cough and rapid prostration that looked like phthisis. His remedies did no good, until, for certain reasons, he was led to prescribe medorrhin. Next day he was sent for in haste. "On arrival the patient asked me to close the bedroom door, and then removing the bedclothes disclosed to view a profuse gonorrhea." All the threatening symptoms had disappeared and the gonorrhea was soon cured.—I. H. A. in Hom. Rec.

Solanum Carolinense IN EPILEPSY.—In 1889, Dr. Napier, says the Homeopathic Recorder, called attention to solanum carolinense as a remedy in the treatment of epilepsy, stating that it was used as a domestic remedy in the South for convulsions and "that he had successfully prescribed it in his practice." The three following cases deserve more than a passing attention.

H. T., male, aged thirteen years. Idiopathic epilepsy; had his first spell when five years of age; averages one paroxysm daily. The solanum was first given in 10-drop doses t. i. d. without effect. When increased to 25 drops the spells were lighter in severity, but occurred about as often. The dose was finally increased to a teaspoonful four times daily. After being put upon this dose he was under observation six weeks, during which time he had six seizures much lighter in severity.

T. H., male, aged twenty-eight years. He had epileptic seizures for the past three years. They followed an injury to the head which rendered him unconscious, but produced no other visible injury. Since this, however, has

had almost constant headache. First spell six months after the injury, and have been very frequent since, averging three to four weekly ; they are of ordinary type. *Solanum* in 40-drop doses three times daily was ordered. Spells at once decreased in frequency and severity. During the last six weeks he was under observation he only had three spells, very mild in type.

C. R., male., aged twenty-one years. Epileptic seizures for past three years following an injury. Had been trephined in right parietal region before coming under our observation. After trephining the symptoms improved, but got worse again ; when seen by us was having one daily. Forty-drop doses of *solanum* caused diarrhea, and dose was reduced to 30 drops t. i. d., when diarrhea ceased. Under this treatment he had no spell for two weeks. In the following month he had three spells ; was then lost to observation.

Helonias FOR PRURITUS VULVÆ.—Dr. L. L. Danforth reports, in *N. A. Jour. of Hom.*, the case of a Mrs. W., who had complained for several weeks of intense pruritus, vulvar and vaginal ; she declared that she could tear the flesh out, the itching was so intense. Examination revealed a decided vulvar vaginitis, the labia and skin adjoining being red and swollen, and covering it were thin, white, curdy deposits. On further examination, pouring from a congested cervix was a thin, albuminous leucorrhœa, which was unquestionably the cause of the pruritus. This discharge had a peculiar property of causing pruritus, the discharge itself coagulating in the vagina and forming the small curds, which were observed in large numbers, covering the vaginal mucous membrane and the vulvæ. The itching was intense, intolerable. The case named was relieved speedily on the administration of *helonias* tablets of the tincture.

Hamamelis IN A CASE OF VARICOCELE.—Babu J. N. C. came under my treatment for varicocele on the left side, in August, 1893. He was for several months before under allopathic treatment. An eminent surgeon of this city had advised ligature of the veins. Farrington's "sore, bruised feeling" was present and this guided me to prescribe *hamamelis* sixth, twice daily. Improvement set in in three days, and in

a week the congested veins began to decrease in size. Before the end of August he was almost cured of his complaint.—Dr. Banerjee, in *Calcutta Clinical Record*.

Colocynth IN COLIC AND DIARRHEA.—A schoolboy was suddenly attacked on the night of September 12, 1894, with vomiting, colic, and diarrhea. The colicky pain in the abdomen was situated under the navel, but when the pain traveled upward it produced vomiting and when downward diarrhetic stools. The pain, though aggravated by pressure, was of a crampy and clutching nature. A single dose of *colocynth* sixth put the patient to sleep. Though the pain was aggravated by pressure, the crampy and clutching nature of the pain guided me to select *colocynth* which relieved the patient almost instantly.—*Ibid.*

Drosera IN WHOOPING-COUGH.—A girl, aged eight years, came under my treatment for an attack of whooping-cough. She was under allopathic treatment for about a month without the least benefit. The symptoms were very severe spells of cough day and night, but more so in the night, and the fits would not cease until all foods eaten were vomited. Two doses of *drosera rotundifolia* 30th cured her perfectly. The little cough that remained for a few days required no other prescription.—*Ibid.*

Dioscorea IN FLATULENT COLIC.—A lady, aged nineteen, had been suffering from flatulent colic pain in upper part of the abdomen for several years. Came under my treatment in February, 1894. Her symptoms were extreme flatulence and she had to stretch the body to get relief. The pains were of a twisting and tearing nature, and the patient would not allow anyone to touch her abdomen. There was perceptible amelioration from passing flatus and belching. *Dioscorea villosa* 3d relieved her within half an hour. The colic recurred two or three times but was of a mild nature. *Dioscorea* every time relieved her. She is now, over one year, quite free from colic ; she is now only suffering from acidity, for which she sought relief lately.—*Ibid.*

Nux Vomica IN NIGHT BLINDNESS.—Dr. M. L. Sircar, in the *Calcutta Clinical Record*, reports the following interesting case : In April last when I was at Baidyanath Junction on the

East Indian Railway, Babulal, a servant of mine, complained of night blindness. The blindness would come on as soon as the sun would set, and would continue till day dawn. There was no pain in the eye, nor any visible change in it. There was no other complaint. I could not trace it to any other cause, except that after his morning work he used to go for his meals to his village, about a couple of miles from where I was living, at about noon, and come back to his duty a couple of hours later, so that he had to expose himself to the heat and glare of a powerful sun. We have a reputed remedy by which I was myself cured when I had the disease in my boyhood, and by which I have cured several similar cases. This consists of the liver of the goat, which is to be eaten after being fried in ghee (clarified butter). A couple of days' use of this pleasant remedy or rather food has been enough to cure the disease. I have succeeded with it after failure with treatment by drugs. I was, therefore, anxious before giving the patient any drugs, to try this plan of treatment. Unfortunately I could not procure the liver of a goat. Then thinking that the remedy cures the disease by acting upon the liver, I thought of *nux vomica*, and gave him pilules moistened with the sixth dilution. The improvement reported on the following day was not satisfactory. I thought this was due to the small size of the dose and I, therefore, gave him drop doses of the same dilution. The improvement was rapid and remarkable and in a couple of days he was all right. There was a slight relapse in June following, and the same remedy in the same dilution and dose, was efficacious as before.

MATERIA MEDICA NOTES FROM HERING COLLEGE.

OBESITY: *Caps.*, *calc.*, *carb.*, *kali bi.*, *fer.*, *puls.*, *am. carb.*, *am. mur.*, *sul.*, *lyc.*, *ant. c.*, *cup.*, *kali c.*, *sang.*—*Professor Tomhagen.*

Nausea of pregnancy seldom occurs if sexual intercourse is entirely prohibited.—*Professor J. H. Allen.*

Hippus or tremor iridis: *Hell.*

Frowning: *Hell.*, *lyc.*, *stram.*, *sep.*, *bry.*, *nux.*, *rhus.*, *cham.*—*Professor Tomhagen.*

If patient has never been well since having typhoid fever, he needs a dose of sulphur.—*Professor H. C. Allen.*

Think of *nat. mur.* in cases where caustics have been used, especially about the eye.—*Professor L. A. L. Day.*

A remedy repeated too soon will antagonize the action of the vital force, and a neutrality will be produced.—*Professor Tomhagen.*

I do not believe in local treatment at all in diphtheria; it is dangerous to remove the membrane by any process whatever.—*Professor T. G. Roberts.*

A boy, aged ten, came before Dr. Tomhagen with hip-joint disease, having suffered the most excruciating pain nightly for eight or nine years. One dose of *phos. 5m* was prescribed on the totality of the symptoms. The patient reported in one week that the pain was entirely gone. How is that for a high potency and a single dose?

I have never seen a case of cancer which could not be traced back to some mental shock.—*Professor H. C. Allen.*

Pains aggravated from darkness to daybreak; begin with twilight and end with daylight; the more intense the pain, the more *syphilinum* is indicated.—*Professor H. C. Allen.*

Bell. is the most appropriate remedy in gall-stone colic; following *bell.*, during the jaundiced condition, when there is profuse sweat and fetid breath, *merc. sol.*, or *merc. viv.* In chronic cases, to prevent the formation of gall-stones, *china* is the first remedy to think of. *Sepia* or *plumbum* may be called for in cases of long standing. *Zincum*, *lyc.*, *sars.*, *borax*, in order given, are most frequently indicated in renal calculus.—*Professor Tomhagen.*

Awkwardness: *Apis*, *ign.*, *nat.*, *mur.*, *sep.*, *umbra. gris.*, *bovista.*

Weekly headaches: *Iris.*, *sul.*, *sil.*, *kreo.*, *sang.*

Talkative: *Lach.*, *stram.*, *can. ind.*, *verat.*, *lyc.*, *bov.*, *stan.*—*Professor Tomhagen.*

Carbolic acid produces a perfect picture of scarlet fever. The antidote to carbolic acid is acetic acid.

Emaciation even while eating well: *Tuberculinum*, *calc. c.*, *iod.*, *con.*, *nat. m.*, *abrot.*—*Professor H. C. Allen.*

PSORINUM.

A Few Notes from a Lecture Delivered at Hering Medical College, by Dr. H. C. Allen.

ADAPTED to scrofulous or psoric constitutions, the patient is restless, nervous, and easily startled.

When well-chosen remedies fail to permanently relieve in chronic troubles: Sul. opium in acute.

Lack of reaction after severe acute diseases; weakness; debility without organic lesion; appetite does not return.

Sweats profusely from least exertion; sweat relieves the pain whether physical or mental: Sepia.

Where sulphur is indicated but fails to act; body filthy; smells even after a bath: Hepar., rheum, sour odor.

All excretions smell like carrion.

Emaciated, pale, sickly, delicate children.

Whole body painful; parts easily injured or sprained: Carb. an. Joints crack: Cocc., graph., rhus. rad.

Cough, dysmenorrhea, *return every winter*. Quinsy and skin diseases at *change of season*.

Sick babies do not sleep day or night; fret and cry all night; good all day: Coffea. Jal. in colic and diarrhea.

Deeply penetrating ulcers, with characteristic odor of discharge.

Suppressed eruptions, especially where sulphur has failed, < cold weather: Alum., petrol., sanicula.

Dyspnœa: > by lying down; < nearer arm is brought to body.

If three or four symptoms of several major remedies, but you can't find the totality, give psorinum.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OCULAR EXAMINATION IN OBSCURE GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By CHARLES DEADY, M. D., New York,

Member Board of Governing Surgeons, New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

WITHIN a few years the subject of ocular anomalies in their relation to abnormal general conditions, has assumed an important position in the field of medical literature. Many systemic disturbances, which we were formerly

difficult to account for and often still more difficult to treat successfully, have been traced to their origin in the visual apparatus, and our means of affording relief in many troublesome affections have thereby been greatly amplified.

The results of ophthalmological research have been of value to the medical profession in two directions: First, the recognition that certain diseases of the eye are due to pathological changes in other organs has furnished an additional means of diagnosis to the general practitioner, often available before the general symptoms are sufficiently pronounced to indicate the lesion.

Second, many apparently severe ailments, which were exceedingly intractable under ordinary methods of treatment, have been proven to be reflex neuroses of ocular origin, and the removal of the cause has frequently been followed by their prompt disappearance.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the subject, but to present a few cases from the records in support of the position, that valuable assistance may often be rendered in doubtful cases, by a careful examination of the eyes, when the presenting symptoms would entirely fail to justify such a procedure.

The value of ocular affections as aids to diagnosis is well illustrated by a case from my own practice. In the summer of 1880, a lady came to my office, asking for advice about her little son, aged six years. For several weeks he had complained of pain in one knee and latterly walking had become difficult and painful.

The child had been treated by two physicians, who had both made the diagnosis of rheumatism, but whose treatment had been without effect. I had but recently dropped general practice, and the family had been under my care; I was requested to examine the child in the hope that my knowledge of his constitution might be of some assistance. A careful examination of the affected limb furnished no clew to the diagnosis, neither did the history of the symptoms, but the ophthalmoscope revealed œdema of the retina in both eyes, showing that the pain in the leg was a reflex, due to central trouble. Hell. nig. 3 was prescribed, and under its action the entire case cleared up.

Another case which, however, was one of a

class with which every oculist is familiar, was that of a girl aged about eleven years, who was brought for examination because her teacher complained that her failing sight interfered with her school duties. Vision was found to be considerably reduced. An ophthalmoscopic investigation disclosed the existence of acute retinitis in both eyes. While there was nothing distinctive about the type of the disease, its presence necessitated a careful examination on the part of the family physician, to ascertain its cause, in the course of which the urine was found to contain albumen, and upon inquiry, other symptoms were elicited, previously unnoticed, which pointed to disease of the kidney. Active treatment was at once instituted by her physician, under which the retinitis subsided and the case went on to an apparently perfect recovery.

It is not uncommon for the oculist to be the first to call attention to the existence of kidney affections, but such cases are more usually found among adults. In this connection it may not be superfluous to speak of the significance of visual defects occurring during pregnancy. Where œdema and other symptoms indicative of interference with the renal functions are present, the physician is sufficiently forewarned, but the absence of such conditions does not necessarily prove that no danger exists from this cause. A case in point is cited by DeWecker: He says, "I was requested some five years ago to examine a young American lady, twenty years of age, who was in the seventh month of her first pregnancy, and who complained that her sight had been somewhat dim during the last few days. Her husband begged me to examine her that very evening, although to do this I had to disturb a large dinner party, which neither the condition of her sight nor her health prevented her taking part in. I found there was a very slight haziness of the retina in the neighborhood of the papilla in both eyes, and deferred further examination until the next day. At ten o'clock the following morning the ophthalmoscope showed on the left eye, near the papilla, a small extravasation which certainly could not have escaped my investigation of the previous evening.

Meeting a colleague in consultation, I informed him of this fresh hemorrhage in the left eye and begged him to persuade the patient to allow

premature labor to be brought on. I felt convinced that it would not be long before serious brain symptoms would declare themselves, and that in any case this primipara would not arrive at her full term without some accident. One of the most celebrated accoucheurs in Paris was called in in further consultation, but I was unable to convince him of the urgency of the danger. During the night which followed this consultation, that is to say, four days after the first ophthalmoscopic examination, the patient was seized with convulsions, following each other in rapid succession. . . . Death occurred the following night."

The necessity of recognizing such changes as are presented in the above case is obvious, and in the present state of our knowledge the practitioner failing to induce premature labor, under such conditions would be open to grave censure.

Where basilar meningitis is suspected, the existence of choked disc or papillo-retinitis would materially assist in confirming the diagnosis, while the presence of tubercle in the choroid will not only prove the case, but certainly explain its origin.

Optic neuritis may be the first tangible symptom of other brain lesions, as is instanced in the report by Morrow, of two cases of brain tumor where optic neuritis was the only positive sign, the diagnosis being verified by autopsies. In the discussion upon this paper Dr. De Schweinitz mentioned a similar case of his own, as follows:

"We all know that there are the so-called 'quiet regions' in the brain. I had a case in my own practice of large tumor of the right frontal lobe, without the presence of active symptoms until about thirty hours before death. The tumor occupied the white matter of the right frontal lobe, as far back as the bases of the first and second convolutions, and from the ventricular surface involved the head of the caudate nucleus, and by softening the structures as far back as the thalamus, and yet was practically, if not entirely, quiescent. Optic neuritis had been present for some time and was probably the only symptom of the brain tumor, until thirty hours before death, when convulsions, hemiplegia, and conjugate deviation of the head and eyes to the left side, were noted."

When we take up the second division of our

subject, that of reflex conditions due to ocular affections, we are confronted by such an abundance of material as constitutes a veritable embarrassment of riches, and we must content ourselves with the presentation of a few interesting examples. We may pass over such ordinary ailments as headache and vertigo, their relations to visual defects being too well understood to require special attention; in many instances however, disturbances of brain function take other forms. In the experience of the writer a common symptom in these cases is a loss of the power of concentration, an inability to fix the mind upon a given subject. Preventing consecutive mental labor. This is sometimes present to such a degree as to alarm the patient respecting his mental soundness; as he sometimes expresses himself "he is afraid he will lose his grip."

To a business man with large responsibilities, this feeling is a constant menace, and his fears are not altogether groundless, as many cases of mental alienation are undoubtedly connected with eye affections. Royet examined 250 lunatics with hallucinations and found only 110 whose eyes were normal or who presented only slight defects; 140, or fifty-six per cent.; showed hallucinations of ocular origin in relation to sensibility and localization.

Covert reports a case of insomnia in the person of a clergyman with the following symptoms: Head was easily confused and felt muddled, he had severe pain over the temples and at the lower portion of the brain, and was troubled very much with insomnia, especially noticed after an evening's reading. The test showed an exophoria of two for distance and six degrees in accommodation. This was overcome by the daily use of prisms, in exercising the weakened internal recti, until no heterophoria could be detected either for distance or in accommodation. His eyes ceased to trouble him and there was entire relief from pain. His health has rapidly improved and the insomnia has disappeared.

The same author reports a case of convulsions: C. L., aged ten, had been a bright healthy child. At the age of seven, she commenced school, and shortly after was suddenly seized with convulsions, which could not be

accounted for by family history, present physical condition, or surroundings. Upon the advice of the family physician the child was kept from school and allowed to run and play out of doors. For over a year this course was followed, when the parents sent her to school, and very soon she was again seized with convulsions. The trouble was attributed to the foul air of an overcrowded schoolroom, so a private teacher was engaged, to instruct the child at home. The confinement was not as great and the number of hours of study less, and it was several weeks before another convulsion occurred, but from that time on they increased in frequency and were more severe, until they were pronounced epileptic convulsions by several prominent physicians and treated accordingly. When brought for examination the child appeared very nervous and easily excited. Conditions were as follows: V.= $\frac{2}{3}$ °. Abduction 5 degrees, adduction 14 degrees. Esophoria 3 degrees for both near and distant vision; 475 D. sph. improved vision to $\frac{2}{1}$ ° and was prescribed for constant use. The weakened muscles were exercised with prisms and galvanism was employed, until the esophoria disappeared, and at the last test there was abduction of 14 degrees, adduction of 40 degrees, and entire freedom from convulsions, which had not returned up to the time of writing.

Beard reports a case of grave epilepsy of a severe type, in which three or four convulsions occurred daily, cured by correction of convergent strabismus.

Galezowski describes a case of epilepsy and optic neuritis of one eye due to the irritable stump of the other eye. Six years previously, the right eye had been injured and the anterior half of the globe had been removed. For the last six months he had had frequent epileptic seizures and vision had failed in the left eye. The latter condition, upon examination, was found to be due to neuro-retinitis. The stump of the right eyeball was irritable and was removed, resulting in the disappearance of the epileptic attacks, and in considerable improvement in the vision of the other eye.

The fact that nausea and vomiting may be due to ocular disturbance has been frequently verified, but a case which occurred in my own practice was somewhat uncommon for its severity.

On February 3, 1888, Mrs. E., aged forty-six, was sent to me by her physician, to see if an examination of her eyes would reveal any condition sufficient to account for the serious symptoms from which she suffered.

For three years she had been subject to severe attacks of vomiting, which had so reduced her that she was scarcely able to walk without assistance. The attacks were very frequent, seldom occurring less than two or three times a week, at times being daily, and even several times in a single day. The case had been considered one of stomach trouble, and she had received all kinds of treatment without effect. The stomach was so irritable that it was unable to retain any but the smallest quantities of the simplest food, and her condition had become serious from the effects of starvation combined with nervous shock. Examination disclosed compound hyperopic astigmatism with a considerable degree of exophoria, both for distance and in accommodation. The proper glass was prescribed and the internal recti muscles were exercised by means of prisms, under which treatment she gradually improved, although her nervous system was so seriously affected that progress was very slow and was interrupted by many relapses due to imprudence. After six months' constant treatment she was able to leave town for the summer. Returning in October, treatment was resumed for about six weeks. During the next year she was seen occasionally, as her condition required. The improvement was steady, until she was finally restored to perfect health, which has continued to the present time.

A rather peculiar case was noticed about thirteen years ago, the patient being a girl aged about eleven. The family, like the one mentioned at the beginning of this paper, had been under my care while in general practice, and my services were requested in the hope that my acquaintance with the child's antecedents might enable me to account for her condition. The only marked symptom present was emaciation, which was extreme and was of several months' standing. For the purpose of comparison, the child was dressed in clothing which she had worn when in health, and which now hung upon her form in a manner to make her appear almost ridiculous, as she had formerly been quite plump.

While she felt miserable in a general way, there were no special symptoms pointing to any lesion, with the single exception of a hyperopia of a considerable degree. The mother was informed of this and suitable lenses were prescribed, without, it must be confessed, great confidence on my part. The result, however, was a surprise to all concerned, as the patient immediately began to improve and in a few weeks was in her usual good health.

Robertson reports a curious case simulating beginning typhoid, which subsequently proved to be reflex from traumatic lesion of the eyes. The patient had received a blow in the eye which had at first inflamed, and later became staphyломatous. After an interval of several months, he was attacked with the following symptoms: Weakness, loss of appetite, pulse full and soft, skin at times moist, at others hot and dry, tongue moist and coated white, urine scanty, bowels constipated, frequent spasm or twitching of body, pain in head, expression of face dull, almost stolid, fingers of one hand constantly rubbing the ala of one nostril, did not speak unless questioned or startled, manner listless, mind enfeebled, delirious at night, no pain in the eye. After consultation, the staphyloma was abscised, resulting in the removal of all the symptoms.

Fulton reports two cases. In the first, there was numbness of the whole of the left side of the body including the arm and hand, leg and foot, and tongue, with mental depression. The symptoms were entirely relieved by the proper glass and attention to the muscular insufficiency. The second case was that of an otherwise perfectly healthy man, who was subject to attacks coming suddenly, and presenting the following symptoms; vertigo, nausea, right-sided numbness of the whole body including tongue, palate, and lips, the numbness being so complete that pins and needles thrust into the right side caused no pain. Tactile sense much diminished. At such times the patient was unable to speak, being compelled to use signs, a form of ataxic aphasia, loss of speech not being due to loss of co-ordination of speech muscles or of their paralysis, but to loss of power to use words expressive of ideas, and loss of the faculty of calling familiar objects by their names or telling his

own name. The case was cured by correction of the refractive error, the variety not being stated.

E. M. Landolt gives a history of a marked torticollis in a young woman of seventeen, which had existed since early childhood :

The head was strongly flexed upon the shoulder and the face turned toward the opposite side. There was a compensatory spinal curvature, the vertebral column presenting marked convexity toward the left in the upper part, toward the right below. Many forms of treatment, including electricity, baths, and various orthopedic measures had been tried without success. Upon examination, the refraction proved to be normal, but a test of the muscular balance with the head held in the erect position gave the characteristic diplopia of paresis of the superior oblique of the left eye. With the head in its habitual position the diplopia disappeared. The apparent torticollis being due to the efforts of the patient, extending through a long period, to suppress the double images. The habit of carrying the head at an angle as a result of muscular defects, is frequently met with in special practice, but it is unusual to witness such serious results.

In conclusion we may mention two cases which are as curious as they are interesting. The first, reported by Neuschuler, is of a young lady who was attacked by toothache whenever she attempted to perform on the piano, the malady increasing progressively until it became intolerable if the effort was persisted in, and rapidly diminishing to entire cessation when she rested. The patient was in perfect health and the teeth absolutely sound. The peculiar factor in the case was that the pain appeared only when she touched the piano, use of the eyes for reading, writing, or embroidering producing no ill effects. A test of the internal recti showed a pronounced insufficiency. By experiment it was ascertained that at the reading distance the effort for convergence was too great for the weakened muscles, the attempt causing an involuntary divergence of one eye, compelling her to use a single eye for fixation and thus relieving the strain. As the piano music was habitually placed about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the reading distance, the effort here, at convergence was not sufficient to produce this

effect, and binocular vision was maintained with the resulting dental reflex. Entire relief from disagreeable symptoms was obtained by the correction of the muscular defect.

The second was a case reported by Dr. Campbell of St. Louis, of a lady, with myopic astigmatism, who felt a severe pain run down the right leg every time she tried to read for more than a few minutes.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 14.)

ACHING in the forehead beginning in the morning, gradually extends through the forehead to the occiput ; worst in the afternoon: *arnica*.

Aching in the kidneys, better after urinating : *lycopodium*.

Aching pains in the eyeballs on looking up or moving the eyes : *chelidonium maj*.

Aching pains in the left shoulder when lying on the right side : *carbolic acid* :

Aching pains in the stomach are better after food ; *chelidonium maj*.

Acquaintances : Averse to meeting acquaintances ; thinks he has previously offended them: *arsenicum alb*.

Acute : Hearing is excessively acute : *opium*.

Affected parts sweat profusely : *antimonium tart*.

Affected side : Can lie only on the : *arsenicum album*, *bryonia*, *natrum mur*.

Cannot lie on the : *antimonium tart*, *kali mur*.

Tongue inclines to the affected side when protruded : *lachesis*.

Affectionate caress : Seminal emission during an : *arnica*.

Affection : Has no affection for anyone : *aconite*.

Has no affection for anyone during pregnancy : *conium*.

Afraid of falling : *borax*, *cuprum*, *arsen*.

Afraid of never getting well : *aletris*, *antimonium tart*.

Afraid of strangers while teething (children): *cuprum met*.

Afraid she will be poisoned : arsenicum met.

Afternoon : Aching in the forehead, worse in the afternoon : arnica.

Menses stop flowing in the afternoon : magnesia carb.

Afterpains are excited by the least exertion : bryonia alba.

After stools must lie down : arnica.

Aggravates when given in the evening : ambra grisea.

Aggravation from warm drinks : ambra grisea.

Air : Aversion to the open air : ammonium carb., nux vomica, cocculus, petroleum, sepia, silicea.

Aversion to walking in the open air : ammonium carb., nux vomica.

As of air streaming from the nipples : cyclamen.

Better in the open air : arnica, comocladia, pulsatilla, conium, kali sulph., magnesia mur.

Imagines she is hovering or floating in the air : asarum., aurum mur., calcarea arsen., lac caninum, nux mosch., opium, sepia, sticta, valeriana.

Passes out of the urethra when urinating : sarsaparilla.

Passing through the nostrils seems icy cold and causes sneezing : anantherum.

Sensation as of cold air passing over the tongue : aconite.

Worse in the open air (headache) : baryta carb.

Alæ nasi : Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi : antimonium tart., bromium, chelidonium, lycopodium, phosphorus.

Alcohol : Unconquerable desire for alcohol : asarum.

Alive : As if something alive were in the belly : calcarea phos., colocynthus, cocculus, crocus sat., manzanilla, podophyllum, sabina, sanguinaria, thuja occ.

As of something alive running about in the heart : cyclamen.

As if everything in the head were alive : petroleum.

Alone : Better when alone : carbo anim., hyosycamus, ignatia, rhus tox.

Cannot bear to be alone : apis mell., argen-

tum nit., asafetida, bismuth, bufo, lilium tig., elaps, kali carb., mercurius, phosphorus, stramonium, veratrum album.

Cries when left alone although she knows not why : natrum mur.

Desires to be alone : aconite, actea rac., bufo, baryta carb., cactus, calcarea phos., carbo anim., cicuta vir., cinnabaris, cyclamen, digitalis, elaps, gelsemium, helonias, hepar sulphuris cal., ignatia, ledum, lycopodium, menyantes, natrum mur., nux vomica, ptelea, rhus tox., selenium.

Dreads being alone : æthusa, aletris, antimonium tart., asafetida, bismuth, bufo, clematis, conium, drosera, kali brom., kali carb., lac caninum, lilium tig., mercurius, phosphorus, stramonium, veratrum alb.

Dread of death when alone : arsenium album, arsenicum hydrog., kali carb.

Great sadness when alone : æthusa, aletris, conium.

Alternate laughing and crying : aconite, ignatia.

Alternation of crawling and flushes in the face with colic : asterias.

Alternation of croupy cough and sciatica : staphisagria.

Alternation of headaches with pain in small spots on the lower limbs : arnica.

Alternation of symptoms : kali bi., platina.

Alternately cheerful and sad : kali mur.

Amelioration after taking the least mouthful of food : curare.

Amelioration of the pains during the chill : arsenicum alb.

Animal : As of animal wriggling in the abdomen : chelidonium maj.

Anguish as if she had committed a crime : rhus tox.

Annual return of the rash : ailanthus.

Answers : Gives irrelevant answers to questions asked : nux moschata.

Anticipation of sudden death : apis mell.

.Ants : Crawling over the scalp in spots as from ants : baryta carb.

Anus and rectum : As of splinters of glass in the : ratanhia.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE BULLETIN.

THE next meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held in Detroit, Mich., from Wednesday, June 17, to Thursday, June 25. The Meteria Medica Conference, which promises to be a most interesting feature, will convene on Tuesday, June 16, at 3 P. M.

There is every prospect that the usual rate of a fare and a third for the round trip will be allowed by the Traffic Associations. The Joint Traffic Association, which resulted from the Consolidation of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Association, now controls all the territory between New York and Chicago. This association goes into effect February 1, provided an injunction against its legality brought by the Attorney General is not sustained. In the latter case no one can tell what the outcome may be.

At the rate of a fare and a third, or regular convention rates, the fares from some of our principal points would be approximately: New York, \$18; Boston, \$22.65; Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, \$19; Chicago, \$10.33; St. Louis, \$17.33; and Kansas City, \$25.33.

Detroit is very centrally situated, is quite a railroad center, and is very easily reached. From New York one may take one of no less than fifteen routes, and in the West, especially at the time of the meeting, all roads should lead to Detroit.

The committee is constantly at work to obtain the best accommodations for the greatest number at the best possible rates, and monthly bulletins will keep the profession posted as to best routes, train services, and all railroad matters influencing the meeting. A large attendance should be present.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Chairman,
170 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

THE HAHNEMANN MONUMENT.

THOSE who have followed the earnest and self-sacrificing work of the Hahnemann Monument Committee have necessarily caught some of its enthusiasm, and recognize the full force and power of the plan for the erection of this statue. But to those who are in great part ignorant of the lofty conceptions and noble aims

back of this marble embodiment of genius, and who shun the committee as they would a collector of customs, we have a word to say. The founder of the school has never been properly honored by those who have profited by his wisdom, and the erection of this beautiful monument at Washington will honor both the school and the man. Such a monument, placed upon the site now considered at the nation's capital, would add dignity to the name, and strengthen the cause, of Homeopathy. To fail now when half the amount is raised and the contract signed, would cover us with deserved shame.—*Hom. Recorder.*

"Fail"! But dear brother penman, in the bright Lexington of Homeopathy there haint no such a word as "fail." That monument is going to be paid for and put in place on strictly schedule time, neither wind, weather, nor politics cutting any figure in the transactions. Of course Gould—who by the by has died out of his editorship, another ruler who knew not Joseph occupying his recent throne—of course, Gould must have his fling; though in his most recent attacks upon Homeopathy he has been much milder than formerly. May it be possible for him to be converted—Saul-like, or will it be more efficacious to emulate some of the Cleveland Christian Endeavorers who petitioned for Ingersoll's conversion? Yet stranger things have happened in the world's history than the conversion of a rabid Extremist. The extremes, we know, are very near together. Come over into the homeopathic camp, Brer Gould, and note how good and how pleasant it is, etc., etc. A man with such positive convictions and undoubted original merit has no room or play among the allopaths—unless he can discover a new microbe or be father to some nine-day fad. Homeopathy is the Medicine of Progress, and Hahnemann is its prophet. Selah.

HOW TO PASS A CATHETER OVER AN ENLARGED PROSTATE.

DR. E. R. WATERHOUSE of St. Louis is quoted in the *Eclectic Med. Journal* as follows: If the readers of this will be kind enough to remember what I am about to say upon the subject—the passing of the catheter over an enlarged

prostate—it will help them out of very many “bad scrapes,” and possibly contribute to their reputation as being successful in emergencies. Pick out a rather large catheter, say No. 12, of the softest velvet rubber, pass it down as far as the conditions will admit, then, with an ordinary piston syringe, slip the end of the catheter over its nozzle, and with an assistant to hold the end of the urethra tightly around the catheter to prevent the escape of the water, gently pump in the hot water. This relaxes the tissues, and what is more, it forms a bladder like sac of the water against the gland, which will give way, and by a gentle rotation of the catheter, “the child is born.” Don’t fill your patient with morphine, and wait till morning. Don’t run all over the section for counsel. Don’t undertake to “string the poor sufferer upon a thing fashioned like a pitch-fork tine.” God never calculated such a weapon to be run up a fellow’s penile appendage; if He had, He would have made it with a patent leather lining.

IN RE PESSARIES.

DR. ABRAM LIVEZEY of Yardley, Pa., makes a number of good suggestions concerning the hard pessaries. He denounces them in unmeasured terms, and recommends the following: Take some marine lint or borated cotton, which comes in sheets, flat, roll it up firmly in one-inch rolls, two inches or more long, and tie it with a good flaxen cord, and we have a most useful home-made pessary. This can be steeped in any astringent, tonic, anodyne, or styptic solution as indicated to meet the case in hand; alum, tannin, lead and laudanum, sulphate of zinc, chlorate of potassa and biborate of soda, hydrastis canadensis, permanganate of potassium, etc., about one dram of each to the pint, and then applied to the os uteri and vaginal walls to cure irritations, inflammations, ulcerations, burnings, smartings, unhealthy or unnatural discharges, etc. Unlike cotton or lint, this will keep its shape and position, and in the local application of medicinal agents, it is far superior and more promptly effectual than if administered by the aid of the syringe, as it is more persistent and yields a support at the same time. These pessaries should be changed every twenty-four

hours, the vagina well syringed, and a new one applied. As the parts receive tone, and contract, smaller rolls should be used till none are required, the syringe being sufficient to maintain a healthy condition. This pessary or tampon, with injections, is valuable after each menstrual flow in all women.

CYCLING AND THE SADDLE.

FOR women the art of wheeling is peculiarly adapted. Many women, while not actually diseased, suffer from chronic pelvic plethora, which the exercise speedily relieves. It also strengthens and develops the muscles of the abdomen, rudimentary in most cases, and obviates a tendency to adiposity. But it has been urged that the bicycle saddle produces injurious pressure upon the prostate glands and female pudendum. This objection has been removed by the introduction of the Christy Anatomical Saddle, and wheel riders are advised to use this invention.

INHALING CHLOROFORM.

DR. A. GUERIN of Paris (*Lancet*) says that death from chloroform may be avoided if inhaled exclusively through the mouth. When death occurs from stoppage of the heart, the cardiac muscular fibers cease to contract under the influence of a reflex action exerted by the nasal nerves on the pneumogastric, stimulating the inhibitory power of the latter on the heart. He therefore advises that the nose of the patient should be held by the fingers until general anæsthesia is produced, when there can no longer be any reflex action of the nasal mucous membrane anæsthetized like the rest of the body.

COAL OIL IN OBSTETRICS.

WHEN called to a case of abortion or labor at full term wash the hands in coal oil and then in warm water, the time occupied not being over three minutes. After preparing the hands in the above-described manner, curette the womb with the finger nail in incomplete abortions, and manipulate it in any other way that is necessary, without fear of sepsis. Petroleum is of a most penetrating and detersive nature; it will loosen a tap from a bolt in a few hours that has been rusting on it for years.—*Ex.*

Globules.

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Society held an interesting session on February 3. Drs. J. C. Anderson, R. J. Cummer, and W. H. Phillips being the essayists of the occasion.

—Anæsthesia, as a word, is said to have been the creation of the late lamented Oliver Wendell Holmes. Then we have this further cause of complaint against him, that he couldn't have selected a more outlandish, more difficult, more unpronounceable a word than anæsthesia and its villainous compounds.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher is making his triumphal march to New York City. He was last heard from at Rochester, where he told the hospital people that they had the best equipped institution in the United States. "I was impressed with your institution at once," said he, "and I don't believe there is another institution of its kind in the United States which equals this in point of location and appointments. Its size is also one of its very commendable features, and the corps of physicians is as perfect as any."

—The students of the Boston University School of Medicine are making mild complaints concerning the tardiness of appearance of some of their professors. Is the East like unto West in this regard? And we were trying so hard to make the wild and woolly West pattern after the classical and merit-invoking East.

—The Mosgrove Medical Bill has passed the lower house of the Ohio Legislature with but one dissenting vote. This bill recognizes the diploma of any legal medical college as a voucher for the applicant's admission into the State; all other applicants must be examined by a composite board.

—The answer to the strictures of the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, in an editorial which appeared in the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST for December 15, is simply that Dr. Price has not taken the editorial as a whole, but the rather selected a few isolated paragraphs for his critique. We are credibly informed that even the Bible may be proven inconsistent by adopting that form of discussion. When the letter is read which provoked the editorial, and then applied to the subsequent lines, then no wholesale charge of non-homeopathicity of ALL our colleges will be apparent. Read it again, Brer Price, and mark if we speak not truly.

—Dr. Ida M. Fagaley, our indefatigable correspondent from the Southwestern Hom. Med. College, Louisville, has sent us a crisp and readable paper, being "Hints and Points from a lecture by Professor A. Leight Monroe, M. D."

—Acetanlid.—Dr. Morton finds this remedy a specific in simple chancroids, the sore healing in from one to seven days. The sore is to be washed several times a day, and dusted with the powder.

—They say it was a Maine woman who solicited a druggist for some of that "Munroe docterin' they speak so well of," for her sick baby.

—Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and for indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

—Weiss of Vienna pays a high tribute to that new hypnotic, Trional, in the *Med. Chirurg. Centralblatt*. He considers it superior to all the most approved sleep-producers, and recommends its use in nervous affections, such as neurasthenic insomnia, chronic dementia, periodical mania, paralysis, melancholia and allied troubles. It is also useful in some forms of neuralgia, sciatica and tabes. Its effect is sometimes late, due to a cumulative action. It is best given in some hot fluid as soup, and should be discontinued after four or five days. During its administration, alkaline waters or bicarbonate of soda should be given. It is a comparatively safe hypnotic, having little or no toxic effect and no marked taste.

—A coroner's jury in England once brought in a verdict that "a three-months'-old child was found dead, but there was no satisfactory evidence that it had ever been alive."

—A neatly kept mustache, a correspondent says, may be improved by using a little appliance now being placed on the market. It consists of a band of stiff elastic gauze, which is placed over the mustache at night, and fixed by loops on to the ears. In the morning, says the writer, when you wake up you find your mustache looking as though it had been dreaming of the German Emperor. It is claimed that this invention does away with the need for curling tongs and cosmetics.

—Young Mother.—What ought the baby's food to be, Dr. Chagem?

Doctor.—Nothing but the milk from one cow.

Young Mother.—And I believe you said the mother ought to take four or five fresh eggs every day?

Doctor.—Yes.

Young Mother.—Well, doctor, should they be eggs from one hen?

—Dr. Bushrod W. James, president of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, Pa., suggests to the American homeopathic profession the proper celebration of Hahnemann's birthday,

Friday, April 10, this year, by both the profession and the laity in general assemblage in every city and town of this country where homeopathy has a footing.

It is the Hahnemann year and should be greatly honored by all true adherents.

He further suggests that on that day a special effort be made to obtain subscriptions to complete the statue to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and that collections be made on this occasion by all, to obtain the balance of the fund needed.

Let every local society in the country take action and do its utmost duty in this regard.

—Several Eastern (American) firms have adopted a new method of calling attention to their patented and monopolized medical products. This consists in having their literature mailed from Hamburg, Germany, or some other foreign city. The physician receiving a foreign letter, or parcel containing a foreign superscription and foreign stamp, is for the moment taken off his guard, and in a spirit of curiosity examines the contents. If any of these tricky firms believe they are gaining many new users and recommenders of their wares by this sly process, they would be promptly disabused could they see the wrathful vim with which the literature is thrust into the wastebasket. A good article at a reasonable price needs no such subterfuge for reaching the intelligent profession. Where this foreign trick may gain one user it loses twenty who might read a well-worded ad, or listen to a gentlemanly agent. As for instance such stand-bys as Mellin's Food, Reed & Carnrick's preparations, Antikamnia, Arsenauo, Hydrozone, and others.

—"Any insanity in your family?" asked the examining physician. "Well," said the man, who was applying for life insurance, "my wife says she must have been crazy to have ever married me."

—Do not forget that gelsemium is a potent drug to relieve the unpleasant symptoms of a cold in the head. Drop doses of fluid extract every hour, if taken early, will sometimes yield astonishing results.

[Not homeopathic doses, but the suggestion is a good one.]

—Cod liver glycerin is the only form of cod liver oil that makes a permanent and uniform solution with milk or water.

—An Ohio man has put up a factory for the production of vases to hold the ashes of cremated persons. He must expect to urn a good deal.

—"The Non-Hereditary of Inebriety," by Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., L.L. D., is the title of

a timely volume now in the press of S. C. Griggs & Co. The author endeavors to show that inebriety is a disease, and that it, as well as other diseases, is not hereditary.

—Mr. Tulkinghorn—There is a very fine picture of our minister in to-day's paper.

Mrs. Tulkinghorn—Indeed! What has he been cured of?

—P. Blakiston, Son & Co., announce a book on "Appendicitis," by John B. Deaver, M. D. The history, aetiology, symptoms, diagnosis, operative treatment, prognosis, and complications of this disease will be given in the order named. It will contain about forty illustrations of methods of procedure in operating, and typical pathological conditions of the Appendix, the latter being printed in colors.

—Balfour says that all weak hearts should have their principal meal in the middle of the day, and with as little fluid as possible.

—In this present day of creature comforts and conveniences, it behooves us, as physicians as well as patrons of public conveyances, to select the best and most appropriate. There was a time, and some yet live who remember it when a train running over eighteen to twenty miles an hour was considered extraordinary and correspondingly unsafe. Accommodations on those earlier trains consisted of a straight-backed seat, in a narrow space, a chilly or superheated corner, according as one sat near the stove, or away from it; smoky kerosene lamps hung here and there on the sides; a brakeman with a stick, and a conductor with a bellpunch; to read or to sleep was impossible because of the rocking and jolting and bumping. All that has been done away with now; and one of the prominent of the first class roads is THE NICKEL PLATE, with its superior cars, roadbed, buffet train service, sleepers, special attendants and general air of comfort and ease pervading a trip. Try this road if it touches any point to which you want to go quickly, cheaply, safely, and in comfort.

—A NEW KIND OF DEATH.—At a young ladies' seminary during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus:

"Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?"

"No," was the reply. "He was excommunicated by a bull."

The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



E. T. BALCH, M. D.,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

NO, sir,
We did not say so—
That all colleges failed of teaching homeopathy.

Some folks read with their elbows,
Of which "some" is the *Medical Current*.
Also Morgan Park Smith.

Well,
Let Brer Smith show defect in our flaw-finding editorial.

He doesn't attempt it at all, at all.
Not a bit of it.

He flies the track like a good fellow.
Instead, he quotes Scripture.

Does the *National* fly the true banner of similia?

Will it dare say yea, yea, answering our former correspondent?

Don't hear you—speak louder!

That's the question before the professional house.

That, and that only.

And not the quoting of homilectics.

Another party reputed expert in that line.

What line?

Not the answering of pertinent questions,

Nor yet the finding of lost MSS.,

But

In quoting scripture.

Construe our inquirer's letter like a homeopathic case.

Not as an isolated fragment here,

Or a high-and-dry symptom there,

But as a totality.

And which college answers yea?

Goodness!

Not so loud, please!

Sir?

What duty?

The duty of a journalist?

Does it consist—

Aside from losing important MSS.

And padding valuable pages with society reports—

Of "jollyng" each the other in the profession
And never the pointing out of flaws?

Does it?

Hardly.

On that principle

What becomes of the book quoted by the *Current*

Instead of attending to its own knitting,

Which is said to be

The editing of a homeopathic journal?

Affection, like use, dulls the sense.

The ins rarely complain;

The outs do.

Look here,

Isn't that exactly what we are doing—

What's that?

Removing the mote from our own eye

Before opening ophthalmic operations on the old school?

Surely.
 Isn't this
 A relic of "dem good ole days"
 When he only was a successful physician
 Who was clad on in purple and fine linen,
 Gold spectacles,
 And cultivated a good bedside manner?
 Medicine?
 Nonsense. Not absolutely necessary.
 A mere minor matter.
 Successful journalist?
 Why, go to,
 That's dead easy: see?
 Its along the same line.
 Give each subscriber a well-taffied "personal,"
 Pat him vociferously on the back
 And under the chin;
 Present each advertiser a fulsome reading
 notice,
 Top of column, front page, next to editorial
 matter——
 That's journalism
 According to some.
 But
 To show up existent wrongs
 Known to every recent graduate,
 That have made of some colleges
 A malodorous stench
 In the nostrils of all progressive physicians——
 Like "plucking" poor widows
 And colored girls,
 Or flagrant professorial favoritism,
 Or prize-calf blue ribbons
 And twenty-dollar gold-piece medals,
 Or Y. M. C. A. exercises in the medical
 Aceldama,
 Or teaching surgery in twenty chairs
 And medicine in but three,
 Or perennial wranglings
 Or faculty fights—and one woman——
 Or the founding of over-many homeopathic (?)
 schools
 And sun-down colleges,
 Or correcting one's own medical family——
 That isn't journalism.
 No, sir,
 That's flaw-finding:
 Perhaps.
 Yet
 Had the journals been more intent
 In holding up honest homeopathic pre-
 scribing
 And less given to personal holiness and fad-
 riding
 And subscriber-soliciting
 And advertisement-getting;
 More given to honest materia medica
 And the downing of "gold-brick" homeo-
 paths

And "green-goods" medical teachers
 And "tin horn gamblers"
 And homeopathic card-sharpers,——
 Then that committee, lesser and greater,
 Which meets this year at Detroit
 To straighten out the "kinks" in homeopathy
 Would be as unnecessary
 As
 To a yellow cat, a duplicate caudal ap-
 pendage.
 That committee, to homeopathic teaching
 In the colleges,
 And journals
 Is
 A standing reproach.
 Sir?
 The AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST hews to the
 line;
 It finds flaws,
 Possibly,
 But it always holds up for admiration the
 good and true.
 The other fellow get 'it every time,
 And it hits to kill,
 Not for fun.
 Molasses: flies :: vinegar: (?),——
 But we are not in the fly business.
 The *Current* and its ilk may engage in that.
 The hit bird cuts off his subscription—for a
 time——
 But others come to his funeral,
 And so the editor and his publisher
 Wax jocund and happy.
 Let the *Current's* college say yea, yea, to our
 recent query
 From that correspondent somewhat doubtful
 And appeal to us for evidence——
 Will it dare?
 Truly,——
 But some people must be hit with a paving
 stone
 To receive an impression.
 Sir?
 Just this:
 Let Brer Smith read that letter and answer it.
 But leave our literary style alone, because
 Patent applied for?
 Scriptural mottoes barred
 When used by unregenerate medical editors.
 Seconded?
 Selah!

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Stannum IN LARYNGEAL CATARRH.—Lady,
 age sixty-five. Laryngeal catarrh of fifteen
 years' standing with the following symptoms:
 Cough, very tormenting during changeable

weather, spring and autumn. Hoarseness, scraping, tension in throat, expectoration of small globules, also thick and purulent sweetish mucus.

Dyspnœa marked. Sleeps with mouth open, hence great dryness in mouth. Suffocating attacks during night. Dyspnœa harassing and fatiguing whole body, affecting general health in marked degree. Stannum 3x; after one week, marked relief; the patient reported cured after three weeks.—Chironian.

Cantharis IN CYSTITIS.—Mr. B., age sixty. Had suffered from severe cystitis for four weeks was steadily growing worse under the old school treatment, which consisted in washing out bladder with boracic acid solution, and opium suppositories per anum. When first seen his symptoms were as follows:

Temperature 101°. Micturition, a few drops of very fetid urine every few minutes accompanied by the most severe tenesmus and burning pains. The urine microscopically showed evidences of being loaded with pus and bladder epithelia. Sleep almost impossible. Skin hot and dry. Cantharis sixth cent. dilution was prescribed in water. Improvement was noticeable in twelve hours. He declared after two weeks that he was entirely free from every bladder symptom.—Ibid.

Phosphorus IN COUGH.—Mr. M., age eighteen. Had suffered from an acute cough for four weeks. The cough was hard, dry, and hacking both day and night. Cough continued during sleep. Tight feeling in the larynx. No particular time or condition of aggravation or amelioration. Phos. in the third cent. was prescribed. In two hours the cough softened and entirely disappeared in the succeeding twenty-four.—Ibid.

Sulphur IN DELAYED MENSTRUATION.—Miss R., age twenty. She had consulted both a homeopathic and an allopathic physician without relief for delayed menstruation of three months' duration when she fell into my hands. From the appearance of the menses, at the age of fourteen, they had been irregular, generally late and scanty, often suppressed for months. Sulphur in the third cent. was prescribed.

To her great relief she menstruated the next day.—Ibid.

THE ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.*

By HUDSON D. BISHOP, M. D.

I DESIRE to call your attention to-night to the principles involved in the artificial feeding of infants. The conditions which we are called upon to treat most in young infants have to do with disorders of digestion and nutrition. The subject of feeding, therefore, is one of great importance. It is also one to which the physician gives very little actual study, at least, not the amount of study that the subject merits.

These disorders are due directly to some disturbance in the chemico-physiological processes, and can be corrected best, not by remedies, but by an accurate determination of what functions are at fault and a correction of these faults by artificial means. To do this requires more study than the physician will ordinarily give, but I contend that it is the best policy to pursue, and in the results obtained the physician will be rewarded for his trouble.

In order to have a working basis for the study of infant dietetics, it is necessary first to have a knowledge of the chemico-physiological action of the body upon milk, because milk, or some substance which approximates it in its chemical constituency, is the only food which an infant should have.

As far as the purposes of this paper are concerned, we have to do only with the exterior digestive functions of the body, and as these pertain to milk, with the ferments which act upon the proteid or casein. I limit myself to the proteid element, because, barring an excessive amount of fat, there is no other substance in milk, outside of the bacteriological changes resulting in toxins, which causes trouble in infant dietetics.

It is either fat or casein, and in the most cases it is the latter.

It is not absolutely true that all food must be digested before it can be absorbed. Fat is largely taken up by the lacteals in its unaltered state, except that it is emulsified, while lactine or milk sugar is supposed to be absorbed unchanged. But for the absorption of the proteid

*Read at meeting of Cleveland Homeopathic Society, October, 1895.

element of milk, casein, exterior digestion must be changed into peptone.

Physiology shows that three ferments have this function, and the fact that they are in separate organs, each acting upon that the preceding one did not finish, seems to indicate the importance of their work.

Casein can be digested either in the stomach or intestines. In either case the ferment has two distinct properties, curdling and peptonizing.

When we compare cows' milk with mothers' milk we find a difference in the character of the digestibility and coagulability of the casein.

When mothers' milk is acted upon by the gastric juice the casein is thrown down in minute flocculent granules which are readily dissolved by the addition of more fluid. While the casein of cows' milk is precipitated in thick curds which are not dissolved.

It is also true that the curd of cows' milk is very much harder to digest than the curd of mothers' milk.

In order to overcome these faults several expedients are available.

First.—Boiling. It is a fact that boiled milk will coagulate in smaller masses than unboiled milk. In addition the boiling renders sterile any germs which may be present in the milk. There is no doubt but that the germs of many infectious diseases are conveyed by milk, and in boiling these are destroyed.

Second.—Different substances, especially barley water, may be added to produce a smaller curd. This acts in a mechanical way by separating the curds as they are precipitated.

Third.—Lime water or bicarbonate of soda added to the milk in proper amount reduces the tendency of the gastric juice to coagulate the casein. These are indicated only when stomach digestion is at fault, as their action is simply one of neutralizing the gastric acidity.

Fourth.—The most important element, however, in rendering the casein easier of digestion is dilution with plain boiled water.

It is this latter form which is most often used when it has been decided to put a child upon artificial food.

I believe that people do not fully realize the importance of a good beginning in getting a

child started on an artificial food. Once well started the task is an easy one.

The matter of dilution is very important. Most children are started on milk which is not sufficiently diluted.

For a child a month old or even older, it is not safe to begin with a less dilution than one part milk to two of water, and if the child is less than a month old, one to three of water, and with the milk partly peptonized.

This of course does not make a fully nutritious food, but it is safer thus for a short time, until the child becomes used to the food.

The idea of dilution of course is to render the casein more easy of digestion, and in its diminished quantity there is much greater possibility of thorough digestion and assimilation.

If it is found that the child is not getting enough proteid and fat, the deficiency can be supplied by the addition of a soluble proteid, such as raw beef juice and cream.

As the digestive powers grow the proportion of milk can be increased until the proportion of two parts milk to one part water is reached, when we have a food that approximates mothers' milk in everything except carbohydrates, and these can be supplied by the addition of about three per cent. sugar or cream.

Pure cows' milk should never be given to a babe under nine months, and even in older children it will not always agree.

One of the most frequently used forms of milk is condensed milk. This has the advantage of being sterile, and its casein is more easily digested than unboiled cows' milk.

There is one great objection to this food when kept up as a diet for any great length of time. It is due to the great amount of cane sugar which is added to the milk for its preservative properties. This excessive amount of carbohydrate will invariably result in defective nutrition. All the consequences of suboxidation of the proteid develop and the child becomes a prey to disease.

There are many infants, suffering from gastric disturbance, in which cow's milk, even properly diluted, cannot be used. Every physician has had cases of this kind. No matter in what way the milk was prepared,—sterilized, diluted, lime water and all,—the casein would not digest, and

then would begin the inevitable experiments of one artificial food after another. It is in these cases that, after proper sterilization and dilution fail, peptonization comes to our assistance, and when properly used, with the intelligent oversight of the physician, there are few cases which will not yield to it.

By peptonization I mean the predigestion of the casein, either partially or completely.

This is accomplished by means of any of the peptic or pancreatic ferments upon the market.

I believe it best to use the pancreatic, because this emulsifies the fats as well as peptonizes the casein.

This, diluted with equal parts of water with the proper amount of milk sugar added to sweeten it, completely fulfills the indications met in the proper nutrition of a young infant.

In the case of a sick child or very young infant, the peptonization should be complete. We then have no curds to deal with, as the casein is completely digested.

There are some who look with disfavor upon this form of food, but the peptonization does not detract from the nutritive power of the food. But its continued use should not be allowed, because the digestive functions should be allowed to be active.

As soon as possible after beginning its use the peptonization process should be shortened, that is, more and more of the casein should be left undigested.

There is no doubt in my mind that vast numbers of infants are sacrificed on account of lack of accurate knowledge as to the degree of the digestion of the casein. Most of the failures which attend the use of the many artificial foods on the market are due to this fact.

As long as the casein is present and has to be digested by the ferments found in the stomach and bowels, so long will the trouble continue.

What has been said so far has to do only with cows' milk as a food, or with preparations whose proteid element is derived from casein.

There are articles of food, however, which derive the necessary amount of proteid and carbohydrate from foods of vegetable origin.

To this class of artificial foods belong all the farinaceous articles of diet which mothers are accustomed to feed their babes, such as oatmeal,

rice, farina, granum, arrowroot, etc., etc. There are also many patent foods on the market which belong to this class.

The physiological fact to bear in mind when considering these foods is different from what we have been considering in milk.

The troubles arise not from the proteid which is in the form of gluten and easily digested, but from the starch.

During early life of all animals, and especially human infants, there is little power of digesting starch. Not until teething has well begun does the saliva with its diastatic ferment begin to flow, and the pancreatic ferment is not fully developed until the child is a year old. Thus it is evident that there is little chance for the digestion of starch. Its use in its unchanged form will inevitably lead to disturbances.

Starch as starch does not appear at any time in mothers' milk, and this seems to me to be the greatest argument against it as a food for infants. The mother changes the starch into another form, that of lactine, or sugar of milk.

The manufacturers of some artificial foods recognize this, and have all the carbohydrate derived from starch changed into maltose, dextrine, or grape sugar.

These are the malted foods, and are easily handled by the digestive forces. They make fat, plump babies, and, if they contain sufficient amount of proteid, are well adapted as foods.

There are many foods on the market which contain pure starch, and their use always give rise to acidity and flatulence.

Any food which contains starch should never be given to a child under four months of age.

I believe that the physician should always make every endeavor, in a purely scientific way, to see that children are fed on milk. It is nature's food, and as such should not be discarded without good cause.

Yet there are other forms of food which are oftentimes of great service in tiding over and meeting certain conditions.

Only brief reference will be made to these.

There is a preparation called "bread jelly," which will often be of service when it is found that a child rebels against milk, even when peptonized. I have recently used it with good success. It is made as follows :

Stale bread, better made from seconds flour, is allowed to soak in cold water six or eight hours. The water is then all allowed to drain off and the bread is placed in a pint of cold water and boiled slowly for an hour. This mixture is strained and allowed to cool. It forms a jelly-like mass, which is diluted with boiled water until a milk-like consistency is reached. This food will be tolerated in most cases, and peptonized milk can be added until a tolerance of milk in proper amount to sustain nutrition is reached.

There are often cases in which it is desired to use a large amount of proteid for a time, and in which the proteid of milk cannot be used on account of its coagulability. Such cases are found in children who have developed indigestion from a too free use of farinaceous foods. In these cases the body is starving for a tissue-building food.

Here we have an excellent food in raw beef juice. Round steak is run through a grinder after cutting out all of the fiber of the meat. Four parts of meat are added to one part of cold water and allowed to stand for an hour. It is then placed in a press or piece of muslin and all the juice extracted. This yields a food containing about eight per cent. of pure proteid matter, which is readily digested by the weakest stomach. Peptonization of this is sometimes indicated, but is not often necessary. A small amount of this added to milk or bread jelly makes a wonderfully nutritious food. This of course is only intended for temporary use. It should not be boiled, but simply heated. Boiling coagulates the proteid, rendering it difficult to digest.

THE HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.*

By J. A. TOMHAGEN, M. D.

AS the law of similars is a law of nature, and as such, is universally true, what I have to say will apply equally to chronic and acute diseases.

First, a few words as to the causation of diphtheria. The most rational theory as to the cause of diphtheria that I have ever heard, will be found in a work by R. R. Gregg, M. D., who

* Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, January 9, 1896.

ascribes the formation of the fibro-plastic membrane in the throat and fauces to an excess of fibrin in the blood, which excess is brought about by a lack of proper proportion in the elements or ingredients of the blood. Nature, in all her processes, works from within outward, from the center to the periphery. The evolution is from within outward. This excess of fibrin in the blood, if not eliminated, would cause thrombi, the clotting of blood somewhere, probably in the heart. The necessary elimination is carried on in the most natural way, by an exudation upon mucous membranes where it will do the least harm. An interference with or suppression of these manifestations, by local measures, will cause the impulses from center to periphery to be reversed and the revolution or rolling back of the centrifugal impulses upon the nerve centers will cause a rebellion or violent resistance at the base of the brain. In order to obtain relief, these forces must expend themselves upon the centers controlling the formation and distribution of the blood, the chief center of circulation, that is, the heart. Hence, when local means are applied, causing suppression of the fibro-plastic exudation in the throat, this, in turn, is most likely to cause clots or coagula in the heart or larger blood vessels, and death speedily results.

In an experience of twelve years, which I realize is not a very long one, I have never used any but strict homeopathic means; by that I mean the indicated remedy only. I have used no local measures, nothing to destroy the bacillus or microbe in the throat, because, when I began the practice of medicine, I came across the work beforementioned and it seemed to me to give the most rational explanation of the phenomena of diphtheria. In consideration of Dr. Gregg's fifteen years of experience in the treatment of diphtheria by strict homeopathic means, without a single death and his previous large mortality in this disease when using unhomeopathic treatment, I have been led to adhere strictly to the homeopathic treatment, which I have never seen followed by paralysis, heart clot, or other untoward effect.

The remedies most frequently called for are those which produce a violent depression with great disorganization of the blood, such as lyco-

podium, lachesis, apis, kali-bich., iodine, nitric acid, muriatic acid, and the mercuries, and these I have used in the single remedy and the single dose. The simplest means possible—nature in her operations, moves silently. I regard the use of local treatment in diphtheria very much as I should regard any attempt to suppress the violent agitation going on in the earth and which finally culminates in a volcanic eruption. Suppose, for an instant, that such a suppression were possible—the explosion would find a vent elsewhere. It is precisely the same in diphtheria. Nature endeavors to relieve the inharmony within by throwing the disease to the periphery and one of its manifestations is this fibro-plastic membrane: if this is suppressed, disaster results. From what I have said you will recognize that I regard it as a constitutional disease, developing from within, not from without; not from a microbe getting into the throat, or a bacillus into the blood. We have the idea advanced that the bacillus of diphtheria, on coming in contact with a mucous surface, causes there a formation of diphtheritic deposit. There is a physician in this audience who saw with me a case of diphtheria. I did not regard it as particularly malignant, although it verged on malignancy, all symptoms of a typical case of diphtheria being present. In examining the throat I happened to dislodge a piece of the membrane, causing gagging and forcible ejection of the piece, which struck me in the eye, causing a violent stinging. I afterward showed it to an oculist, who discovered no signs of a fibro-plastic membrane in the eye. If the disease is malignant and contagious, I should have had diphtheritic ophthalmia. I washed the eye with lake water, not even rendering it aseptic, and no bad results have followed.

Of course, a single instance would not prove that it is not contagious. But the point I desire to make is that if the organism is in a perfectly healthy condition, the individual will not contract it by contact, even if it is injected into the blood. I should not hesitate to have it injected into my arm. Believing in the power of the normal operations of the vital force, I believe that it would eliminate the poison without evil effect.

The treatment of diphtheria, as I have found

it, is a comparatively simple thing. Having adhered rigidly to the homeopathic treatment I have not resorted to any extraneous means, and so know nothing of local treatment or antitoxin from my own experience. I have seen cases where the glands of the throat were enormously enlarged, the whole fauces and throat being lined with an opaque membrane and the patient apparently moribund under such treatment; and I have seen that membrane dissolved and the patient recovered under a single dose of the properly chosen homeopathic remedy.

I have never seen a death from diphtheria, and have not regarded it as the formidable disease it is called. As before stated, my experience is limited, having never seen but five or six extreme *typical* cases of diphtheria in my own practice. None of these died, so I am not in moral terror of the disease. I had rather treat it than scarlet fever. I had rather treat it than a bad cold, for in a cold it is extremely difficult to get symptoms, while in diphtheria they are very pronounced.

The most important symptoms are the subjective ones. A very pronounced symptom and one of the earliest ones is the great prostration, mental and physical, which is *prima facie* evidence that the nerve centers, the citadel of life, are attacked. Prostration is the initial symptom. It matters not into what the disease may develop, the fact that you have this early and great prostration indicates that the disease is violent in its nature, and those remedies which rapidly disorganize the life force are first to be thought of.

Now then, when would lachesis be indicated? One of the first questions I ask is "Upon which side of the throat did the disease begin?" If I find that it began upon the right or the left side, it may narrow the choice down to possibly half a dozen remedies. Why should we select a remedy for a particular side of the body? Because nature begins the manifestation on one side or the other in seventy-five per cent. of all cases. Lachesis, in the development of its symptoms, produces them from left to right and stands at the head of the list: lycopodium from right to left. Whenever you find in diphtheria, follicular tonsillitis, quinsy, etc., that the trouble began on the right side of the throat, lycopodium is one of the first remedies to be

thought of. Some say belladonna and aconite in alternation, to overcome the fever. This is preposterous; fever is a mere concomitant of the constitutional invasion—like the membrane. Aconite and belladonna are never remedies in typical diphtheria; they are not sufficiently deep acting and are indicated only in sthenic conditions.

If the fever runs very high, the trouble on the right side of the throat, violent throbbing headache, great anxiety, restlessness, and intense pain on swallowing, belladonna will abort the disease, but it will not be diphtheria. There is not the great prostration in such cases. There may be fever, hyperæmia, restlessness, and tossing about, but not the great prostration. The diphtheria patient is generally quiet; there may anxiety but no violence in the manifestations.

If the disease be of a malignant nature, beginning on the right side, pains in the throat, better from warmth, worse from cold, patient generally worse at 4 P. M. (particularly from 4 to 8 P. M.), without the slightest hesitation give lycopodium to that patient and it will cure, no matter what you call the disease.

If the trouble began on the right side and the symptoms are better from cold and worse from heat, merc. proto-iodide will help you out, and this does not mean mercurius and hepar in alternation. Both cannot be indicated. The laws of nature are fixed. We never have day when we should have night, or spring when we should have summer; the sun never rises in the west. These laws are fixed and, as we are parts of this universe, we are subject to them. One dose is generally sufficient. This may seem to be a broad statement, but its truth is demonstrated every day in our clinics, in both acute and chronic diseases. I have said that lachesis takes the lead in throat troubles commencing on the left side; the intense sensitiveness about the throat, the great prostration, the aggravation at night, usually before midnight, and after sleep, are all met by lachesis, which is still more strongly indicated if there is aggravation from warmth and amelioration from cold.

If the amelioration be from heat, think of the biniodide of mercury, which also has an affinity for the left side; the proto-iodide for the right side. When the disease travels toward the larynx

additional danger threatens and here we think of kali bich., kali perm., lac caninum, iodine, and bromine.

It would take too much time to differentiate all these remedies, for they require care in their selection and application. The frequent repetition of the *indicated* remedy may destroy the life of the patient. You smile at that, but the very fact that so few people die from the frequent repetition of low potencies is because they are given in alternation, or are not indicated. Belladonna frequently repeated in a typical belladonna case, would augment the congestion and all the symptoms concomitant thereto. It would be impracticable, even impossible, to enter into an elaborate differentiation of the remedies called for in these malignant conditions; the time is too limited. What I have said, however, in regard to the treatment of diphtheria, applies equally to all diseased conditions of humanity.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 68.)

Anus: As of a plug in the anus; could hardly sit down: kali bi.

As of a worm in the anus: cinnabaris.

Burning in the anus after the passing of flatus: aloë soc., baptisia.

Fullness and itching in the anus after a walk: arnica.

Itching in the anus prevents sleep at night: calcarea fluor., marum.

Pain in the anus like a knife sawing backward and forward: æsculus hipp.

Pains in the anus are relieved by drinking beer: aloë soc.

Sensation as of a warm fluid passing from the anus: aconite.

Sore feeling under the skin near the anus only when walking: agnus castus.

Throbbing in the anus as from little hammers: lachesis.

Anxiety: Internal anxiety: aconite.

Anxiety relieved by weeping or telling somebody his troubles: tabacum.

Anxious about the most trivial affairs : baryta carb.

Anxious feeling during downward motion or walking : borax.

Apathy and indifference to everything, even death : antimonium tart.

Apex of the heart : Sticking pain in the : amanita.

Aphonia precedes the cough : ailanthus.

Appear rapidly and disappear suddenly : Pains : belladonna, kali bi.

Appetite for salt food : aloe soc.

Appetite for sugar is unconquerable : ammonium carb.

Appetite voracious : ferrum met.

Apples : Desire for apples which relieve the gastralgia : guiacum.

Extraordinary appetite for apples : antimonium tart.

Apprehensive that death is close at hand : anacardium orient.

Arm : Constant irregular motions of the left arm : actea rac.

Left arm feels as if bound to the side : actea rac.

Neuralgia suddenly in the left arm after meals : arsenicum album.

Arms agitated, the lower limbs being quiet : stramonium.

Arms and legs twitch when at rest, but can be moved normally : valeriana.

Arms feel as if much shorter : æthusa.

Warmth so great about the heart she must let the arms hang down : antimonium tart.

Ascends : Sweat ascends from the feet to the head : belladonna.

As if her limbs did not belong to her : amanita.

As if something had stuck in the throat pit : æsculus hipp.

As if the houses on both sides of the street would approach and crush her : argentum nit.

Asleep : Left half of the head feels as if asleep : caladium.

Asthma alternates with rash on the chest : caladium.

Dares not come into a warm room : ammonium carb.

Of sailors as soon as they go ashore : bromium.

Attacks increase and decrease suddenly or gradually : argentum nit.

Attacks of cough being daily at 6 P. M : ammonium mur.

Attacks of nervousness come on ; cannot bear anything to touch her : lac caninum.

Attacks of sneezing, violent : arnica.

Audible pulsations : Headache with not only visible, but : belladonna.

Automatic motions of the arms cease during sleep : helleborus.

Automatic motion of the left hand during measles : aconite.

Aversion to all food, even thinking of it makes her sick : argentum met., cocculus, colchicum.

Aversion to being covered : secale corn.

Aversion to coitus : Causticum, curare, graphites, kali brom., natrum mur., petroleum, phosphorus, psorinum, sepia.

Aversion to customary tobacco smoking, it causes nausea and vomiting : bromium.

Aversion to every kind of liquid : belladonna, cantharis, stramonium.

Aversion to everyone, even members of her own family : natrum carb.

Aversion to getting married : lachesis.

Aversion to his own family, verging on insanity : fluoric acid.

Aversion to his occupation and also to his own family : fluoric acid, phosphorus, sepia.

Aversion to meeting acquaintances, thinks he has previously offended them : arsenicum alb.

Aversion to milk : æthusa, carbo veg., natrum carb., silicia.

Aversion to milk and diarrhea therefrom : natrum carb.

Aversion to motion : bryonia, caladium.

Aversion to open air : baptisia, nux vomica.

Aversion to walking in open air : ammonium carb., nux vomica.

Aversion to warm food : silicea.

Awakened : Child scratches the head on being awakened : calcarea ost.

Awakens with a shrinking look : belladonna, stramonium.

Awake : Is kept awake by hunger : abies nigra, anantherum, ignatia, teucrium marum verum.

MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED.

THE very brilliancy of recent discoveries, and the vast increase in our knowledge, may for a time react prejudicially on the art of medicine. Are we not in danger of being carried away by our enthusiasm? And may we not fall into the predicament, described many years ago by Buckle, of our facts outrunning our knowledge and encumbering our march? More especially does this difficulty arise in the training of our students; so vast is the range of subjects bearing on medicine, and so important does each appear to those best acquainted with them, that there seems to me danger lest in endeavoring to secure an acquaintance with them all, we may forget that the future life of the majority of those entering our profession is to be spent in ministering to the victims of accident or disease, and that for the due recognition and treatment of sickness and injury, experienced and trained clinical observation is absolutely necessary; no amount of laboratory training will enable a man to recognize the nature and proper mode of reduction of a dislocation, or know scabies when he sees it, and the words of Sydenham to his dear friend Dr. Mapletoft, "The art of medicine can be properly learned only from experience and exercise," will always hold good. There is no need to urge on the fellows of the college another of Harvey's directions to the orator of the day, "to search out the secrets of nature by way of experiment," for at no period during the existence of our college have they manifested greater activity in that direction than at the present.—W. S. Church, quoted by *Hom. World*, December 2, 1895.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

THE difficulty of removing fish bones and similar obstructions, impacted at the lower end of the esophagus, is well known, and various mechanical measures and appliances have been invented to deal with the difficulty (*Medical Times*). One of the most simple, however, and, as reported, one of the most effectual, remedies in the case of impaction of such foreign bodies, is to administer to the patient a pint of milk, and forty minutes afterward an emetic of sulphate of zinc. The fluid easily

passes the obstruction, and is, of course, rapidly coagulated in the stomach into a more or less solid mass, which, on being ejected, forces the obstruction before it, and so effects its removal.

HOMEOPATHY IN VIRGINIA.

I WANT to tell you what we are doing for homeopathy out here in Virginia.

There are only about thirty of us in the State. The medical examining board now consists of twelve allopaths and two homeopaths. But at the last meeting of our State society we determined to make an effort to get a separate board for our school. Accordingly a committee consisting of Drs. Stone, Taber, and Bagby, of Richmond, were appointed for this purpose.

We drew up a bill and petition, a copy of which was placed in the hands of every physician in the State, for the purpose of getting signatures to same. These were returned soon after the holidays, and things are now in shape to go before the legislature. The bill will come up within the next few days, and we have every reason to believe that we will get what we want. If we do, homeopathy will grow in the Old Dominion, as we can then encourage those wishing to come in with us. We do not expect, however, to lower the standard of examinations, but to inspire confidence.

We also expect to make an attempt for State recognition ere long.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE F. BAGBY, M. D.,
Sec'y Hahn. Med. Soc., Old Dominion.

BOOK REVIEWERS' PERFIDY.

"Never buy a book on the commendatory notice of a reviewer. Of all the journals that come to my desk I regret to say that, with one exception, I place no confidence whatever in their book reviews. They are apt to end with some such notice as this: 'Every physician should have this book in his library.' I do not mean to say that all book reviewers are dishonest, but I do mean to say that many books are carelessly looked over, and that so many snap opinions are expressed that it is not safe to use the average book review as a guide.

"W. S. MILLS, M. D., Stamford, Conn."

This remarkable statement and advice is decidedly refreshing. Of course, each journal may

take to itself that exception, and that all the others are untrustworthy, not by reason of inherent cussedness, but because they haven't the time to write a twenty-page article on each book put upon their review tables. In a succeeding paragraph this same guide, philosopher, and friend, advises to ask someone who knows what books to buy. Now, the chances are, ten to one, that this person who knows what books to buy, got his information from a Book Review in one of the wholesaley traduced medical journals; or else he gathered his good opinions from a hired, and therefore, truthful canvasser of the firm selling the books. Mouth to mouth knowledge, even were it always reliable, is an exceedingly slow process of advertising a new book. We have no hesitation in saying, from a personal knowledge of the majority of the homeopathic book reviewers, that the statement of Dr. W. S. Mills is a slander and is unworthy a progressive physician of this day and age.

MEDICAL HAZING.

ABOUT this time of the year look out for the annual escapade of the classes, one or the other, of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. This is authentic. It was to be serenely hoped, with the new broom which had been lately introduced into the rehabilitated college, that this annual farce could also be swept off the boards. But not so. The Cleveland morning and evening papers, under alluring and alliterative captions, recently, within the fortnight past of this writing, gave large space to a dinner given by one of the classes to its members, which was, of course, interrupted by members of another class, and the usual puerile performances engaged in to make themselves conspicuous.

Some little time since a member of one of the classes of this dignified University was waylaid in broad daylight, abducted, taken to a barber-shop and there, amid the cries and jeers of the assembled medical mob, caused to have his hair cut short, a full and carefully prepared account of it appearing in the next day's papers. There may be sillier tricks than these in a medical school; but we look for them in vain. Is there any other medical college, of the homeopathic

persuasion, which permits riotous conduct of this nature under the presumed mask of fun? We do not know of any other. Everywhere else the students are too busily occupied in attending strictly to their knitting, and are not given to class-suppers with hazing expeditions and horse-play attachments. We are willing to wager the price of a new hat that if any of the classes of the other homeopathic college in Cleveland—the Cleveland Medical College—attempted any such capers there would be some ground and lofty tumbling the day following in the "Captain's office."

Antics of this description are silly enough when they find place and favor with the younger members of the common and high schools; but when they invade the quiet and seriousness of a medical college they ought to be suppressed by the faculty with a steady hand, and in that hand, if need be, a good stout gad. In every direction of this fair land the literary colleges are putting on repressive measures to quell the inherent devilment which possesses a few of the students, and has made residence in a student town a most hazardous risk; so that now it comes with ill grace to have one of our leading and progressive homeopathic colleges set the copy for this disgraceful and disorderly conduct. But, possibly, this is a legacy from the older *régime*—to advertise the college about once in so often in the current local papers. We have been credibly informed that there are several ways of killing a cat, etc.

If this excess of exuberant vitality and surplusage of finances, evidenced by these annual forays into the peace and quiet of the city, were turned into some practical channel, for instance the greater and closer intimacy between the classes themselves, or between the classes and the faculty of nineteen or twenty-one men and one woman, or the nearer and more fraternal mingling with the classes of their friends the enemy on the other side of the hospital grounds, fancy for a moment the amount of good to be realized, and the cementing of friendships which would soon break down the barriers now existent between the classes or between the rival schools, and bring all under one grand, good, and well-directed and beloved school-faculty. But this annual display of horse-play of men, and (we are informed) of some women also, is an exhibition

which is destined to destroy what little respect the public at large still holds for the average medical student. Instead of adding more smirching to the robes of this medical student, let these classes set higher the banner and work up to it. But stop these foolish demonstrations! They add not the thousandth part of a cubit to the standing of the student or his alma mater.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE SUITS.

DR. EDWARD MELLIES of Gasconade Co., Mo., was sued for five thousand dollars damages recently, and the case was tried at Hermann, Mo., at the December term of the court. The case, in brief, was based on an alleged neglect to repair a lacerated perineum, following a tedious labor in a case taken for another physician, who had been sent for and did not reach the bedside in time. The facts in the case are various, but in the end the doctor is spoken free by the jury. This is referred to at this time and at this point, in order to call attention to the extreme liability attending a physician or surgeon in the necessary discharge of his everyday duties. No other profession or occupation under the created heavens is more liable to a mischievous and oftentimes malicious prosecution in the courts than the doctor. It is a singular thing that the doctors of this country have not ere this combined and effected legislation to their own protection, the same as other professions, trades, and guilds have done. The most reputable practitioner in the community is at the mercy of any dirty, slander-tongued trollop—male or female—who elects to bring suit as a poor person—therefore without expense to herself—against any physician toward whom she may take a dislike. Any surgeon, however well he may perform his task with a charity case, in which he may have consumed weeks of patient labor, furnishing dressings, splints, etc., etc., besides medicines, need not congratulate himself unduly until he has made sure that the ingrate upon whom he has waited for so many weeks has not listened to the devilish advice of some other doctor and presented charges of malpractice. In England, we believe, there is a Medical Defense Union; so that if anyone belonging to that union is made the target for a malicious or

unwarranted charge in the law courts, the combined force of the union with money and influence behind it is brought to bear upon the plaintiff. It is a pity that in this land something may not be done to place a little protection about the painstaking and self-sacrificing medical man.

Book Reviews.

NOTES: PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. A Verbatim Report of Lectures Delivered before the Cleveland Medical College by Professor C. J. JONES, M. D., session of 1883-4. Reported by GEORGE W. HOPKINS, '96. Cleveland: Press of the O. S. Hubbell Printing Co., 1895.

Mr. Hopkins deserves great credit for his excellent reports as presented in this pretty little volume of 265 pages, with its description of some ninety or more pathological processes conveniently and conventionally divided into diseases. Professor Jones has long been a favorite and very popular lecturer on practice in the Cleveland homeopathic schools, and many an old student, who has long since lost or mislaid his original long-hand notes, taken as catch can, will now be glad to have this new book in order to refresh his memory with his old time favorite Professor's notes on this vastly important topic of Practice. Mr. Hopkins says prefatorily that the notes have not been revised by Professor Jones, so that he [Professor J.] cannot be held responsible for any errors which may be found; but that unusual care and revision of the notes, both before and after they were put in cold type, gives fair assurance that the errors will not be many. In this we agree most fully with Mr. Hopkins. We have cast our critical eye over a number of of pages taken up at random, and have also read through carefully certain of the chapters, and are convinced that the book is safe to be placed in the hands of any student, and as well also into the hands of the practitioner. It is filled with strong, sturdy language cast in the first person singular; nothing jelly-fishy about the style any more than there is about the lecturer. It makes a point and stands by it. It does not take up the exploded theories of the past decade and revamp them only at last to re-explode them. That which Professor Jones says concerning any given pathological condition may be safely put down as so. That has always been the charm of this popular teacher: his directness of method; his abstention from bewildering logic and rhetorical fireworks; and his careful, painstaking mode of impressing the lessons upon the student's mind. Mr. Hopkins has had the book interleaved with blank pages, leaving room for

additional notes or for changes in treatment, which in the years to come, as they disclose new forms of medication and local treatment, may be interpolated, and this work kept fresh and up to date. This is an excellent idea. We very much regret, for our own convenience, that our materia medica text-books are not given us in two volumes, and each volume interleaved with blank sheets for notes taken from current homeopathic literature.

Professor Jones' detail of disease is very graphic, and his remedies, while never given in extenso, are sufficiently succinct to be remembered, and in no instance, so far as we have been able to discover, has there been given a remedy with an improper class of symptomatology. In short, we gladly welcome and recommend Mr. Hopkins' work, and compliment Professor Jones upon having found so reliable and conscientious a reporter.

THE Pocket Registers of the Henry Bernd & Co. of St. Louis, for physicians are of a value which cannot be truly appreciated until one has first had the experience of dragging his accounts for six or eight months behind, and then sitting up nights to get them properly posted and ready for demand; and next, when one has once seen the ease with which the accounts are kept, and the readiness with which they may be transferred to a bill-head. This company also makes larger books for office use, which, we are informed, are equally as practicable and handy. We carry our Pocket Register in our "grip," and as we make our entries each night on preparing for our bed, we are ready at any time to tell a teasing creditor, who knows of our former procrastination in this matter of posting accounts, how much his bill is. It saves a world of worry and haste.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

OUR English brethren are making active preparations toward having a fine and instructive meeting, as will be noted from the preliminary notice, from which we publish the following. The time set for this International Homeopathic Congress in London is from July 13 to 18 inclusive. All physicians who are qualified to practice medicine in their own country are eligible to seats in the Congress. The place of holding the Congress is at Queen's Hall, Langham Place; but the sectional meetings are booked for the board room of the London Homeopathic Hospital.

One of the evidences of decided progress, and one to be commended to many of the medical bodies of our country, is the following item, which we copy in its entirety:

"No papers will be read at the General Meet-

ings. The accepted essays will be printed and supplied to all who desire to take part in the debates on their subject matter. They will be presented at the meetings singly or in groups, according to their contents—a brief analysis of each being given from the Chair; and the points on which they treat will then be thrown open for discussion, after an appointed opener (or openers) shall have been heard."

The following is the order of business as far as it is at present arranged:

Tuesday, July 14.—Address of the President, with presentation of Reports from the different Countries of the World as to the History of Homeopathy therein during the last five years.

Wednesday, July 15.—Institutes of Homeopathy and Materia Medica.—The following papers are promised: "Drug-selection by Sequence of Symptoms," by Dr. Ord; "New Proving of Aurum," by Dr. Burford; "A New Posological Law," by Dr. V. Léon Simon; "The Place of Animal Extracts in Homeopathy," by Dr. Clarke; "The Clinical Value of Tuberculin," by Dr. Cartier.

Thursday, July 16.—Practical Medicine, with Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat.—Dr. Bushrod W. James has promised a paper on the "Treatment of Strumous Ophthalmia"; Drs. Hayward (Sr.) and Cooper, "Medicinal Treatment in Deafness." Also an American essay on some point in clinical medicine. Dr. Hughes will, it is expected, bring forward the action of colchicum in gout, and Dr. Oscar Hansen that of mercury and iodine in syphilis.

Friday, July 17.—Surgical and Gynecological Therapeutics.—An essay by Dr. J. D. Hayward on "Some Experiences with Purulent Collections in the Thorax." Two other papers are promised by American physicians.

It is very evidently the object to discuss subjects rather than individual papers. The congress, however, would be very glad of additional communications on the topics already specified, and on those which will be later announced as chosen by the American Committee.

MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE AT DETROIT, JUNE 16 AND 17, 1896.

At the last meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a committee of three was appointed, "To select a large committee of those interested in the Materia Medica, including several of our homeopathic specialists, to provide for the consideration and discussion of questions pertaining to the construction of a Scientific Materia Medica, and to call and arrange for a Materia Medica conference in connection with the next session of this Institute, the conference to continue one or more days (as may be found necessary), and to adjourn finally before the opening of the Institute session. The committee to report its papers and discussions to the Institute for its action."

This committee consisted of Drs. Pemberton Dudley, J. H. McClelland, and J. S. Mitchell.

The larger committee appointed by these gentlemen is composed of the following: Drs. T. F. Allen, E. H. Porter, M. Deschere, H. C. Houston, and W. A. Dewey, of New York; Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston; A. W. Woodward, and H. C. Allen of Chicago; Pemberton Dudley and B. F. Betts, of Philadelphia; Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore; Willie J. Chapman of Pittsburg; Harold Wilson of Detroit; M. W. Vandenburg of Fort Edward; and A. L. Monroe of Louisville.

This committee held its first meeting on November 21; A list of subjects was selected for the work of the first conference only, as the recommendation to appoint this committee included also a recommendation, "*That similar conferences should be held under the auspices of the Institute from year to year until we arrive at definite plans and methods for placing the Materia Medica upon a strictly scientific basis.*" Dr. T. F. Allen was chosen chairman, and Dr. W. A. Dewey secretary of the committee.

The committee desires to present the following programme: The conference will meet at the place of the Institute meeting in Detroit, on Tuesday, June 16, at 3 P. M. and hold three sessions. The first from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M., the second from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M., and the third on Wednesday, June 17, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

At these three sessions there will be presented and discussed the following topics:

I.—Has the Law of Similars ever been unequivocally demonstrated by the deductions from general practice, and do we not require its more formal proof by inductive experimental research?

Essayist, Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., Boston, Mass. *Discussions* by C. W. Butler, M. D., Montclair N. J.; Martin Deschere, M. D., N. Y.; Chas. S. Mack, M. D., Chicago, and Chas. Mohe, M. D., Philadelphia.

II.—In what particulars has the proving of drugs deviated from the rules laid down by Hahnemann in the Organon, and in what particulars do Hahnemann's rules and directions for proving drugs differ from, or fall short of, those required by the methods and precautions of modern scientific research?

Introductory Remarks, T. F. Allen, M. D., N. Y. *Essayist*, Eldridge C. Price, M. D., Baltimore. *Discussions* by M. W. Vandenburg, Fort Edward, N. Y.; E. H. Porter, M. D., N. Y.; Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., Boston, and George Royal, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.

III.—In the search for the *simillimum* shall we endorse Section 8 of the Organon, which says that the totality of the symptoms must be the sole indication to direct us in the choice of a remedy?

Essayist, William Boericke, M. D., San Francisco. *Discussions* by H. C. Allen, M. D., Chicago; W. J. Hawkes, M. D., Chicago; J. D. Buck, M. D., Cincinnati, O.; L. C. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

As a large number undoubtedly will desire to discuss these important topics, and as the time will be limited, those who desire to take part in the discussions are invited to send their names to the secretary, signifying the topics they wish to discuss. Time will be allotted in the order in which such requests are made.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Secretary,
170 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

Globules.

—Prior to 1891, the number of physicians locating yearly in this State was about seven or eight hundred, now there are fewer than four hundred.—*The Chironian*.

But, after reading this extract a number of times, we are still unable to say whether *The*

Chironian considers this an advantage or a loss to the State. As to the medical profession there is no doubt implied. Of course, where four hundred do the work of eight hundred, the fees as well as the work must be double; hence it is better that four hundred shall have double work than that eight hundred shall make a living; and, hence, finally, the three-board law is a good thing. But what say the Pennsylvania homeopaths? As Timothy Field Allen would say: "that's another story."

—The American Institute of Homeopathy opens its sessions proper in Detroit on Wednesday, June 17, 1896, and is expected to continue until Thursday of the following week. Harmonie Hall has been secured, which is said to be perfectly adapted for all the meetings connected with the Institute. Contrary to previous custom, the headquarters of the officers will be in the building where the sessions are held, instead of at hotels. So that Detroit has taken a very important step in divorcing the Institute from the hotels. Thus it will no longer be needful to invade the hotel corridors and office of an alien hotel, in order to be *en règle* with the official part of the Institute.

We hope, also, that no one of the chairmen will deem it necessary to move his bureau from one part of the city to the other, in order that a few of the members may flock by themselves.

Also that the advancing or retarding of any bureau out of its published order shall be strictly forbidden. The Institute members who are not in such bureau have rights which the bureau should be made to understand are to be respected. Better let the hour go a-glimmering and be idle, if the second or third session provided for is not taken up. When the secretary, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has arranged a programme where every committee and bureau fits with exact nicety, it is unthinking selfishness for any bureau chairman to ask to have his bureau take the place of one that is finished or has failed to put in an appearance; for if he thought but a moment, he would realize that the harmony of the whole would be disturbed. The fact that an hour is open, does not for one moment prove that for another bureau to take that hour will make it easier for the Institute generally to be the better served. When a printed programme is issued, the membership makes up its mind, long before it comes to the place of meeting, on what days this or that bureau sits, and so arranges its work and pleasure that it may take in those bureaus; if, then, the order is changed, in order to advance some bureau so that the members may the sooner cut off the hotel bill, it will derange the whole. And therefore the President should declare as out of order any attempt to

change the programme as published. Let the Institute in session follow the excellent example set by the Local Committee at Detroit, and cast the work of the Institute with an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number, and not with a view to advantaging a handful of bureau members.

And may we not hope for a little better arrangement as to the opening of the general sessions this year than heretofore? Surely nine o'clock is altogether too early. Why not open up at ten each morning, and continue until twelve or one, and then give the afternoon, and possibly also the evening to the sections? Is it not a mistake to make so many bites of the sectional cherry? When *Materia Medica* is called, why not finish it off and have it out of the way, while the subjects treated of are fresh in the mind, and the debaters are filled with eloquence. That was one of the commendable features of the World's Homeopathic Congress, and is again a feature of the proposed International Homeopathic Congress this summer—namely, to have one day given over wholly and entirely to some one division of the Art Medical.

These are little points that have been picked up in the corridors and coat-rooms of the profession, and point to some radical changes that may be made for the benefit of the profession without effacing too much the Institute traditions.

—The *Homeopathic Guide* of Louisville has changed hands, leaving our good brother and enthusiastic homeopath, Dr. Allison Clokey, in sole charge. We are confident that Dr. Clokey, who is a very popular teacher in the South-western, and a racy and graphic writer, will make the *Guide* to boom in first-class fashion. Luck to you!

—The Mosgrove medical bill was passed by the Senate of Ohio on February 19. It now lacks only the Governor's signature. This bill provides for the recognition of the diploma to entitle to standing; all other applicants must be examined by a mixed board of seven. Registering diplomas costs five dollars (all physicians must have this done), and examination costs twenty-five dollars. Cleveland physicians are very jubilant over the successful issue.

—We note with pleasure the near completion of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," re-translated by Rev. L. H. Tafel, Professor of Languages, and in every way brought up to date. "There is an idea prevalent to a certain extent, that Hahnemann attributed the origin of chronic diseases to suppressed itch; that he did not know of the existence of the acarus, and, consequently, his whole theory has been disproved by modern medical science. Those who have studied the

matter know how utterly erroneous this idea is, and that, so far from its being the case, the clearest sighted modern scientists are slowly but surely coming around to the propositions Hahnemann advances in this book."

—Another new book is announced by Boericke & Tafel, "The Defense of the Organon," by Hahnemann, and translated by Dr. Dudgeon. This work was originally published under the name of Hahnemann's son, for reasons explained by Dr. Dudgeon, but is wholly the work of Hahnemann. We look forward with much interest to this book.

—Editor Fisher is contemplating a removal of residence as well as journal, to New York city. The West will miss his vigor and push.

—Dr. Harvey Dale is stirring up some more straightforward English in his most recent number of the *Minneapolis Magazine*. In this last article he pays his devoirs to the *Medical Visitor*. Dr. Dale seems not to be troubled with paucity of effective English.

—The *Chironian* of January 30 contains a well-written leader on the prevalence of combination medicines for the homeopath. This writer deprecates the fashion, as does every honest homeopath everywhere. But he makes an additional and very strong point, in that the pharmacists whose names have almost become household words among homeopaths are guilty in pressing these combination tablets upon the young and newly graduated physician, as a labor-saving device, and so ultimately destroying the selective principles in the young doctor.

—There ought to be a new medical dictionary, says the *Chironian*, which could be used in the embryo's tenement practice. A woman said to one of our men a few days ago: "Oh, Doctor! my baby has had the brown critters and now I am afraid it's got the ammonia."

So this happened in New York, did it? And it hasn't been in existence since before the time of Rameses the Beautiful. Wal, dew tell!

—From all accounts it looks very much as if the present Professor Dowling is a true son of his father—a chip of the old block. Grand Old Man was the elder Dowling.

—The Detroit local committee of arrangements for the American Institute of Homeopathy are industriously at work. They have parceled out the work to the entire Michigan profession, and so far no one has proved laggard to the trust imposed upon him. It looks indeed as if the Institute would be most royally entertained and made to feel that it was good to fall into the hands of MacLachlan and his brother and sister conspirators of Michigan. Well, come to think of it, did the Institute, as an Institute, ever suffer a great deal from lack of

welcome when it appeared in the West or Middle States?

—Dr. W. A. Dewey reports that a number of excellent papers have already been received by him as secretary of the Materia Medica Conference, which meets this year in Detroit a few days preceding the Institute's general sessions. And he thinks that the meetings will be a great success.

—The committee of American homeopathic physicians appointed by the American Institute of Homeopathy to unite with the English brethren in arranging for the International Homeopathic Congress this summer at London are as follows:

Dr. T. F. Allen (N. Y.), Dr. E. H. Porter (N. Y.), T. V. Kinne (Paterson, N. J.), H. C. Aldrich (Minneapolis), H. M. Paine (West Newton, Mass.), B. F. Bailey (Lincoln, Neb.); Secretary, Dr. W. A. Dewey, 170 W. Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

—The Commencement Exercises of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College will be held in Schiller Theater on Tuesday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Professor A. G. Beebe will deliver the valedictory address.

The graduating class will be the largest in the history of the College.

—The *Indian Homeopathic Review*, edited and published by our good friend Dr. P. C. Majumdar (who visited our World's Fair Congress of homeopathic physicians), is printed in English and also in some to us unknown tongue. It looks as though it might be an improvement on cuneiform inscription and again it might be Sanskrit, or some other language.

—Dr. W. A. Dewey, who is secretary of the Committee on Materia Medica Conference, meets for its first session in Detroit two or three days preceding the American Institute of Homeopathy's sessions, is hard at work, as he always is when he is put into a position of trust. It looks now as if the principal work of that committee would be done by this indefatigable officer.

—Dr. F. F. Casseday, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Chest, is now located in rooms 401, 402, and 403 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn., across the river from St. Paul.

—Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston has prepared and read before the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society on January 2, 1896, a paper entitled "The Desirability of Disposing of Infected Bodies by Cremation," which is cast in quite a new line from that which usually takes up this question. Dr. Smith, while favorable to incineration, yet gives his assent to earth burial where the same can be done hygienically; he

deplores the use of hermetically sealed caskets and the like. He believes that earth burial when properly done is safe enough, as Mother Earth has a way of destroying the danger particles. The paper is cast in fine language and is deserving of several readings.

—We have not as yet heard of any precipitous rushing to the public foot-lights of any homeopathic professor to tell what he knows of the Roentgen light, nor how serviceable it will be in determining the value of the potency in homeopathy, etc. But we have hopes.

—Why did Dr. H. F. Biggar withdraw from the college which everyone admits he carried in his hat during the past half-dozen years, and made of it the paying property which it now is? Who said anything about going back on a certain endowment fund by the majority of the faculty?

—At a recent meeting of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, the question of topical feeding being under discussion, Dr. Bishop, the secretary, reported his success with dry malted milk. Dr. Kraft reported that he had been using Reed & Carnrick's latest product, the protonuclein, in several varicose ulcers, and had had most gratifying results in the way of healing and closing up the ulcers. In another he had made use of the powdered protonuclein in dressing a cancerous breast, or one that had been operated upon for cancer, and his success in closing up the wounds and bringing about a general good condition of the patient, was to him a pleasant and surprising feature.

—Dr. E. P. Cuthbert of Homestead, Pa., is an accomplished surgeon as well as physician. He is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine and of Hahnemann of Philadelphia, both good credentials. We wish the doctor success in his many engagements whereof we hear good reports.

—An interesting treatise of over four hundred pages, copiously illustrated, which is descriptive of artificial legs and arms, will be sent to any one addressing A. A. Marks, 701 Broadway, New York. Abridged forms of the book are printed in French, Spanish, and German, and either will be sent upon request.

—Twenty photographs of skin diseases will be sent on request made to Parmele & Co., 98 William Street, New York, free, of course to physicians only.

The American Homeopathist.

Issued Twice a Month.

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,
New York.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



MOSES H. WATERS, M. D.,
Terre Haute, Ind.

THE "NEW" PACIFIC COAST JOURNAL OF HOMEOPATHY.

WE are but this moment, in a roundabout way, which might be termed a species of canal boat service (with apologies to ex-editor Foulon) in receipt of a copy of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* for January, 1896, thus clearly evidencing either that our remarks concerning the demise of this journal had been premature, or else a new journal had risen in the place of the one chronicled as defunct, similar to the resurrection and rehabilitation of the old

Medical Counselor. But a reading of one of its leading articles convinces us that the first hypothesis is correct, and that our requiem mass was in reality an ante-mortem dirge based on a presumed and alleged fact.

Had we strictly adhered to the well-worn maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and spoken only kindly of the deceased journal, it would not now be so difficult to take it all back on being advised of the error into which we had fallen. Let us review the case a moment or two. For nearly two years, despite frequent requests on our part, this former journal has been studiously absent from our exchange table; our common contemporaries have for almost that same period of time contained no reference to, nor quotations from, this journal. In addition to this palpable evidence of death, we recalled with distinctness the frequent appeals made by the publishers in many of the concluding series of journals with which we were favored, calling on the California profession to come to the rescue, or else there would be no longer a mouthpiece for homeopathy on the coast. The price also, as we remember it, had been reduced to one dollar. These several and collective facts gave color and setting to the rumor which reaches us from a point not very far from the publication office of the journal, that it had gone by the boards; and having so gone by the boards, we deemed it our duty to point out the causes of the dismantling of the ship, the same to be a lesson to future journals on that same coast, where the profession, seemingly, was indifferent to the interests of a written Homeopathy. So much for the facts in the case.

Our eyes were opened and our mind disabused of error by reading the temperate editorial remarks of the editor. In this Dr. Arndt deals

most gentlemanly and kindly with our mistake, and shows by his magnanimity and courtliness that our strictures as to himself certainly were malapropos and tottily uncalled for. He says, among other things, that he was not aware that his journal had not been regularly received; but the fact was, and remains, that his magazine has not reached us for all the time named, and does not now.

Another point, possibly second to what we shall say presently, and toward which we are writing, is contained in a few words written and published in the publishers' department, which assists in clearing up the confusion. It suggests strongly that the editor of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* is not at all responsible for the things of which we have made complaint; that possibly, like some others of the journalistic fold, he is but the editor of a few pages, and that even in these pages his copy is set for him.

The challenge of the publishers to us to disclose the name of our informant was not written by Dr. Arndt. Of this we are certain. For, however meanly we may have believed of his editorial abilities, we know that no editor who is an honorable man, and possesses the confidence of his contributors, will ever betray the source of his information. That is a law as fixed as if it were written in letters of light a hundred feet high. Our informant was in error, but the real wrong rests upon our own shoulders in not waiting to verify the alleged fact. The further charge in the publishers' notice that we published the story, knowing it to be false, is on a par with the other statements already referred to.

The present issue of the journal, the first we have seen for upward of two years, gives evidence of a sturdy life and character. It is a handsome issue. It is done in workmanlike manner from the composition, editorially and mechanically, to the arrangement of the ads. It is a larger book than before, and has now raised its price to \$2 a year, bringing it at one step within the line of the better class of homeopathic journals; and in other ways it has taken on metropolitan life and fashions with a New York office. We feel assured that our "obituary" has done it no harm, but, on the contrary, may have called a larger attention to it, and in this way have been the means of stirring up the Pacific

Coast profession to a rallying support of their official organ, and cause them to manifest a warmer loyalty than has heretofore been apparent to "outsiders." There remains only to say, and we do so voluntarily and without solicitation, that we tender to Dr. Arndt our sincere apologies and regrets, and entertain the hope that he may bring his rehabilitated greater journal speedily and safely into the front rank of homeopathic journals of the world.

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* *

THE INSTITUTE'S ANNUAL DATES.

A LITTLE incident in connection with the proposed International Homeopathic Congress of our English brethren has given rise to several questions which are by no means new, but which have never been so forcibly brought to the front until recently.

The American committee, working in conjunction with our English friends, as we have been advised, are endeavoring to have the date of the International Congress postponed to a later period of the year,—say sometime in September,—for the reason that the steamship companies will then be more in mood to consider such propositions as we may have to make for excursion rates, etc.; but that during June and July, which is in the very height of the summer ocean travel season, no line of ocean steamers will give us even a partial hearing, because, during that period, their boats are filled to their utmost capacity.

The point we desire to make is that if the American profession is expected to take any great part in this proposed English Congress, it is unfortunate, to say the least, to ask that profession to arrange for two prolonged absences from the scene of their labors. Every true homeopath of America looks toward his annual vacation as associated with the American Institute of Homeopathy; and if the International Congress could be held directly after the adjourning of the Institute, as the present dates show it could be done with ease, so far as the dates go, then he, this American practitioner, could simply add to his one vacation and take in the International before returning home. But if he returns to his field of toil, takes up his labors, and, again, later in the year, arranges for another and a longer vacation, he will be re-

garded by his patrons as peculiarly unsettled, to say nothing of taking a trip to Europe when everybody knows the season is over.

Still we have not quite reached the point. Why is the Institute meeting cast almost invariably for June? It is understandable that so long as it was the custom for this great and growing body of physicians to be used simply as an opening wedge for five-dollar-a-day watering-place and seaside hotels, that it was necessary to go there at the very beginning or even before the opening of the fashionable season; before the Incroyables had been evolved as yet from the winter's chrysalis; when the waters were still too cold to go a-bathing, or for drinking purposes, and the waiters and chambermaids still rested in virgin innocence as to the amount of fees and tips to demand. In latter years, however, since a more liberal policy has dominated the interests of the Institute, with watering places the exception, and large cities with abundant hotels and boarding houses the rule, it seems no longer needful to hurry the general practitioner from that expected obstetrical case in order to get to an early meeting of his favorite bureau.

We have in the past few years heard many criticisms on the uniform selection of this early date for the Institute's sessions. Why could not the date be made for later in the summer or fall, when it is really hot, and human nature basking in the throes of "spring" fever? Inasmuch as the hotel question is not likely to be very much longer a ruling factor in the selection of meeting places for the Institute, except in so far as they are capable of furnishing accommodations, why not wholly ignore them and put the Institute meetings at such times as will suit the greatest number of the attending members?

This year the American Institute meets in Detroit. Our brethren there have shown commendable energy and enthusiasm in getting together and securing hotels and halls and points of interest for us; it is fair to assume, however, with so much water on all hands, that unless the summer is very rapidly advanced, the days will not be overburdened with heat, and that bathing or going out on the water will not be so great a treat as it would be a month or six weeks later.

We object to having the Institute appearing always as at the mercy of hotels and railways. It is not an eleemosynary institution. It is able to pay its way. It is become of such proportions and is attracting such favorable notice from the general public, that the boot should soon be put upon the other leg; that is, let the hotels and railways come to the Institute.

If the Institute, for instance, could be called to meet in September, which, in this country, is the dullest season of the year in all parts, then we might expect a larger attendance, and have a better time. If this were the case for the present year, and the dates of the International Congress were made to follow as it now follows the adjournment of the Institute, it would be more acceptable to the many eastern homeopaths, who, for reasons already named, are trying to have put off the trip across to London until their own time comes for fleeing to the foothills, and boarding up their brownstone front residences. We hope, therefore, if it be deemed the part of wisdom so to do, that at some early day the American Institute of Homeopathy will change its date of annual session to a more seasonable time, and to select a period more in consonance with the true convenience of its membership, and not longer tail after the hotels and watering places.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Natrum Sulphuricum IN DIARRHEA.—

Dr. M. L. Sircar, in the Calcutta Journal of Medicine for September, 1895, reports: Mr. W. R., aged 63, was taken ill with diarrhea from the morning of the 13th August last, which came on after a pretty heavy dinner, which he had indulged in on the previous day, notwithstanding that he was suffering from loss of appetite, costiveness, pains and aches in the chest, palpitations, etc., for some time. I was asked to treat him on the morning of the 19th. The stools would commence toward morning and stop after midday. They were thin, grayish, passed with noisy flatus, and about four or five in number. They were not very copious. There was continual rumbling of the abdomen. The patient had no appetite, felt feverish, languid and de-

pressed. He described his palpitations as fearful. Occasionally he would get a stool or two at night, but never in the afternoon.

The morning diarrhea and the noisy flatus passed with the stool led me to prescribe *Natrum sulph.* I gave the 6th decimal dilution, one drop for a dose, twice daily. He began to improve from the very first dose. He was nearly well in three days, and quite well in six days.

Rhus Arom. IN UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—Dr. J. A. McKay in *Hom. News.*—Mrs. S., age probably forty-five, was taken with severe and profuse uterine hemorrhages lasting eight days. Three different physicians of the old school were called during this time, but neither of them succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage, and the case was becoming desperate—large clots coming away, and fainting from loss of blood added to the alarm. In the evening of the eighth day the husband came for me to see his wife—the distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. After hearing his statement of the case, I told him the visit was unnecessary, as I could give him the medicine and he could administer it himself. I gave him one-half ounce of *rhus aromatica*, and told him to give ten drops every six hours. He followed my directions, and from the first dose the hemorrhage became less, and ceased entirely soon after the second dose, and a speedy recovery followed.

REMEDIES IN HYSTERIA.—Dr. Shelton, in *Chironian.*—**IGNATIA.**—Grief. Laughs and cries alternately. May have *globus hystericus*. Water aggravates.

PLATINUM.—Melancholia; self-esteem; sexual perversion.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Jealous; full of suspicion; lewd delirium.

ASAETIDA.—*Globus hystericus*; feeling as if lungs could not be expanded.

VALERIANA.—Extreme dread of being left alone. Feeling of something warm coming up into throat.

MOSCHUS.—Faints easily. Violently spasms of chest; feels as though about to die.

Graphites IN CONSTIPATION.—Dr. W. A. Dewey in *Medical Counselor.*—Graphites is one of our best remedies in constipation, if Homeopathy can be said to have "best remedies." With

this drug there is no urging. The patient sometimes goes days without stool, and when it does come it is composed of little round balls knotted together with shreds of mucus and accompanied with great pain when passing owing to fissure. These fissures as well as the hemorrhoids which accompany them, burn, smart, and itch intolerably. Excessive soreness of the anus in making the post-defecation toilet is an indication for its use. Three or four remedies are usually to be thought of in this condition of fissure of the anus. They are silica, nitric acid, *pæonia* and *ratanhia*; these with graphites will remove in most cases the underlying disease leading to fissure. Aching of the anus after stool is also characteristic of graphites, and sometimes we have with the drug an effectual urging.

The mucus-coated stool, the extreme soreness of the anus, the general graphites temperament of sadness and obesity, will easily decide for the remedy.

A STUDY OF LYCOPodium.

By D. DUNCAN, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Practice of Medicine, Nose, and Throat in the National Medical College, Chicago.

LYCOPodium *Clavatum*, Wolf's Claw, "Club Moss," of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*, is one of the largest of the European mosses. It is found in North America, but is chiefly collected for commerce in Switzerland or Germany, where it grows on stony, hilly, forest land. It is a creeping vine, growing from four to five feet in length. The leaves lance-shaped, rounded, ending in a white point and of a deep green color. The pollen or sporules is the officinal portion of the plant. This is a fine, soft, inodorous powder, tasteless, yellow in color, and will float upon liquid without absorbing it. It is also known as witch meal and vegetable sulphur, from its very inflammable nature, and is used to produce the lightning (with sheet iron accompaniment) or to illuminate with sudden flash the "mimic stage" for the amusement of awe-stricken juveniles. Among drugs it was a servant of servants, its chief use being as an envelope for boles and pill, only rising to the dignity of medicinal use as a dessicative for excoriated infants, or, a little used, not much-valued remedy, for some

urinary difficulties. From this low estate Hahnemann raised it, by the process of potentization, to a first rank among the polychrests, standing side by side with sulphur, silica, calc., etc.

Lycopodium acts powerfully upon the vegetative system, depressing its action and causing a slowly advancing weakness of functional power and decay of tissue. It acts especially upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory, digestive, and genito-urinary organs, and upon the skin, but shows its most important local action upon the liver and the digestive tract, where it produces a disturbed digestion, hepatic congestion, constipation, etc. The lymphatic system becomes weakened. The glands, especially of the neck, swollen and indurated, and the skin sluggish and unhealthy. The chief characteristic of this remedy is an excessive accumulation of flatulence in the abdomen.

The earlier provings of *lycopodium* were made with the crude drug and the lower triturations, and the results showed a very decided affinity for the urinary organs. As the provings were continued with the potencies, the sphere of the drug widened until it became of first class importance in all disorders of the three great mucous membranes: the respiratory, the alimentary canal, and the urinary system.

Like other drugs made useful by potentization, *lycopodium* is better adapted to the treatment of chronic disease; yet there are a few of the acute diseases of the mucous membranes where it may not advantageously be used. But the whole pathogenesis of the drug points to the slowly advancing course of chronic disease. Tedious constipation; nodous gout; scrofulous and rickety complaints; curvature of the spine, and softening of the bones; mercurial bone pains; paralysis; humid tetter and scald head, fistulous ulcers and tuberculous consumption; ulcers of the legs; impotence; ulceration of the membrane of the nose, etc.

The mental depression, the irritability and nervous erethism, the absence of mind, the pale and sallow complexion with blue circled eyes, the easily excited perspiration, faintness at certain hours, the sexual desire diminished to almost impotence, the weakness of the arms and knees, the flushes of heat and coldness of the extremities, taken in connection with the

accompaniments of malnutrition or disorder of the organs of respiration, open to the view the long list of diseases in which *lycopodium* is most often indicated. Beginning then with the organs of nutrition, the dry and bitter mouth with foul breath, yellow teeth and spongy gums, and the many stomach symptoms, such as canine hunger, or the abnormal appetite, which a small quantity of food more than satiates. The pressure in the stomach after eating and the gnawing, griping sensations, the generation of flatulence with the acrid eructations, all indicate a form of dyspepsia often to be found, while the nervous type of the same disease is also indicated by the palpitation of the heart during digestion, nausea and fainting, tremors, nervousness and weariness after a meal, with a quick pulse and the sleepiness after eating. It is not an uncommon thing to meet individuals who are growing weaker and thinner in spite of an enormous appetite—persons whose stomachs are gorged daily with all the delicacies of the season, their palates tickled with good wine, yet, like Falstaff transposed, the fat earth lards not their lean sides, and they become thinner and more fragile day by day, or rather month after month, the earthly yellow tints of their complexion deepening, the circles about the eyes growing darker, and a general decay seeming to mark them for its own. An examination of the fæces would show a considerable quantity of undigested aliment, and in the urine would be found an excess of eliminated material, evincing a sad condition of disordered nutrition. This description of the slow process of advancing disease is also a fair statement of the pathogenesis of *lycopodium*.

Tests says, "As *bryonia* seems to correspond more particularly to acute and chronic affections resulting from the excessive use of a strong and exclusively animal diet, so the *lycopodium* seems to represent in the totality of its symptoms the scenes of functional disorders, and of the organic alterations arising from them which are caused by the abuse of hearty farinaceous or fermentable food. As a general rule no drug is better adapted to indigestions caused by fresh, or half baked, or the abominable pies, cakes, butter crackers, etc., with which so many adults and children are fed." This alone should

endear the lycopodium pollen to the heart of every American citizen as the true emblem of liberty, and conservator of the same, inasmuch as it is the restorer of his lost health after he has enjoyed the largest exercise of his liberty—and stomach, in the vain attempt to digest the above-mentioned delicacies so dear to the heart of the average American sovereign. Again we have inflammation and induration of the liver and pressure and tension, showing a considerable amount of congestion of its parenchyma, as witness the symptoms: tension around the hypochondria as from a hoop, sore aching in the region of the liver as if caused by a shock, worse from contact, heaviness in the right hypochondrium, gastric derangement, nausea, vomiting, depression of spirits, etc. In the intestines its use is indicated in that state of almost complete atony of the bowels, in which, while there is desire for an evacuation from the pressure of the feces, there is but small stool resulting, and from the depraved condition of the mucous surface of the intestines. There is an excessive and painful accumulation of flatulence. Indeed, no other remedy is so often called in use for the removal of this latter disorder (intestinal flatulence). *Carbo veg.* bears a strong resemblance, but differs from lycopodium by the larger amount of sulphuretted hydrogen in the secretion, and in the downward tendency of the flatulence, lycopodium having more of the eructations as its characteristic.

On the kidneys, lycopodium has a powerful influence, and the symptoms of thirst at night, and hunger; feces small in quantity, want of natural warmth, sexual desire and power gone; mind depressed and peevish, indicate its use in diabetes insipidus.

Hughes says that "lycopodium is the medicine where the patient is suffering from an excess of lithic acid gravel," and he looks upon the copious sediments of this nature as one of the most unerring indications for its use in dyspepsia. This symptom of "red sand in the urine" may be considered a keynote, and as almost an unerring guide for the use of lycopodium for the other symptoms are nearly certain to follow where this pilot fish of a symptom may lead.

Ergo, lycopodium would be indicated in

hematuria, especially as the irritation of the gravel might cause the flow of blood.

Also in renal colic lycopodium would be one of the first remedies thought of from the same symptom.

In massive doses lycopodium has been used for strangury, and Hempel says, "When exhibited in strangury, the homeopathicity of lycopodium is determined by the organic reaction, for the primary effect of this agent seems to be an increased secretion of urine. Hence lycopodium may be given with good effect for a condition the opposite to strangury," as witness the symptoms: Involutionary micturition, etc., and the condition of the aggravation at night, indicating the use of lycopodium in incontinence of urine of children, when depending on severe irritation of the mucous coat of the bladder.

But the sphere where the grandest victories with this drug have been won is that of the disorders of respiration. Meyhoffer pays the following tribute to its merits when he says: "A long time was necessary to conquer my repugnance to the use of lycopodium, excited by the exaggerated laudations of its medicinal virtues which I had been condemned to listen to. Now I have, on the contrary, to guard against falling into the same error myself. The fact is, that since I learnt to appreciate its efficacy in chronic pneumonia, I have not failed to observe also its vitalizing influence on those forms of bronchitis characterized by copious mucous or muco-purulent secretion. These morbid phenomena, being habitually the result of more or less serious alterations, it follows that lycopodium acts favorably in emphysema, dilation of the air tubes, and senile catarrh. Constant tickling cough, worse at night, numerous loud mucous rattles, with rare and scanty sputa, are symptoms lying especially within the range of its action. Low dilutions of it are not ineffectual, but higher ones work better."

This is a general statement of the chronic ailments of the respiratory organs, to which lycopodium is especially homeopathic. In tuberculosis it is a very stronghold of safety when there are present such symptoms as cough day and night, with a bloody or mucous expectoration, or purulent, lemon yellow, greenish, or white

sputa; hectic fever, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, night sweats, worse from 4 to 8 P. M., and again about midnight. This time of aggravation is quite as characteristic of this drug as the red sand in the urine, or the flatulence, and more so perhaps than one symptom that often occurs in the disorders of respiration. *i. e.*, a fan-like motion of the "alæ nasi," although this is almost a keynote symptom. With these four of our indications, all prominently expressed, *lycopodium* goes forth to conquer, in almost any dilution, for there can hardly fail to be present a call for this drug from every symptom in the disease.

In pneumonia its use is indicated by "circumscribed redness of the cheeks, sweat without relief, fan-like motion of the nostrils, crossness after waking, and the four to eight aggravation." The same symptoms often occur in typhoid fever of the pulmonary type; and, in fact, in any disease where the organs of respiration are involved, and it would be a waste of time and space to reiterate the above indications for every disorder, acute and chronic, in which the drug may be useful.

Here I would like to call attention to a phenomenon in the action of *lycopodium*. In the crude form it effects the urinary organs alone (not powerfully, however); organs lowest in position and function. Potentized a little, and it acts powerfully on those organs, and but slightly on the organs of nutrition; organs next higher in position and function. Potentized still more, and we have its effect great on the urinary organs, the alimentary canal, extending to the organs highest in position and function, namely, those of respiration. Holding fast all that it can do in the lower forms while expanding its sphere of action; also, that it is in evidence that in chronic cases the higher potencies are most efficient; to which I add my testimony as to the value of the higher attenuations in acute as well as chronic cases.

To those experimenting with the potencies, *lycopodium* presents many advantages, as the indications for its use are easily recognized—the condition not generally curable by the "*vis naturæ*" alone, and there is not generally the necessity for instant relief to prevent fatal consequences.

Lastly, as would be expected from its influence over chronic disorders of nutrition, *lycopodium* possesses a considerable action on the skin and bones, being indicated in humid, suppurating tetter, and sore places that are humid; ulcers, urticaria, etc.; on the bones in softening, caries, and inflammation, with pains at night and the characteristic symptoms already stated.

In general, *lycopodium* bears more resemblance to *calcarea*, *sulph.*, and *pulsat.*, and in some respects to *carbo. veg.* I think that *pulsatilla* bears more resemblance in the parts affected, but is less often indicated in chronic affections. *Calcarea* also comes nearer to it than sulphur, but is less frequently called for in the diseases incident to old age, *lycop.* being equally useful for children and the aged. *Lycop.* differs from *calc.* in the conditions of aggravation and amelioration. *Lycop.* being better from open air and moderate motion; *calc.* worse from same cause. *Calc.* also lacks the oversensitiveness to pain that characterizes *lycop.*

From *pulsatilla* it differs also in the temperament, the *lycop.* temperament being sad, desponding, but nervously irritable. *Puls.* has a sad, desponding, gentle, and yielding temperament. The one scolds or frets; the other weeps. *Pulsatilla* is better from cold food or drinks; *lycop.* from warm diet. *Pulsatilla* has an evening aggravation at about the time *lycop.* is undergoing the amelioration.

The antidotes to *lycop.* are camphor, *puls.*, causticum, and coffee. To this list may be added cham. and lachesis.

To sum up the case, we have a powerful drug to prevent premature decay from perverted nutrition, such perversion manifesting itself in diseases of respiration, excretion, or simple alimentation, characterized by an excessive accumulation of flatulence, by the presence of red sand or sediment in the urine, and by the 4 P. M. to 8 P. M. and during the night aggravation.

It is a remedy of value to youth and age; knows no sex; is adapted to chronic or acute diseases of either of the three great mucous tracts, and is a most potent weapon in skilled hands against such ailments. As such it is worthy of trial to a much greater extent than has been accorded to it heretofore.

THE LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN.

Salient Points from a Lecture delivered by A. Leight Monroe, M. D., Dean of S. W. Homeopathic College.

A FAMILY physician must have a knowledge of something more than medicine.

The human mind and body are wonderful, and unparalleled in mechanics. The most difficult study in medicine is anatomy, for the doctor is like the jeweler, he must know all the mechanism and how to repair it.

Physiology is to know how organs work.

Pathology is a departure from nature ; disease destroys, perverts, increases, or decreases function.

In medicine we do not always learn about the effects of body over the mind, or mind over body, and the relation of mental and physical states. The mental states affect the body seriously, and mental troubles affect the mind, and each dependent on the other.

Frequent sighing is an indication for ignatia ; the sighing of love-forlorn maidens, and homesickness, the heart beats become weaker, appetite is lost and the nutritive parts of the body and organs do not act, but deteriorate, which may be cured by massage, thorough hypnotic power, etc.

Many physicians have brought the forlorn maiden to terms. Some physicians, though unluckily, have made matches for the sake of collecting their bills. Death is often caused by a broken heart, as the heart beats become weaker, and the nervous system, as it were, being a lot of wires, get mixed up and we have a poor nutrition, and they take an extra sigh to catch up, they become anæmic, deteriorate in health, and die like a lily with a broken stem. They have a distinct mental pathological condition.

Effects of body as shown upon the mind : Great genius has a peculiar mental power ; they burn brightly but don't live long, they are subject to nervous diseases. Musicians, or the greater number of them, are epileptics. Poets are usually drunkards, as was Poe, Burns, and many others. Great actors have to fight against drinking, etc., owing to the nervous strain produced upon them. Horace Greeley could never pass a lamp-post without touching it.

[Thought this was old Dr. Johnson and the tree-boxes.—ED.]

Mental states associated with diseases : In consumption, those who have a rapid circulation die of a broken heart. It is painless. In cancer we have terrible pain and patients are depressed mentally, caused by pressure on the nerve centers.

Someone has said, "no one is perfectly sound." The smartest and finest-looking people have some blood taint, that produces nerve fire and genius.

Mind is affected by daily life and so is the body : The clerk has one shoulder higher than the other, caused by sitting at his desk. The shoemaker has a horny place on his knee from pounding people's soles. The older ministers had a sanctimonious look and a peculiar facial expression because the muscles of the face, especially about the corners of the mouth and eyes were drawn and looked like they had no pity. The lawyer has an important look. The doctor has a cheerful, sunshiny, plethoric look, for he has, with all his work, plenty of fresh air.

Certain physiological characteristics : The stonecutter has the stonecutter's lungs. People who work in tobacco factories have catarrhs. Tea-tasters lose their minds. Business men are the only regular men ; they become machines and have certain hours for business, etc. Doctors never are regular ; they get up early to-day and late to-morrow, they miss meals and don't live quite so long as ministers or lawyers. As a rule they are original people. A surgeon has to adapt himself to circumstances ; he can't tell what he is going to meet, and every operation is different. All surgical appliances and telephone improvements were usually suggested by the doctors.

Ill effects of body and mind upon each other : Mental emotions are generally seen in the face. What is facial expression ? It is a degree of tension and relaxation ; the tension and relaxation of the recti muscles gives expression to the eye. That little muscle, the lev. labii sup. ala. nasi, has caused more trouble than the biceps ever did.

The upper half of the face mirrors the diseases above the diaphragm ; as the heart and lung troubles.

In heart disease we have an anxious, restless eye, and wrinkles at the corners of the eyes.

In lung trouble the alæ of the nose have a fan-like motion, as indicated in *lyc.*, *carbo veg.*, *ant. tart.*, etc.

The lower part of face represents diseases below the diaphragm. In abdominal nausea we have lines around the mouth.

People who have been mercurialized are very sensitive to changes in weather, can notice lines in forehead.

Effect of mental states : In giving anæsthetics the last thoughts, or the last words spoken by the patient when going under, will be the first to recur when he awakes.

Always wear a trustful look and tell patient to go to sleep every night ; that there is no unusual danger.

Never be timid in giving an anæsthesia.

Just before going to sleep at night always think of something pleasant with a smile on your face ; then your dreams will be refreshing, and you will look bright in the morning. Don't think of your creditors at night ; think of them all day ; but let them think of you all night and let them walk the floor.

Diseases started by mental worry : Bright's disease is started by worry and alcoholism. Fright causes worry and heart trouble, etc.

Effect of people on one another : Every one has an atmosphere and carries it around with him. Some people are depressants, irritants, sedatives, stimulants, hypnotics, etc.

A sweet-faced woman will come into your office and tell you how well you are looking and how successful you have been in healing some of her friends. She is of the sedative class.

Some old man will tell you about his own life, giving you the history of all his ancestors. He is a hypnotic and puts you to sleep.

A bill clerk is a diaphoretic.

Another patient will cry while she is telling her symptoms and wants your sympathy. She is an irritant.

Every person will affect you in some way. A great many mental troubles can be cured by hypnotism, for hypnotism is yet in its infancy.

Physicians must have certain mental traits. They must be unselfish and have a conscience.

The only true happiness we have is when our time is occupied and when we are doing good for others ; like a balky horse, the only way to make him run is to set a fire under him ; then he forgets himself and thinks only of the fire. So we, poor mortals, are happy only doing one thing at a time. Physicians must forget themselves : get out of bed when called to see some poor old woman. If he has anything disagreeable to say, he had best say it on the way, so that when he reaches the patient he will wear a bright and sunshiny face.

Mitchel compares the ready-made doctor to the undertaker, who, when looking at the corpse said, "looking very splendidly to-day." Never gush over a patient, act perfectly natural. When you think yourself the family physician and someone else is called in, never lose your temper. but keep a pleasant, sunshiny face.

Remember the grand central thought, to lose yourself in doing good for others and never be selfish.

ASPHYXIA IN THE NEWBORN.*

By R. J. CUMMER, M. D., Cleveland, O.

EARLY one morning in December of 1880, while engaged in practice of medicine in Michigan, I was called to attend a lady in confinement, Mrs. B., age thirty-one, multipara, in good health, having given birth to four healthy, robust children, all of whom were then living. When I reached her bedside found her in an advanced stage of labor, and pains coming on at regular intervals. Upon examination found the os uteri well dilated and head presenting occipital anterior in the first position, and all doing well as far as could be ascertained. The mother stated, however, that she had not felt any movement of child for some time, and an examination was immediately made to see if there might be a prolapse of the umbilical cord and a consequent cutting off of the circulation of the child, owing to compression of same by the advancing head, but nothing of the kind could be found, and in about one-half hour after my arrival, a boy was born, but, to my great discomfort, he was apparently dead. Owing to the cyanotic con-

*Read before the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, February, 1896.

dition and the perfect form of the child, I made up my mind that even if it were dead that death must have occurred very recently, and it would be well worth my while to try in every way to establish respiration. Found no pulsation in the cord nor could I detect any beating of the child's heart. Was careful to remove the small amount of mucus from the mouth of the infant as soon as the head had descended far enough to admit of so doing, and immediately after birth had the infant placed in hot bath with temperature about 110° F. After getting the child well warm, sprinkled cold water over its face and chest, but without any effect upon either its circulatory or respiratory centers. It was kept in this bath for some time, the temperature being maintained at about the same degree, while the arms were raised over its head and back again in order to get up some muscular action of the chest walls, but without avail.

The umbilical cord was severed after hope from that source failed and an effort made to establish bleeding from same, with the object in view of relieving the over-distended blood vessels in the medulla oblongata, and in that manner relieving the paralysis of the centers of respiration. Aside from the small amount of blood that was squeezed out of the cord no relief was obtained. The child was then taken by its heels and the head and arms allowed to drop downward with the hope of stimulating an involuntary action of the muscles of respiration, or dislodge any mucus that might be in throat, but this failed, and after using flagellation upon the child's back he was again placed in a hot bath and his face and mouth thoroughly cleansed. Having used every other means then known to me for establishing respiration I decided upon direct breathing into the child's mouth, and by this method try to get air into its lungs, but after closing nose and breathing into its mouth directly for some time without any effect, came to the conclusion that the epiglottis must be glued fast. Therefore, in order to loosen it up, it would be necessary to fill the child's stomach full of air, closing the nostrils while so doing, and then suddenly forcing the air out past the epiglottis with a hope of tearing it loose. This was done several times without any effect, and each time the child's stomach was becoming

more distended until I became fearful that it might cause a rupture of that organ, yet this method was persisted in for a great number of times, and at last, forty-five minutes after the birth of the child the epiglottis was raised, the air rushed into the child's lungs, and it gasped and cried out weakly, whereupon the color of its skin commenced to change from its former blue to a reddish or pinkish hue. The child took four or five inspirations and then stopped, when it became necessary to resort to the method of breathing into its mouth, which would start him to breathing again, but he could only make a few respirations and then stop. I, therefore, was obliged to start him up in the same manner every few moments for the first twenty minutes after he began to breathe, before he was able to breathe independently, thus making sixty-five minutes from the time he was born until he was able to carry on respiration on his own account. The child was quite weak for several days, but soon became a strong, healthy boy, and was living up to a short time ago, and for aught I know to the contrary is living at the present time, a joy to his parents.

Of course I feel pleased to know that his life was saved by my effort, and it serves to act as a mark for other practitioners, for we never know what can be done until we have tried. In conclusion I wish to say that the placenta was expelled unassisted half an hour after birth of child and the mother made a good recovery.

CHILL TIME TABLE.

By S. S. DELANCEY, M. D., Williamsport, Ind.

- 3 A. M. Thuja (certain). Headache and chill, worse at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. Thuja.
- 6 A. M. Nightly chilliness. Nux vomica.
- 7 A. M. Podophyllum.
- 7 to 9 A. M. Eupatorium perfoliatum.
- 9 A. M. Natrum muriaticum.
- 10 A. M. Petrol., polyor., stannum, arsenicum.
- 10 A. M. Fever but no chill (tertian), gels.
- 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sulph.
- 10.30 A. M. Lobelia.
- 10 to 11 A. M. Ars., nat. mur.
- 11 A. M. Ipecac., opium.
- 11 A. M. and 11 P. M. Cactus grand.
- 11 A. M. to 12 M. Kali carb.

Noon. Lobelia, elaps.

Noon to 2 P. M. Lachesis.

12 and 1. (between) (nearer 1 the better) Ars.

1 to 2 P. M. Calc carb.

3 P. M. (toward) Angust., apis, conium, staph.,
thuja.

3 P. M. Severe internal chilliness, angust.

3 to 4 P. M. Apis, lachesis.

3 to 5.30 P. M. Cedron.

3 to 6 P. M. Arsenicum.

4 P. M. Thirst only during chill, drinks
seldom, but large quantities, can-
tharis.

4 P. M. Chill lasting two hours, intense thirst,
followed by burning heat, throbbing
of carotids, etc., full bounding pulse
(much like bell.), arnica.

4 and 8 P. M. (between) Bovista, graph., helleb.,
hepar sulph., lyco., mag. muri., nat.
sulph.

4 to 8 P. M. Chilliness and drowsy with thirst,
kali hyd.

5 P. M. Sarracenia purt.

5 to 6 P. M. Phos., sulph.

6 P. M. Argent. nit., cedron.

6 to 7 P. M. Hepar sulph.

6 to 8 P. M. Sulph.

6 to 12 P. M. Lachnanthes.

6.30 to 9 P. M. Cedron.

7 P. M. Bovista, petrol., rhus tox.

7 P. M. Followed by cold sweat and cold feet,
petrol.

7 to 8 P. M. Sulph.

8 P. M. Hepar sulph.

9 P. M. to 10 A. M. Mag. sulph.

At all periods except morning: Cina, nux., puls.,
rhus tox., spong.

At all periods except night: China.

At all periods except night and morning: Ver-
atrum.

At all periods: Ars., bry., sulph.

Early in the morning: Verat.

Early in the morning, or afternoon, with thirst
before chill: Arn.

Early in the morning (heavy) one day about
noon (light) next day: Eup. perf.

Afternoon: Ant. crud.

Afternoon, or every other day at noon: Ars.

Afternoon, late or evening (apt to postpone or
antipone): Ignatia.

Toward evening: Kali carb.

Evening: Acon., anac., cap., carbo veg., gels.,
merc.

Chilliness mostly in the evening and often only
on right side: Bry.

Chilliness with colic every evening: Ledum.

Evening paroxysms last all night: Lyc., puls.,
rhus tox.

Night: Ambra, am. muri., aurum, ant. crud.,
caust.

Regular paroxysms: China, sulph.

Returning at the same hour: Ant. crud., apis,
bovista, cactus grand., graph., helleb., hepar
sulph., kali carb., lycop., mag. muri., phos.,
sabin., spigelia, stann., staph., thuja.

Returning every other day at precisely the same
hour: Diad., gels. (Diad. has no heat or sweat
following chill.)

Returning different times of the day: Eupa. perf.

Returning every fourteen days: Ars., calc. carb.,
cinchon., puls.—*Homeopathic News*.

BARROOM TOWELS.

AND now comes the harrowing news from
Cleveland, propagated in the local press
by that usually deeply interested friend of the
public, "a prominent physician," that the dirty
towel hanging under the front rail of the bar-
room counter is a disease-breeder of the rankest
kind. He instances a young man, comely and
good and healthy as such a man could be who
would a barrooming go; this young man was
overscrupulous in his use of towels in the home
or hotel or barber shop, yet never gave the bar-
room counter's filthy linen a moment's thought,
beyond reaching automatically for it and ex-
punging from his lips and beard the foam of the
nectar just previously quaffed, to be followed by
the clove or coffee bean. This young man, to
bring this o'er true tale to a devout consumma-
tion, fell heir, by reason of the use of this bar-
room rag, to an infectious disease of the most
malignant type, which a preceding user of the
common towel had deposited upon it. The
moral of this seems to be, to wipe your mouth
on your sleeve or the back of your hand, or to
carry your own towel and antiseptic solution
when you go to the barroom. But a better
moral might be to not go at all.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 81.)

AWAKE: Sweats only while awake: sambucus.

Awake: Must remain awake in order to breathe: chlorum, gelsemium, grindelia, lac caninum, lachesis, opium.

Awakened frequently by coldness: allium sat.

Awaking: Worse upon awaking: aconite, ailanthus, ambra grisea, arnica, arsenicum album, asafetida, belladonna, bufo, cadmium sulph., causticum, cornus, kali bi., lachesis, nux vomica.

Baby: Thinks there is another baby in bed with her: petroleum.

Back: Abdomen feels as if sunken in when patient lies on the back: aceticum acid.

Backache: Constant dull backache: æsculus hipp.

Back and hips feel as if they would break in two: æsculus hipp.

Backache, must sit up in order to turn over in bed: nux vomica.

Backache is relieved by urinating: lycopodium.

Backache is worst when lying down: daphne odor.

Back: As if cold water was poured down the back during headache: alumen.

Burning pain in the small of the back when lying quietly on it: arsenicum album.

Can lie only on the back (pleurisy): aconite.

Can lie only on back: aconite, pulsatilla.

Chill begins in the small of the back: argentum met., eupatorium perf.

Cough is better when lying on the back: aconite, euphrasia, manganum.

Desires to lie quietly on the back: cactus grand.

Drawing down the back, is better from motion: bryonia alba.

Itching on the back at night when undressing: natrum sulph.

Palpitation is worse when lying on the back: argentum met.

Pain extends from the bowels to the small of the back: æsculus hipp.

Small of the back feels as if broken, only at night: ferrum iod.

Backward and forward: Things look as if they were moving: carbolic acid.

Backward: Head feels as if drawn forcibly backward: chelidonium maj.

Backward and sideways: Head is drawn: artemesia.

Backward: Head is drawn spasmodically: eupatorium perf.

Backward: Suddenly falls backward: œnanthe.

Tendency to run backward: bryonia alba.

Back: Worse when lying on the back: argentum met., bufo.

Bag-like swelling under the eyes: apis mell., kali carb., phosphorus.

Balanced up and down: Stomach feels as if: phosphoric acid.

Balancing to and fro: Brain feels as if it was: aphis c glaucis, china.

Ball: As if a ball rose up in the throat: arsenicum album., asafetida, aurantium, calabar, chelidonium maj., kali ars., kalmia, ignatia, lac de flor., lycopodium, physostigma.

Beaten or dislocated feeling in the sacrum: amanita.

Bearing-down pain is awfully unbearable: amanita.

Beating of the heart is felt in the head: antimonium tart.

Beat of the heart is slower than the pulse: aconite.

Bed: Everything within him rocks at night when in bed: baryta carb.

Feels as if sinking from under her: kali carb.

Pain in the head and nape of the neck worse after going to bed: alumina.

Correspondence.

FEBRUARY 14, 1896.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

I notice in a recent number a paragraph advising the use of maltine with coca wine in "chronic cough following pneumonia, bronchitis and la grippe." While not desiring to detract from the value of this preparation, I would like to call at-

rention to the use of ammonium brom. (3x to 6x) in this condition. My experience has been that in nearly all cases it is followed by prompt and permanent relief. My attention was called to this drug by an article by Dr. Deschere in the *North American* for February, 1895.

From this article I quote the following passages: ". . . Its homeopathic indications are: cough and inclination to cough come on suddenly; the cough is dry, spasmodic, and very severe, at times at intervals of only a few moments, an almost continuous cough for hours, especially when lying down in bed at night; also after rising in the morning. . . Tickling irritation in throat, with heat and burning. 'Cough with stringy white expectoration.'"

I have found myself that simply the condition of hard spasmodic cough following grippe or other affection of the respiratory apparatus, and with or without expectoration, was sufficient indication for the successful use of ammonium brom.

Yours truly,

FRANK CAULKINS BUNN.

Book Reviews.

American Institute of Homeopathy: Transactions of the Fifty-first Session, held at Newport, June 20 to 26, 1895.

It doesn't take more than a half glance through this neatly arranged volume to note that an original hand has been at work in its preparation. To point out the desirable innovations which have been made might be difficult to do, but they are there just the same, and they bespeak the master hand: just as we know a person is well dressed when we fail to note that he is at all dressed; the very fact that he is inconspicuous proves that he is well-dressed. The General Secretary, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, has brought to this voluminous task the experience not only of the expert physician—the expert all-around physician, but also the practical technique of the editor and book-maker. Here a mickle and there a muckle in the interests of the progress of homeopathy and economy without stinting in the wrong place, are a few of the many virtues which commend themselves to the reader of the present volume of the Institute's Transactions.

A handsome picture of now ex-president Fisher makes a bright and pleasing frontispiece. There has been some judicious condensation

done, it being apparent at a glance that the amount of matter is equally as great as of the Denver session, but yet the size of the volume is 124 pages less than the volume of 1894. This of itself is a very important item, since it was becoming a matter of apprehension how future sessions of the Institute could be properly chronicled so they might find their way to the member's desk or shelves, without becoming too awfully bulky and unwieldy. Dr. Porter, as we said, being a practical bookman, a man familiar with printing offices, brought that practical knowledge to bear upon the volume before us, and, as seen, has given us a compact book, very much neater because of its flexible typology, than many of its predecessor volumes. In the editing of the discussions of the general sessions, we find, too, that he has done the proper thing and eliminated much of the verbiage that was of course retained by the official stenographers, and put the remainder in terse and graphic English. If now—we will refer to in passing—if now the Recording Secretary dared do this *ab initio*, that is, take only the important detail and continue the thread of the discussion in legible and truthful style, without reporting every conjunction and semicolon of the too frequent and garrulous speakers, and then be relieved from the necessity of submitting this part of his work to the several authors for revision, the Transactions could go to the print-shop, the initial pages at any rate, within twenty-four hours after the sessions had closed. Dr. Porter has succeeded, notwithstanding the cumbersome old method still in vogue, in getting the Transactions on the membership's desk before the close of the year: but, and we speak within the line of absolute probability,—but this time could be shortened by at least a month or six weeks, if the general sessions were left to the competency and honesty of the proper recording official. The sectional discussion, however, should continue as now, verbatimly reported and carefully submitted to the speakers.

To return to our book. Another novel feature is the publication of an excellent likeness of Dr. Lewis Hallock, one of the two survivors of the original members of this Institute, and several photographic plates, some by Harold Wilson, others by J. M. Lee. The record shows that the Institute now numbers 1647 members, and that they cover every State in the Union; one even being credited to Chili, S. A. We hope some day the duplicate printing of the membership by States will no longer be a necessity. There does not occur to us any special reason for this double indexing of the total membership; if it is desired to know how many members reside in each given State let it be stated in bulk; but to find the individual let us

look for him in the alphabetical index. No other medical society within our knowledge does this, inasmuch as these have a distinctive type (which might be made blacker still if desired) in the general index. Why then duplicate these lists? This seems to us to be equally true also of the senior list; every printer and editor knows the costliness of setting proper names, the ease with which mistakes are made, that will escape the vigilance sometimes of the very elect.

As to the matter contained, this has already been before the homeopathic public in one form or another. The specific data, of course, is indigenous to the Transactions, but the papers and discussions have ceased to be novel. The book is very handsome, and we think that there has been some saving of expense in the make-up, for which the Institute will have but one man to thank, Dr. Porter. In the homeopathic profession it would, at the present day, be difficult to find a man at once so well adapted for the work of this office, and yet with sufficient leisure from his large practice, and his teaching obligations, as this same general secretary, Dr. Eugene H. Porter.

HISTORY OF ANÆSTHESIA OR PAINLESS SURGERY. By WM. R. HAYDEN, M. D.

This "history" consists of four very well-written and interesting papers, prepared for the *International Journal of Surgery* by Dr. Hayden, whose name is so well known from its long and honorable association with the H. V. C., an invaluable product in the physician's armamentarium. Physicians—certainly very busy physicians—do not luxurate in literary composition as a rule, and because thereof are not often in the public or professional eye with contributions other than those referring especially to the special branch of work to which they may have devoted their leisure. Dr. Hayden, however, has given us a most valuable contribution and one which is well worthy of a place in our libraries. He has gone into this disputed matter of the discovery of painless surgery with a thoroughness that is admirable and a degree of enthusiasm that is catching. In a series of four papers he tells the story of the rival claimants for the honor of the invention; he quotes with perfect honesty the claims of the other aspirants, Long, Wells, Jackson, and others, and then riddles their claims with logical buckshot until at the conclusion of the little diversion these other parties are left without sufficient unbroken pelt on them to make a pair of baby's mittens. We believe him to be right in his conclusions, that Morton was the discoverer of anæsthesia; and we also agree with him (though we should have put it much more strongly than he has done it) that it was a pitiful bit of cowardice for the City of Boston to

accept the gift of that statue, erected to the memory of the discovery of anæsthesia, and then leave off the name of the discoverer. We entertain the hope that because of this thorough disposal of the rival claims, and the putting in evidence of the undoubted right of W. T. G. Morton to the laurel of discovery, that this question may no longer vex the public and professional mind. There seems now to be no longer any cause for doubt. We congratulate Dr. Hayden upon his excellent work.

JONES' PRESCRIPTION CARDS.

Some time since—very nearly a year ago, as we note examining the receiving date—we were presented by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel with a package of prescription cards, designed by that enigmatical party, "Stacey Jones, M. D., of St. Louis." From our open confession it must be apparent as well as transparent that we have made no use of them to this present writing. This, not because of any general fault to be found with the cards, but more because we have passed the point when such aids were a necessity to us; and, partly also, because we do not practice medicine in that way. We have, several years since, laid aside the mathematical yardstick in the selection of the single remedy for the cure of such cases as an indulgent Providence permits to visit our private office: and as Stacey Jones still harps on that string, we have not had occasion to use these cards. In brief, Dr. Jones prints a number of symptoms under different general heads, and each symptom is followed by what, at first, seemed to us to be a violent re-arrangement of the "universal" language—volapük; but which a glance backward at the explanation on the back of the envelope containing the cards proved to be the remedies with the first two letters transposed. So that Lau Rgap Isl, when properly translated, meant Alu Grap Sil and so forth. The design of these cards was to put them in the hands of the intelligent laity and have them indicate which of the symptoms fitted their condition nearest; and then, upon returning the card, the physician would mark the corresponding remedy given and file the card away for future reference. The design was excellent; but, like a great many other theoretical things, it could not be very well carried out in practice. Even a fairly well-posted and well-balanced man or woman, in reading over the symptoms of any given disease or affection, must put the brakes upon themselves lest they begin to have many of the symptoms. And when this card is submitted to the patient, remembering that his brain as well as his body is affected, it is not difficult to understand why he could not correctly mark his symptoms. We have heard

nothing more about these cards from any of the reviewing journals. We are of the opinion that medicine is a profession which requires some few brains in addition to the learned acquisition of symptoms and cards and repertories and short-cuts; and that no one can so well fill the physician's place as the physician himself; that is to say, that it requires a physician to take the symptoms, and give them their proper value as well as to prescribe the proper medicament. True he may use the card at the bedside himself; but, how much of that bedside prescribing with pencil and tab is being done to-day? We heard latterly of a homeopathist, who, on being called to a homeopathic family, in the absence from the city of the regular family physician, occupied two hours and filled eleven sheets of paper with the symptoms. What was the inevitable result? Don't we all know what it was? Exactly, that is just what it was. Better mix the patient-curing business with a little brains. In conclusion, we beg to add, that it is not the intent of this criticism to destroy confidence in Stacey Jones' latest production; but only to call attention to the cards and to point out wherein, in our estimation, which is only our private view, they are not practical, according to our own individual way of prescribing homeopathic remedies, and each homeopathic physician, no less than his allopathic brother, follows out his own sweet will in relation to examining and prescribing for his patrons.

Globules.

—Some talk there is of forming an Interstate Hospital Association in which the physicians of that State, or of any State in which the Association has its hospital, are co-incorporators, with certain well-defined privileges, fees, consultation-facilities with the whole staff, and othersome many up-to-date advantages, which are now prevented in the average hospital. From a careful study of the proposed measure, it seems to us as offering superior facilities for at least three things: namely, the not doing of operations until the staff has made sure that the operation is a necessity; second, in the fixing of a certain fee, of which a certain part goes to the hospital, and other parts to the family physician, etc., and, third, the certainty that mal-practice suits will be less liable to occur when the case is backed up by the combined wisdom of the staff.

—Dr. Joseph G. Crawford of 614 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal., asks that someone in the profession write a good paper, short and to the point, on "Eczema," especially as it refers to "Eczema rubrum." He cites a case coming to him from the allopaths: lady, two years past

menopause, who has run the gamut from Fowler's solution to tar ointments; in which case the eczema began behind the ears and now has spread over the forehead, some portions of the scalp also being involved, with itching that is intense. Is not graphites well indicated? or psorinum?

—"Get a bowl of ice-water and a raw potato of a size convenient to take in the mouth; dip the potato in the ice-water, and suck it every time you think you must have whisky." The latest "cure" for inebriety.

—The Argyll-Robertson pupil is inactive only to the light, and this is found only in early locomotor ataxia. This discovery is the result of patient and scientific observation nowhere excelled in the entire field of diagnosis.

—There are forty-two homeopathic pharmacies in Calcutta, India.

—A new homeopathic hospital is to be built at Utica, N. Y. Drs. M. O. Terry and M. F. Laird are at the head of the enterprise.

—The story of the man out West who moved so often that the very chickens, when they saw the covered wagon brought out, fell on their backs to have their feet tied for the journey, is familiar to everyone. But it remains for a woman out West to afford a new illustration of the force of habit. Having some chronic uterine complaint, for the treatment of which she had suffered many things of many physicians, one day she says to a friend: "Whenever I see a physician, I feel like taking Sims' position."

—A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., is still at work at the old stand in Chicago, curing people in the orthodox homeopathic way. This note seems a necessity in view of the utter silence for months and months concerning this war horse in homeopathy.

—*Thuja occidentalis*, the fluid extract, so says a contemporary, given in six to eight drop doses, thrice daily, half an hour after each meal, has proved most successful for checking seminal emissions.

—What is the action of water on the red blood corpuscles?

A. A white blood corpuscle is not so red as a red blood corpuscle; a red blood corpuscle is redder.—*The Chironian*.

—Dr. Homer I. Ostrom announces to the profession that his "Private Surgical Hospital," 127 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, is completed, and that he is now prepared to receive surgical cases and those requiring surgical operations.

—Chairman McClelland of the Hahnemann Monument Committee suggests that Hahne-

mann's birthday be made the occasion throughout the American homeopathic profession for securing additional means to complete the monument subscription. All contributions to this fund may be made to any State-committeeman, or directly to the Secretary, Dr. Henry M. Smith, 288 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York. This is an excellent suggestion and we hope it may be largely acted on.

—The Alumni Association of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) gives notice of its proposed annual re-union on March 31, 1896, at eight o'clock in the evening. One of the admirable and practical features of this year's meeting is to erect and maintain an up-to-date free hospital in St. Louis, to be under the management of homeopathic physicians and surgeons. A banquet is to be a grand feature of the meeting. Being a period of fasting, why would it not be a good idea for some of the banqueters to save the price of their tickets to be contributed to the building of the Hahnemann monument?

—Now is the winter of the possible plucking of medical students. Shall there be a repetition of the occurrence of last March? We think not.

—The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, as usual, is first upon our table with the names of its graduates, and, as usual, with one of the handsomest programmes, we believe, that has ever found its way to our sanctum. Somebody in the Chicago has a fine eye for effects and arrangement of details. There are seventy to be graduated.

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Society has agreed to duly celebrate the anniversary of Hahnemann's birth. Why not make this the occasion for a renewed effort to secure financial aid for the completion of Hahnemann's monument?

—WHAT NEXT?—The butchers and fish-mongers in England may soon be required to pass an examination in microscopy before being granted a license. The matter is being seriously considered, and the functions of the future butcher will doubtless involve not only the slaughter and sale of animals, but the study of animalculæ as well. [*How is this, Brer. MED. BRIEF.*]

—To diagnose gonorrhea in the female, put a bit of litmus paper in the pus. In the simple variety of pus it is always alkaline; in the specific, it is acid.

—HONEY IN Erysipelas.—Dr. Hayward, of Coopsey, Ill., calls attention to honey as a remedy for erysipelas. It is used locally by spreading on a suitable cloth and applying to

the parts. The application is renewed every three or four hours. In all cases in which the remedy has been employed entire relief from the pain followed immediately, and convalescence was brought about in three or four days.

—WHAT THE TONGUE INDICATES.—A white tongue (*Die. and Hyg. Gaz.*) denotes a febrile disturbance; a brown, moist tongue, indigestion; a brown, dry tongue, depression, blood-poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, moist tongue, inflammatory fever; a red, glazed tongue, general fever, loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flabby tongue, feebleness, nervousness; a glazed tongue with blue appearance, tertiary syphilis.

—A SERIOUS AFFLICTION.—“Well, I see old Mithomer has died at last.”

“Yes; it was a sad loss to me.”

“I didn't know you were a friend of his.”

“No; I was his physician.”

—Once when Pasteur was dining with his daughter and her family, at her home in Burgundy, he took care to dip in a glass of water the cherries that were served for dessert and then to wipe them carefully with his napkin before putting them in his mouth. His fastidiousness amused the people at the table, but the scientist rebuked them for their levity and discoursed at length on the dangers in microbes and animalculæ. A few moments later, in a fit of abstraction, he suddenly seized the glass in which he had washed the cherries, and drank the water, microbes and all, at a single draught.

—Plato divided pleasures into “pure” and “mixed pleasures.” In the category of the latter he places “scratching.” All well enough for Plato, but the unfortunate who suffers from pruritus, particularly genitalis, is apt to regard scratching as an “unmixed” evil. To relieve him or her (mostly her) of this (sometimes serious) annoyance, there is nothing better than douches of Borine, one part in ten of water.

—New Resident (at Faraway)—Who is the best physician in the place?

High Local Authority—Dr. Germs, by all means. He is becoming a very famous man. Why, people are sending for him from everywhere. I advise you to try him.

New Resident—What is his specialty?

High Local Authority (with pride)—Autopsies, I believe, sir.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



JOHN C. MCCAULEY, M. D.,
Rochester, Pa.

SIR?

Who said so?

No, sir, it will *not* fail.

The Samuel Hahnemann monument,
Now preparing for Washington, U. S. A.

It is the grand and notable undertaking of this age.

Too many loving hearts and open purses to admit of failure.

That's right.

He honoreth himself who honoreth a good cause.

And this is the best cause wherein a homeopath can engage this year.

Oh, no, it won't fail!

Fear not.

April 10th is Hahnemann's birthday.

Honor his memory on that day by subscribing anew to his monument.

How much have you subscribed to date?

Is that all?

After a while it will be too late.

Send the amount you would expend in a banquet on Hahnemann's birthday to the monument fund.

This is an appeal to your medical patriotism which should arouse you from your lethargy.

Give, and give freely.

If your brother cannot spare one dollar for this fund, help him to that extent.

It will prove a good investment.

Hahnemann, sometimes referred to as the Luther of Medicine.

Celebrate his birthday, not only by long-winded, letter-perfect speeches and songs of praise, but by reaching down into your individual pocket.

See?

Whether you be a member of the American Institute or not, this is your tribute to the Founder of Homeopathy.

The subscriptions at Denver are two years old. The sacrifice, if there was any, has now passed away. Repeat those subscriptions on Hahnemann's birthday.

This monument belongs to you, brother homeopath, and not to the American Institute, nor to Washington's citizens.

Cleveland has several millionaire homeopathic patients. Why not, Bros. Biggar and Beckwith, secure from them a handsome bequest in honor of this birthday.

Not a great warrior, nor a great politician; but yet one of the greatest men of his age, in that he brought medicine from darkness to light—was this Samuel Hahnemann.

And he was called of the Lord—was Samuel.

How better can you testify to the falsity that "Homeopathy is dying out" than by placing in imperishable material the figure of the great reformer, Samuel Hahnemann?

Interest the little ones of your homeopathic families in the grandeur of giving to the fund of him who made their little lives more secure.

Hero worship?

Why not?

Is life nothing but prosaic bread-and-butter winning?

That's why the allopaths have no system of medicine.

They have no hero to worship.

Nothing but numberless little gods.

Be not averse to asking your patients for contributions to this noble end.

Thousands, aye, tens of thousands of dollars are collected annually for propagating theological ideas. Why not ask to advance a medical idea as well?

Several homeopathic colleges hold Commencement exercises on Hahnemann's birthday. Why not impress the lesson of his life and labors by appealing to the class generosity for this fund?

No nobler occasion ever arose for commemorating in enduring bronze the name and form of a benefactor of human kind than this present Hahnemann monument fund.

Give not simply of your abundance; that is good enough; but give so that you feel it. The greater the sacrifice the happier in the object possessed.

Emulate the example of dear good Nancy Williams, who found so many reasons for giving liberally to the Hahnemann fund at Newport.

Small wonder that the praise accorded her brought tears to her eyes.

Her bequests will live long after this good woman and physician has been called before her medical master.

Our first Grand Master in Homeopathy.

Most Excellent High-Priest in Beneficence and Philanthropy.

Worthy the finest monument ever projected and erected.

Every homeopathic class in the land, on the 10th of April, should meet and subscribe to this fund. Which college will lead?

A monument which competent critics, who have seen the models, declare will be one of the finest that will be erected in the capital city of our great country, is the Hahnemann monument.

Among German and kindred people, the birthday is ever a feast-day, and with rejoicing and giving of presents. Why not, this year, make Hahnemann's birthday tributary to the monument fund by sending the proposed presents to the committee?

Our brother of the country who enjoys but few opportunities to mingle with his Institute brethren, and yet feels the ennobling spirit of this movement, can testify his love in no better and

more enduring form than by giving lovingly to this fund.

You surgeons, too, who do so many valuable and life-saving operations under the protecting ægis of Hahnemann's system of medicine—we look to you for large subscriptions on the 10th of April.

If you cannot attend Detroit this year, my homeopathic brother, remember to contribute *now* some part of the probable expense of that trip, to this noble work of the Hahnemann committee.

Talk's cheap.

But money makes the statue grow.

Let there be no homeopathic gathering on Hahnemann's birthday without passing the hat for a thank-offering to this great Reformer's fame and work. Then everybody will give something.

Try that.

Not the drinking of too many toasts, brethren, on Hahnemann's birthday. Let it be a more practical form of honorment.

He giveth twice who giveth early and fully.

Every homeopathic physician in this land is indebted to Hahnemann for his practice and the peaceful pursuit of his profession.

Every homeopathic teacher should contribute on April 10th to the monument fund.

Is there need for the blue-print plan to explain why?

No, sir.

If you cannot attend the Hahnemann birthday party of your section send your contribution to its chairman or secretary.

Or if there be no birthday-party send your offering to Henry M. Smith, 288 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

But send it.

And the consciousness

Of a good deed done

Will sweeten your sleep

And lengthen the days

In the practice Hahnemann has given unto thee.

It will lighten the hearts

And strengthen the hands

Of McClelland and his indefatigable committee.

We have spoken.

April

10th.

* * *

IN reply to your question if I had anything to say, "anent the monument," I answer yes, and send you the following facts; some of which may be new to your readers, and others a mere repetition of what has appeared in your columns. When the project of erecting a monument to

Hahnemann was broached at Washington, probably nothing more extensive than a bronze statue on a granite base was considered, and would have been deemed sufficient by most of the members. For such a memorial to Hahnemann and homeopathy a sufficient amount of money was soon subscribed, and enough has been paid in. The model adopted by the committee embraced much more than a statue. It was a structure, as you know, of which we might all be proud, as being worthy of the object and an ornament to the City of Washington. While the plans called for a structure of limestone, the committee decided upon granite as the more enduring material, although at a much greater cost.

The work on the monument is progressing satisfactorily. The *statue* is about finished in clay, and will soon be ready for the finishing touches at the hands of the artist, when it will be put in plaster, and ready to be cast in bronze. Half-life-size sketch models of the four bas-reliefs, representing the four epochs in Hahnemann's life, have been submitted for approval. The first represents him as a student in his garret at Meissen, with his historic lamp on the table before him, poring over his books; the second as a chemist in his laboratory at Dessau, with an assistant watching the precipitation of his soluble mercury. The third panel represents him lecturing to his pupils at Leipsic, and here we have an opportunity of introducing portraits of some of his students. The fourth panel represents him at Coethen by the bedside of a child, at whose head stands the mother or nurse, who will probably represent Hahnemann's first wife, of whom we have a portrait.

Full-sized models in plaster have been made of all the *granite* carvings and will be sent to Portland, Me., where the stone is quarried, at the close of the exhibition of the Architectural League at the Academy of Fine Arts in this city, where they now are.

Our bill, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, offering the monument to Congress and asking an appropriation to build the foundation, was referred to the joint committee on library.

In the booklet issued by the committee, of which you published a notice, there was an account of what had been done, with a preliminary description of the monument.

We have received contributions from sections of the country where we scarcely expected there was sufficient interest taken in the undertaking or appreciation of the method of cure, as would find expression in such tangible form. One physician in one of the smaller cities recently

sent a check for \$200, from one of his lady patients. We have had other lay contributions of \$150; several of \$100, and so down to \$5. This leads us to think that there are but few physicians throughout the country who cannot, among their patients, raise something for such an undertaking, the beneficent results of which neither the profession nor public as yet scarcely appreciates.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY M. SMITH,

Sec'y and Treas.

NEW YORK, *March 2*, 1896.

HERING HAPPENINGS.*

THIS remedy is adapted to sanguine temperament rather than bilious; tall, slim, flat, narrow-chested individuals with marked infra and supra clavicular depressions (phos.), *active and precocious mentally* (bell.), weak physically, tubercular diathesis (bell. subject to acute meningeal and cerebral irritations, early tubercular patient).

Tubercular history where carefully selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently cure. Croupous patients are generally tubercular.

Symptoms ever changing, complaints affecting one organ after another, pains come and go suddenly (bell., calc.-c. kali-bich., puls.).

Take cold very easily without knowing how or where (calc.-c., phos., kali-c.).

Emaciation rapid and pronounced, losing flesh while eating well (calc.-c., iod., con., nat.-mur.).

Crops of intensely painful small boils on nose, axilla, nape of neck, often contain green fetid pus (sec.-cor.); cracking, bleeding at nasal commissure (graph.) (sul., crops of boils on nape of neck), boils on *alæ nasi* slow to mature, inner surface (nitrum has boils on external surface).

Grew rapidly as a youth and was very precocious, with a wonderful memory.

Indicated in every stage of tuberculosis but in farther advanced stages give lower potencies.

Notes.

Great hyperæsthesia of the genital organs, plat., sep., nat.-mur., coff., mur.-ac., rhus, cocc., calc.-carb.—*J. A. Tomhagen*.

After pains in shin bones, carbo-veg., cocc.

A nursing child rarely has a chill in intermittent fever, only fever and sweat.—*H. C. Allen*.

Persistent yawning following labor is a sure indication of *post-partum* hemorrhage.—*J. R. Boynton*.

* Notes from a lecture on Tuberculinum delivered by Dr. H. C. ALLEN.

ALBUMINURIA: ITS TREATMENT AND ITS RELATION TO LIFE INSURANCE.

By CHARLES W. HAYWARD, M. D.

TREATMENT.—In acute nephritis, at the commencement, when the inflammation is active, *aconite* is the best medicine. Ringer says "Of all the drugs we possess there are certainly none more valuable than *aconite*. . . It is on account of its power to control inflammation and subdue the accompanying fever that *aconite* is to be the most esteemed. The power of this drug over inflammation is little less than marvelous. It can, sometimes, at once cut short the inflammation. . . The method of employing this drug has much to do with its success. . . Of the tincture half a drop, or a drop in a teaspoonful of water, should be given every ten minutes or quarter of an hour, for two hours, and afterward be continued every hour. . . After scarlet fever, as is well known, acute inflammation of the kidneys is very liable to occur. This would at once be indicated by a rise in the temperature, and if this should rise beyond limits of health, they (the friends) should at once commence the administration of *aconite*, and not allow some hours to elapse before the patient can be seen by the medical attendant." I could scarcely improve upon these remarks or recommendations.

Arsenicum.—This drug is the one which most closely corresponds with Bright's disease, after the acute inflammatory stage is over, and when the cantharis condition is passed. It has a distinct influence on the kidneys; they are irritated, and in chronic poisoning we find that the kidneys are enlarged and hyperæmic, the epithelial cells charged with fat and granules. The kidneys are identical in their condition with the "large white kidney." Urine is scanty, albuminous, urea diminished. Dropsy occurs and anasarca. The appearance of the patient is pasty, and they suffer from the debility, languor and digestive troubles found in Bright's disease. We could not wish for a closer correspondence than is to be found between *arsenic* and chronic nephritis, and by its careful administration cure may often result when the structure of the kidney has not been too seriously injured for repair. Great improvement, locally and generally, can always be obtained.

Belladonna is often of service, and I have often seen great improvement caused by it in acute cases when the case seems to occupy a halfway state between *aconite* and *arsenicum*.

Berberis is of great service in the more chronic form, especially in those cases associated with mal-digestion, sluggish liver, dull pain in the back and deposits of urates or oxalates.

Cantharides.—In acute cases this is one of our best remedies. There is acute congestion of the kidneys, scanty urine, containing albumen and perhaps blood, constant desire to urinate. In suppression of urine it is of great value. Ringer says: "The preparations of this medicine have been recommended by high authority in certain forms of Bright's disease, but it has for many years been considered a most dangerous remedy in disease of this kind, and its use is customarily condemned in most books which treat of kidney diseases. The discrepancy respecting their usefulness perhaps arises from the difference in the dose in which it has been administered by different observers. The author is convinced of its usefulness in acute Bright's disease when the acute inflammation and fever have subsided, as they invariably do about the fifth to eighth day. After the subsidence of the more acute disease in the kidney, it not uncommonly happens that a chronic one follows, and in consequence the urine continues small in quantity and contains albumen and blood: If, just at this time, that is, on the immediate subsidence of the acute inflammation, tincture of *cantharides* be given in one minim doses, to be repeated every three hours, the blood will almost always very quickly disappear, while the albumen more gradually decreases and the urine becomes more abundant." *Cantharides* in still smaller doses will be of great service at an even earlier stage than mentioned by Ringer. It is about our best medicine for really acute nephritis.

Ferrum.—I have found *ferrum muriaticum* a very useful medicine in non-acute cases. In cases where there is a slight persistent albuminuria without any other symptom of kidney trouble, either when this albuminuria is the remaining symptom after a nephritis, or when no such history can be obtained, the *ferrum* is of use in clearing up the albumen.

Mercurius.—The *perchloride of mercury* is about the best drug we can employ in the really chronic nephritis. Hughes states: "*Post-mortem* investigation shows it to be connected with acute congestion or inflammation of the secreting structure of these organs. The form of inflammation set up appears to be non-desquamative nephritis, as in the most common variety of Bright's disease. The urine is albuminous during life, and the patients die with all the symptoms of uræmic poisoning."

Lauder Brunton states that *mercury* produces albuminuria by inducing chronic interstitial nephritis. This drug is invaluable in chronic Bright's disease, but I think that its place is found slightly later than that of *arsenic*. I should say that its influence is more chronic than that of *arsenic*, and that it will be found useful in cases which, while still showing many of the *arsenic* symptoms, seem to have got beyond *arsenic*.

Dr. Broadbent, quoted by Dr. Fothergill, states that *mercury* in limited doses has been very useful in removing the traces of albumen which persist for a long time after the decline of inflammatory Bright's disease after fever.

Phosphorus.—Although *phosphorous* has a distinct action on the kidney, it does not hold a place of prime importance in the treatment of nephritis. The change found in the kidneys after poisoning by *phosphorus* is a fatty degeneration. It would be the best medicine to employ in cases of acute atrophy, and I think will be found of great general benefit in waxy kidney, as it will assist greatly the general conditions as well as the local disease.

Phosphoric Acid.—I have employed *acid phos. dil.* with decided benefit in cases similar to those I have mentioned under *ferrum*.

Plumbum.—This drug is as satisfactory in its correspondence with cirrhotic or gouty kidney as are *arsenic* and *mercury* with the chronic nephritis.

All the important writers on kidney disease agree that lead causes albuminuria. Chronic lead poisoning has been found to produce a condition in the kidneys which corresponds exactly with that found in cirrhotic kidney. Workers in lead have been found to suffer from granular kidneys, in as many as twenty-six cases out of

forty-two workers in lead who died in St. Thomas's Hospital. Lead is also often useful in these cases because of its beneficial influence on the gouty constitution present. In cirrhotic kidney, then, we must remember that lead is our best remedy. Dr. Ringer states that Dr. George Lewald has found that lead diminishes to some extent the amount of albumen in twenty-four hours in Bright's disease, while it increases the amount of urine.

Terebinth.—In acute suppression, or where the urine is scanty and contains blood, *terebinth* is of great service. In hematuria turpentine is the best styptic. When this symptom is prominent it is superior to *cantharides*, and will often restore the secretion of urine in complete suppression, but I am of opinion, although it is an invaluable drug in such emergencies, that it is not so generally useful a drug as *cantharides*, the action of which is very similar.

Many other drugs act upon the kidneys, and are of great service in treating albuminuria when depending on some morbid condition in these organs. I have mentioned the most important drugs, but have, unfortunately, no time to multiply evidence, either in favor of their physiological action, or of their curative power on these organs.

In acute nephritis we are often brought face to face with the very critical condition of suppression of urine and uræmia. We must combat this condition by restoring the action of the kidneys, and in this connection *terebinth*, *aconite*, *belladonna*, and *cantharides* are to be thought of. The skin must be made to act freely—hot baths or vapor baths may be used, or a pack, as was most successfully used in the case of Mary M. mentioned above; and great benefit may be obtained by the subcutaneous injection of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain pilocarpine, which accessory should not be neglected in extreme cases. The convulsions may, if necessary, be controlled by *chloroform*.

Dropsy, when occurring as a complication, can best be met by the administration of such drugs as *arsenic*, *cantharis*, *apis*, *digitalis*, *hellebor*, or *apocynum*.

In cases where, owing to the general debilitated condition, the fluid accumulates, in spite of medical treatment, recourse must be had to

tapping. The relief afforded by, and the improvement which often follows this proceeding should impress upon us that we should not wait until the patient is *in extremis*, before availing ourselves of it. In cardiac cases, and cirrhotic or chronic Bright's, when failure of the heart occurs, we must employ stimulants, alcoholic and medicinal. I have used *digitalis* with great benefit in such cases. In the case of W. T. B. mentioned above, the benefit derived from this drug was most marked, and tided the patient over a most precarious time, so that he has been able to continue in fair health without its aid for the last eighteen months. In his case I used one dram doses of the fresh infusion of *digitalis* four times a day. Although *digitalis* increases the heart's action, it does not increase the albumen passed. Grainger Stewart says "*digitalis*, when given in medicinal doses, never produces albuminuria. In cardiac cases it often leads to its disappearance, and in inflammation of the kidney, it does not increase the albumen, even when exerting an active diuretic influence." In the case I mentioned, I found that the amount of albumen was diminished while the amount of urine was distinctly increased.

In waxy cases we must remove the cause if possible; if due to chronic suppuration this should be removed by surgical means, if possible, and then build up the strength of the patient. The diet should be nourishing, and such drugs as *phosphorus*, *arsenic*, and *iron* are especially useful.

In functional cases, we must select a drug which seems most indicated by any general condition which may be present. *Arsenic*, *iron*, and *phosphoric acid* have been of service in my hands. Where the digestion is chronically bad, the attention should be directed to this, and great benefit may be obtained by assisting the digestion with *nitro-hydrochloric acid*, or some preparation of *pepsin* either alone, or along with *zymine*.

DIET.—In inflammatory states of the tubules, spare diet with plenty of water, abundance of milk, and some light broth or beef tea, form the best diet.

In acute nephritis an exclusive milk diet is best, with plenty of water as drink.

In cirrhosis the food should be as non-nitrogenous as possible, while guarding against mal-

nutrition in the patient; a fully vegetable diet is not satisfactory, and anæmia is apt to ensue from too limited nitrogenous food.

In waxy disease the diet should be generous, varied with extra amounts of beef tea, etc.

In functional and nervous albuminuria diet seems to have no special effect on the constitution. In accidental albuminuria—the diet should be carefully regulated in inflammatory conditions of the renal passages, bladder, urethra, etc.—milk diet and plenty of bland fluid is the best form of diet.

Alcohol is not good in any form of renal disease, and in no accidental albuminuria, although it may be used with benefit to the general condition in vascular cases, or where stimulant is really necessary. In the less dangerous form of the condition, moderate use of alcohol is not likely to cause any real mischief.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Having now gone over the different forms of albuminuria, what bearing have they upon the question of life insurance? No one will deny that albuminuria is a serious symptom, and in the great majority of cases means that there is a condition present which quite puts life insurance out of the question. But we have no right to refuse all cases of albuminuria. The presence of this symptom is very important, and necessitates extra care in thorough search for any further abnormalities, but as a symptom by itself, and if no further evidence can be obtained either from the history of the case or from most careful examination, it is not a bar to life insurance. In most cases of albuminuria we find other symptoms. Acute nephritis, of course, does not come under notice in regard to insurance. In chronic nephritis there are casts present, albuminuria is always present, and there are vascular changes, history of puffiness under the eyes, etc. In gouty kidney we have marked circulatory changes, œdema, etc. Waxy kidney of course is rejected, and the question of life insurance resolves itself into this: albumen is present but no other symptom or history, is the case eligible for life insurance? There are five points to be determined (1) amount and specific gravity of the urine, (2) amount and occurrence of the albumen, (3) total amount of urea, (4) nature of the urinary deposit, (5) vascular tension.

1. Amount and specific gravity of the urine. If the amount of urine is normal and the specific gravity high, the case is probably functional.

2. Amount and occurrence of albumen. If the amount of albumen is slight, and specimens collected from each micturition show that it is not always present, absent during some period of the twenty-four hours, usually before breakfast, etc., it is probably functional.

3. Total amount of urea. If the urea is within the normal limits, allowing for diet and exercise, there is no evidence of kidney disease.

4. If the urinary deposit contains no casts on examining two carefully prepared specimens, this is strong evidence of the absence of kidney mischief. A few hyaline casts may even be present (due, probably, to coagulation of the albumen) without altering our diagnosis of functional albuminuria. Blood or pus, unless obviously due to the accidental causes, excludes functional albuminuria. Occasional copious oxalates or phosphates rather favor the diagnosis of functional.

5. The pulse tension should be normal, or even slightly subnormal. Therefore, provided that urine is normal in amount, of high specific gravity, that albumen is small in amount, and sometimes absent, that the amount of urea is up to the normal standard, that there are no casts, or only a few hyaline casts, and that there is no vascular tension or other systemic derangement, we may pass the case as suitable for life insurance.

THE COTTON JACKET IN PNEUMONIA.

By T. E. ROBERTS, M. D., Chicago.

IN the first stage of pneumonia, if the poultice cannot be had, fomentations will be of service; they should be applied as hot as they can be borne by the patient, and changed often enough to be kept quite hot. In cases where the patient was particularly delicate, and for that or other reasons has not wished to use anything moist, good results have been observed from the use of dry hot flannels or Turkish towels, frequently renewed. Usually, however, when, for any reason, I do not wish to use the poultice, I have the flannel or cotton jacket applied. The cotton jacket is made by taking one of the undershirts of the patient and covering it over

the shoulders and about the body to a little below the waist line with a layer of raw cotton batting, such as is used for quilts. Outside of this, as a top layer, there should be a thickness of cheesecloth or butter cloth. Quilt enough to keep the cotton in place. In hospital practice we use the unbleached cheesecloth for both the outside and inside layers. The jacket, when completed, should be cut vertically in front and closed with safety pins, to allow lapping. This will insure a snug fit and will also be a convenience to the physician, who will probably desire to make several physical examinations before the jacket can be removed. Flannel, in several layers, with or without a layer of oiled silk, makes a very neat protection, and, under some circumstances, would be preferable to the cotton jacket. After the discontinuance of poultices, I always use some kind of a jacket as described. Let the change to the ordinary clothing be gradual; it is easy for a convalescent pneumonic to catch cold.

ELECTROLYSIS FOR THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF STRICTURES.

By J. A. FORT, M. D.

IT is a well-known fact that electrolysis has been discarded by some on account of the imperfect instruments which were used. My electrolyzer has all the advantages of the urethrotome and none of its inconveniences. It looks like a small whip of which the handle contains a metallic wire projecting from the end which connects with the flexible part. This instrument, being first introduced into the urethra, is connected with the negative pole of a continuous current battery, and the positive pole is connected near the affected part, on the front of the thigh or over the pubes; then the current is turned on.

The operation, which is almost painless, requires an average of thirty seconds, with a current of a strength of at least ten milliamperes, as indicated by means of a galvanometer. The electrolyzer remains perfectly cool during the operation. In nearly all cases there is no bleeding, or but very little. The urethra is made aseptic before and after the operation, in order to prevent fever. I never allow a sound to re-

main in the urethra for any length of time after the operation.

Usually the wound resulting from electrolysis heals quickly without any local treatment whatever, and often the patient can attend to business immediately after the operation. When the wound does not heal, I merely prescribe injections, morning and evening, with one part of hydrozone to twenty parts of water. In nearly all cases I pass a sound the third day after the operation, also the day after. I instruct the patient to pass a sound, No. 22 or No. 24 F., every month and every other month.

With the urethrotome, which cuts blindly, the surgeon cannot ascertain the degree of density of the tissue of a stricture. On the contrary, by means of electrolysis, which merely produces a molecular destruction of the stricture, although the instrument remains cool, I have been able to demonstrate that there are two classes of strictures—"soft and hard." Hard strictures are in the proportion of one against five soft ones.

The time required to perform the operation varies with the density of the stricture. Some strictures are so hard that they cannot be successfully operated upon by electrolysis.

CASE I.—Sailor, sixty-two years old, admitted at Bellevue Hospital, October 12th, 1895, Professor Taylor's ward. Five strictures of twenty-five years' standing, the deepest one being located seven inches from the meatus; urethra broken off, with urinous infiltrations; serious case. The patient urinates with great difficulty every two hours, his urine is fetid. Stricture is so narrow that a filiform sound No. 3 F. can hardly be passed through.

Operated by linear electrolysis October 18 in thirty seconds. No bleeding; no after treatment.

October 21. Sounds Nos. 15, 20, and 22 F. are passed through the urethra. The patient urinates three times every day without pain; large stream; urine normal.

22d. I passed through the urethra the sounds Nos. 22, 23, and 24 F., in the presence of Professor Taylor. Complete cure. The urinous infiltration caused an abscess which has been treated by Dr. Hart. Recovery.

CASE II. Thirty-five years old, entered into Professor Taylor's ward October 10. The stric-

ture is of five years' standing. Urinates six or seven times a day; urine is turbid. I passed a sound No. 13 F. The stricture is treble, the first one being located at an inch and a half from the meatus, the second at four inches and a half, and the third one at five inches.

I operated October 18 in twenty-five seconds. Slight pain; sound No. 22 F.

November 5. Sound No. 23 F.

CASE III.—G. D., forty-one years old, entered Bellevue Hospital October 27; Professor Taylor's ward.

Gonorrhea eight years ago; cured in two months.

Second blennorrhea two years later; cured in nine months.

Stricture of four years' standing. Two years ago the patient was submitted to internal urethrotomy at the Manhattan Hospital.

Later on, external urethrotomy was performed at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Five strictures. Urinates every two hours; urine turbid.

Electrolysis applied October 30. The first four strictures were soft, and the operation required but a few moments, but the fifth one required three minutes. No bleeding; pain quite severe.

Each passage of the sound was at first accompanied by chills.

November 1. No chills; urine normal.

5. Passed sound No. 10 F. Electrolysis again. No accident. Passed No. 17 F.

CASE IV.—D., thirty-one years old. Professor Taylor's ward.

Had blennorrhea eight years ago; cured in seven months. Stricture appeared six months ago. Two strictures, one being four inches from the meatus and the other at six inches. Sound No. 1 E. passed with difficulty. Electrolysis applied October 29. Duration, twenty-five seconds. No bleeding, no pain, no fever.

November 3. Patient well. Passed sound No. 18 F.

CASE V.—Ch. F. P. Three attacks of urethritis; first and second followed by no complications, third followed by stricture. First attack, fifteen years ago; second, ten years ago; last, seven or eight years ago.

Sounds pass occasionally (about two or three

times a year) when it was very difficult for him to urinate. About a month and a half ago had retention, and was relieved by dilatation with the olivary bougie.

October 26. Retention has again occurred, and he was brought before the usual Saturday afternoon clinic held by Dr. Gouley. Dr. Fort (from the University of Paris) operated upon him by what is known as the "cold electrolysis" method. Strictures were in the membranous portion of the urethra, and very small, necessitating some fifteen or twenty minutes to introduce the filiform portion of the electrolyzer. After the current was turned on, twenty-five seconds were consumed in passing through the strictures, accompanied by very little pain. He was then able to pass his urine in a good-sized stream.

29th. A No. 7 E. sound was introduced by Dr. Gouley.

Nov. 2. Patient since has had no difficulty in passing his urine, but the stream is smaller and more dribbling.

CASE VI.—X., thirty-four years old, seen at Dr. Gouley's clinic. The strictures very tight, located in the membranous portion of the urethra.

Filiform sounds of the smallest size can pass only with difficulty.

Electrolysis applied October 26. Operation required twenty-five seconds. The patient, who was troubled with retention of urine, was delighted to get such immediate and complete relief. Did not return.

CASE VII.—A., thirty-four years old. Large stricture of seven years' standing. The probatory ball No. 15 cannot pass through.

Electrolysis October 23. Operation required twenty seconds. No pain, no bleeding, no fever.

October 29. I passed a sound No. 15 E. without any difficulty. (French Hospital.)

CASE VIII.—B., forty-nine years old. The patient had several blennorrhoeal attacks—the first in 1864, and the last one in 1884. The first symptoms of stricture appeared in 1890.

The disease slowly but constantly developed until to-day, when a surgical operation became urgent.

He does not urinate frequently—six or seven times per day; urine is clear. The urination is accompanied with painful strains.

Three strictures—the first one at two inches from the meatus, the second one at $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the third one at six inches. The diameter of the first one is four millimeters; the second one, two millimeters; and the third one, one millimeter. The smallest size probatory ball cannot pass through.

Electrolysis October 25 at the French Hospital in the presence of Dr. Henna, Dr. Loreda, Dr. Ferrer, Dr. Guiteras, Dr. Simms, Dr. Nagle of New York City, and Dr. W. H. Coe of Portland, Ore.

The electrolyzer passed through the stricture in thirty seconds, after which the patient urinated freely; large stream. Immediately after the operation I passed a sound No. 7 E.

October 30. Patient stated that he had no fever since the operation took place, and he urinates freely.

Nov. 3. I passed a sound No. 10 E.

CASE IX.—Jules J., thirty-two years old. Two strictures, twelve years' standing. One is located at two inches from the meatus and the other at six inches. The exploratory ball No. 12 could not pass through.

Chronic gonorrhea, severe pain caused by concomitant urethritis.

Electrolysis, October 23, required twenty seconds. Slight pain, no bleeding. No sound was passed since, on account of urethritis. (French Hospital.)

CASE X.—R., thirty-nine years. Stricture fifteen years' standing, after he had gonorrhea. Passes urine every hour, day and night; small streams, sometimes dribbling.

Five strictures, located respectively at half an inch, two, three, six, and seven inches from meatus.

Sound No. 1 E. passed through with great difficulty. General health of patient is bad, he being thin, weak, and almost cachectic.

Electrolysis, October 10, in the presence of Dr. Brikelmaier and Dr. Townsend. Second stricture is unusually hard. The operation required ten minutes. Bleeding.

Several days later, I passed the sounds Nos. 7, 8, and 9 E.

October 18. I passed the sound No. 9 E. The patient was troubled with temporary chill when the patient was discharged. at each passage of the sound.

TEN CASES OF STRICTURE OPERATED UPON BY LINEAR ELECTROLYSIS.

No.	Date of Operation.	Age.	Beginning of stricture; number.	Complications.	Density of the tissue of the stricture.	Time required for the operation.	Previous treatment.	Concomitant symptoms.	Following symptoms.	Passed sounds.	Results.
1	Oct. 18	60	25 years; 5 strictures; very small of the stream; filiform sound.	Rupture of the urethra; urinous infiltration.	Tender.	30 sec.		No blood; slight pain.	No fever; rapid improvement.	Oct. 21, No. 21 F.; Oct. 23, No. 22; Nov. 5, No. 23.	Recovery; urine and function normal.
	Oct. 18	35	5 years; 1 stricture; sound No. 6 E. passed.		"	25 sec.		No blood; very slight pain.		Oct. 20, No. 22 F.; Nov. 5, No. 23.	"
	Oct. 27	41	4 years; 5 strictures, narrow; filiform sound.		Very hard.	3 min.	Internal urethrotomy at Manhattan Hosp. 4 years ago; external urethrotomy at Presbyterian Hosp. 2 years ago.	No blood; pain.		Oct. 27, No. 10 F.; Nov. 5, No. 17 F.	Cured.
4	Oct. 29	31	6 months; sound No. 1 E. passed.		Tender.	25 sec.		No blood; no pain.		Nov. 3, No. 18 F.	Urine and function normal.
	Oct. 26	45	14 years; 2 strictures; very narrow; filiform sound passed.		"	25 sec.		"	Second electrolysis.	Oct. 27, No. 14 F.; Nov. 2, No. 18.	"
6	Oct. 26	34	9 years; 2 strictures; very narrow.		"	25 sec.		"	The patient did not return.		
7	Oct. 20	34	6 years; 1 stricture; sound No. 7 E. passed.		"	20 sec.	Operated 2 years ago.	"		Oct. 20, No. 30 F.	Improvement; persistent pain in lower part of the abdomen.
8	Oct. 20	32	12 years; 2 strictures; urethritis.		"	30 sec.		"	Urethritis continued.		Relieved.
	Oct. 20	49	5 years; 3 strictures; sound No. 1 E. passed.		"	30 sec.		No blood; slight pain.		Oct. 20, No. 20 F.	Urine and function normal.
10	Oct. 10	29	15 years; 5 strictures; very small stream.		Very hard.	1 min.		Spoonful of blood.	Fever after each catheterism.	Oct. 11, No. 17 F.; Oct. 10, No. 10.	Satisfactory dilatation.

ANOTHER MEDICAL SCHOOL.

AND still they come. Now it is to be the National School of State Medicine, with headquarters—well, where else could it be except in Chicago! It is to be a mongrel affair, so far as creed or pathy bears any relation to it—a good lord and good devil affair, where ordinary doctors, graduates or not of other schools, may, for a stipulated number of shekels, and the following out of a prescribed course (limited), be fitted to take positions as superintendents of

public medical institutions, insane asylums, Boards of Health, etc., etc. And this newest bidder for fame and fortune is to have the right to confer the degree upon its graduates which shall mean Doctor of Civil Medicine, though the letters indicating the Latin title are vastly more important looking.

Singular, isn't it, how some people itch for the little cheap notoriety which may be granted them willingly or unwittingly by connection with a medical school, or factory for pump handles, or other trumpet-sounding institution. In republic-

can America it is, indeed, pitiful to bear witness to this indecent scramble after a few initials at the tail end of the family name. Fancy for a moment putting one of the duly graduated and certificated members of this new State School in Talcott's place at Middletown, or in Paine's place at Newton. Fancy, indeed, if you can, such graduates taking anybody's place anywhere, where efficiency and experience are the main essentials.

Now we expect soon to hear of another new school founded in Chicago, and, of course, officered by the few remaining citizens of that village who are not yet become professors of something or other, for the educating and properly equipping of railway presidents and bank cashiers. The need of going through the lower and rougher grades of experience from brakeman up to and including the railway presidency on the one hand, or from office boy up to and including the supercilious smile of cashier on the other hand, until, in the fullness of time and practical experience and evidence of superior executive ability the one or the other is promoted step by step to the highest position in the gift of that railroad or that bank, is no longer present. If one will but take a few courses in this new State School for Railway Presidents and Bank Cashiers, he may without unnecessary difficulty, if the fee be promptly forthcoming, be graduated, with a Latinized diploma and a four-letter title. And then the great corporations will be after them.

Is there never to be an end to this puerile nonsense of new colleges and new professors and new degrees and burlesquerie upon practical medicine? Must the medical fraternity be forever at the tail of the professor of good practical common sense? Shall it always stand in the market-place begging for pity and titles and professorships and public notoriety? Can it never be divorced from the reign of the blatherskite and the quack-genteel?

A FEW SARCASTIC REMARKS.

DR. E. C. LOOMIS, of Perrysville, Ind., so says the *Journal of Mat. Medica*, sent a letter to the Board of Health of Vermillion Co., from which we take the following:

GENTLEMEN: It is over two years since this

writer has had the pleasure of sending to you the report of a death. My books show business enough to warrant a much higher rate. Even when I have taken patients regarded as hopeless by other physicians, my endeavors to rush the undertaker have proven signal failures. I have viewed with envy the successful efforts of other practitioners who have been able to furnish you death reports, on an average of about three a month. My inability to supply a corpse at reasonable intervals may be the result of not using a dozen remedies for one disease, or I have not lived up to my opportunities to use depleting drugs at critical times to make them candidates for the bone yard. I have even "sat up" with patients, hoping to find a climax where a well directed dose would finish them, but somehow the devils would get well. Timidity prevents me from shoveling in toxic doses of arsenic or strychnia for fear of exciting suspicion that the sudden taking off was not done scientifically. To be the equal of my peers it may be necessary to employ "bug theory" remedies to annihilate bacteria and then call it a dispensation of Providence if the patient is exterminated also. If the doctor can mix in a little sentiment and tears along with money getting (however badly go it makes him all the more popular. To settle an estate it is the right to claim everything in sight, after which congratulate the widow and fatherless children that they are alive and have nothing to live upon. The widow, poor woman, says: "Everything was done that could be done. The doctor was so kind, attentive, and regardless of self-interest. During his short illness he took forty-seven different medicines and twenty-two physics. Sometimes seven strong men held him in bed. Toward the last the doctor shot tonics into him every five minutes. 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.'" Rats.

A doubtful patient, if properly cornered in an office, can be made limp and speechless by hurling a few stem winders. She has headache. A voluble rendering of the words *convolution of corpus callosum, gyrus fornicatus, tuber cinereum*, seldom fails to do the business. She is then ready to be bitten, gouged, scraped, carved, and will lay her last dollar upon the altar of the doctor's superiority. Physical death may not

result, but spiritual regeneration is often necessary to restore equilibrium.

People spend more money to humor their superstitions and fanciful ailments than is squandered for liquor. Either through ignorance or cupidity the following is too often done, in which honesty gets the cusses and dishonesty the cake. Briefly: A patient calls on Dr. B. Patient looked over; no disease; slight indisposition, a pin point ache; tongue clean, pulse normal. B. advises rest, quiet; gives no medicine; makes no charge. Exit patient—*mad*. Calls on Dr. C., states case; incidentally remarks about Dr. B. C. examines patient, looks wise, frowns; calls B. a d— fool; serious symptoms; indications of fever; tongue foul, pulse high; gives emetic and drastic cathartic. Patient prostrated, frightened. Rings in several visits. C. says: "Good thing you came to me; saved you from typhoid; bill, \$50." Pays it. Says one, B. should have used tact. Yes, but C. used the tact which was good, square lying. Tact is from the Latin word *tactus*, meaning to touch. C. did "touch" for a cool fifty.

ANOTHER NEW REMEDY(?).

From the *Journal of Materia Medica*.

Dear Doctor: Are you prescribing "Curalorinquetum," registered?

This new remedy is an anti-tomfoolic, anæscomoffnow, ruberneckolic. It produces no softening of the brain nor hardening of the heart. It is the most inert and non-committal succedamnem for morphia ever brewed by witch or wizard.

FORMULA.

Fraud, four killograms.
Greed, three sickometers.
Ignorance, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ milliharms.

These ingredients are hopelessly mixed and horribly muddled by our latest improved electrical wry-necked trictuator, which makes thirty thousand revolutions per minute.

INDICATIONS FOR USE.

Whenever or wherever man or beast can be found able to sufficiently remunerate to make the trial a financial success.

Dose: More or less, according to the staying

qualities of the patient in making material reciprocation.

Job lots on easy terms.

Laboratories of
BETYOU RLIFE & OUTFOR ROCKS,
Hustleville, O.

REGARDING LUMBARIN.

To the Editor:

I read your editorial question on Lumbarin in No. 3 of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST for 1896, and beg to reply:

A physician, who for years has made the study of nervous diseases his main object, as I have done, must have been often consulted for impotency. Whatever else we may consider true, as applied to the nervous system of Americans, one fact cannot justly be denied: the sexual desire in our country seems to develop earlier and to be gratified at a younger age, than occurs, as a rule, among the European civilized nations. The greater attention which, during the last decade or two, has been paid in our country to physical culture, will bring about its inevitable result: future generations of Americans will enjoy a more vigorous nervous system and precocious development will form the exception. But it is mainly the too early gratified sexual instinct which gives rise to impotency. The consideration of all other causes the space allotted to me prevents.

But whatever the cause, the great number of cases that applied to me for relief, and the result of the treatment adopted, taught me early in my practice that we possessed but one remedy which exerted any effect upon the weakened sexual organs: phosphorus; and that the effects of all other so-called aphrodisiacs were nihil and existed only in the imagination of those who were interested in their sale. But while phosphorus undoubtedly brings about an improvement in most cases, in which the result amounts to a cure, the injury done by the remedy itself is serious. After many years of observation, I at last discovered that but one preparation, while producing good results, could be taken with impunity long enough to achieve the desired result. And of this I shall speak presently.

I must state first, however, that all my remarks

refer to uncomplicated cases—to such as denote but one symptom: disturbed function, impotency pure and simple, without any central lesion or local structural change. For whatever complication may exist, that must be first removed ere an attempt can be made, with any hope of success, to cure the functional disturbance.

Whoever has followed up the history of the administration of healthy animal tissues for the cure of the same tissues when diseased in man, since the first introduction of this therapeutical method by Brown-Sequard, must have come to the conclusion that some of these animal tissues exert an almost miraculous effect: We cannot enter here upon a discussion of this subject, but facts are stubborn and cannot be denied. After I had for years been looking about for some remedy which would restore the vigor of the impaired male sexual organ, I finally determined to have an extract made from the spinal cord (lumbar enlargement) of the healthy male sheep. The result has been such as far to exceed my expectations. And still greater was the success when I combined the extract with phosphoric acid. These two combined form the main constituents of *Lumbarin*. The latter also contains a minute dose of *nux vomica* and a small dose of guarana; the latter being a valuable nerve-tonic and the former being added to slightly stimulate the activity of the stomach.

When I first had this remedy prepared, it was difficult to obtain the spinal cords, very troublesome to make the extract, and almost impossible to keep the cord long enough; decomposition set in rapidly, and the least addition of an antiseptic destroyed the effect of the extract. Every bottle thus prepared cost from four dollars to five dollars, making the general application of the drug an impossibility. Finally I induced the firm of Louis Koch & Co., 329 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, to manufacture lumbarin in large quantities. The way it is now being made, it can never spoil, and may be safe for years. I personally have no financial interest whatever in the manufacture of the drug; the latter is not protected by patent, trademark, or any other legal restriction; anybody can make it. It is a legitimate remedy, no proprietary article, and is sold only upon prescription, and by a printed remark on the label the laity is especially warned

not to employ the remedy except by the advice of a physician.

The effect of lumbarin in uncomplicated cases is really remarkable. I have yet to hear of the first case of that kind in which it has not produced the desired result. While younger men are cured within about two weeks, men above the age of fifty find their sexual vigor re-established as long as they use the drug. Some patients of the latter class have taken lumbarin constantly for over a year, and not only has their sexual power remained unimpaired, but the whole system has become more vigorous. If taken according to the printed directions, it is absolutely free from injurious by-effects.

The great influence which it exerts on the nervous system has been shown by the results obtained from its use in another direction. It is a specific in the opium habit. If such a patient for months and months takes it regularly three or four times daily, in gradually increasing doses, the time will come when he can gradually withdraw the opium, without the least inconvenience to him, and it finally seems to make such a patient opium-proof, *i. e.*, he can either take a large dose of opium or morphine, without any narcotic effects, or do without that drug altogether. The use of lumbarin, if persevered in long enough, seems either to impart to the blood the faculty of destroying the narcotic properties of the opium, or to stimulate the activity of some glandular organ, which like the thyroid gland, the supra-renal capsules, the spleen, etc., has the function of reducing organic poisons and making them innocuous.

Very truly yours,

HUGO ENGEL.

THE THEORY OF BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE.

WITHOUT a doubt, the greatest discovery made in the science of medicine in the past half century is the Biochemic Theory; based as it is on scientific, logical deductions, it seems strange that these truths, so recently revealed, should have remained hidden from the conception of the medical investigator of this advanced era of medical research. While it is true that the theory of supplying deficiencies is, and has been since its discovery, fought by the ablest, but I cannot say most liberal-minded,

advocates of medicine, its principles are so simple that they can readily be grasped by an unbiased, unprejudiced mind.

What is more rational, what more natural, founded as it is on natural law, that where there be a deficiency in one or more of the component parts of the constituents of an organism, that this deficiency will produce a deranged or a diseased condition; or more logical, than by the supplying of these lacking elements an equilibrium will again be restored and the organism returned to its normal condition?

Chemistry has demonstrated that the human body is composed of water principally, of organic matter, and of lime, potassium, sodium, iron, and magnesium, and that these last cell-salts enter into the composition, in their proper proportions, of every tissue of the body.

Replying to the question: "What is health?" a noted homeopathic professor unhesitatingly answered: "An harmonious relation of all the organs of the body." I inferred that he meant the functions of the organs of the body must constantly be in harmonious relation. Had he gone a little deeper, he would have explained that the health of each individual organ, *per se*, was dependent upon the harmonious relation of each individual cell of which the organ was composed, and that the activity of each cell was in turn dependent upon its component parts, namely: the elements which in combination with the organic matter formed the cell—cell-salts. Schuessler solved the problem correctly when he stated that health was dependent upon the proper quantity and distribution of the inorganic materials of the system, and that a deficiency or an unequalization of any of these constituted disease.

Tissue is not composed alone of the mineral or cell-salts, but of organic substances as well. One-twentieth of the human body is composed of the inorganic salts, the remainder water and organic matter.

But the water and organic matter is inert and useless in the *absence* of the inorganic cell-salts. These salts are the *builders*, the *workmen*, who use the organic matter, albumen, sugar, oil, fibrine, and also water, to build up tissue.

Therefore, a deficiency in these workmen will retard the processes of life. Without a proper

supply of these builders in the blood, new tissue cannot be supplied as fast as the old decays, and it must be plainly seen that a lack of these workmen is the cause of disease.

Are the laws of other schools of medicine based upon principles more in unison and accord with nature's divine law—the supplying of deficiencies? Or, are they the deductions of more logical reasonings than the restoration to an equalization, to an equilibrium, or to harmony, by supplying that which is the direct cause of this disorganization? Nature is conservative, and more able to state what the different parts of an organism is in need of than the average physician to comprehend. That certain parts are in an abnormal condition is manifested by symptoms. These symptoms too many physicians believe are the diseases themselves. Correctly speaking, a symptom is merely a sign—a signal of distress, as it were—that Nature flaunts in the medical breeze to warn her rescuer of the parts that are endangered and the elements required to restore her to a haven of safety. In Biochemistry, then, a symptom is merely indicative of a deficiency of one or more of the cell-salts which compose the tissues involved. Supply this factor, be it lime, iron, magnesia, sodium, or potassium, and the reaction will immediately follow, and equality and harmony—health—be established.—*R. von R., Homeopathic News.*

THE HOMEOPATHIC CENTENNIAL.

The General Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. E. H. Porter, notifies this journal of the proposed programme for celebrating the Centennial of Homeopathy at Detroit. He makes large quotations from the report of the committee for this purpose, Dr. Dudley, chairman, pointing out the excellencies of that plan and advising the adherence to the published report. We copy the following from the letter of Dr. Porter:

The report says in part: The American Institute of Homeopathy could hardly feel much enthusiasm in any celebration which had for its object the mere glorification of a man, even though that man were Hahnemann. Still less, probably, would she care to employ such an occasion for the purpose of paying empty compliments to her own members, living or dead. Least of all could this Institute have any patience with the thought of a mere jubilant "hurrah," whose influence should end with the last sputter of its expiring fireworks. For any such celebration we have neither the time, the talent, nor the inclination.

In our commemoration of the event of 1796, we should have before us, as its principal object, the promotion of the cause which was then inaugurated. In other words, the celebration should be in strict harmony with the "objects"

for which this Institute was organized, as expressed in the opening article of its Constitution. In carrying out these objects, we suggest and recommend that the celebration shall be directed to the following specific purposes, namely:

(a) To pay honor to the character, genius, and labor of Hahnemann, and to the work of his discovery.

(b) To establish memorials of the man and of his discovery.

(c) To re-examine the law of similars in the light of modern knowledge and science.

(d) To employ the occasion as a means and opportunity for further extending the knowledge and influence of homeopathy, and for imparting a new impetus to its development.

The central thought of the celebration should be the discovery promulgated in 1796—the law of similars. Public and professional attention should be drawn as strongly as possible to this particular subject as the distinctive and essential “truth” of homeopathy, while other truths taught by Hahnemann and held by his followers should, for the time being, occupy a secondary place. This sharp distinction should be made for the purpose of forcing public and professional recognition of the real and essential question at issue between the two methods of medical practice.

In the view of your committee, the celebration should not be restricted to the national society, but in certain ways should be coextensive with our country, and its influence maintained throughout the centennial year.

We recommend, therefore, so far as the Institute is directly concerned, the arrangements and details of the celebration should be in charge of a committee consisting of the Executive Committee of the years 1895 and 1896 acting conjointly.

We also recommend that the duties of the said Joint Committee should include the following:

(a) The Committee should prepare a circular, giving an outline of the proposed celebration, including all the recommendations adopted by the Institute in relation thereto, and send copies thereof, not later than December 15, 1895, to all the homeopathic journals published in the United States, requesting its publication in the first issue of 1896 together with editorial comment upon the subject, and also requesting each journal to publish, during the year, such further favorable comment as its editor might deem expedient.

(b) The Committee should recommend in said circular that each State and local society provide a celebration of its own, of such a character as to draw public attention to the Centennial of Homeopathy and the important results of Hahnemann's Law of Cure.

(c) Also that the friends of each homeopathic hospital in the United States should, during the year, endow at least one bed in perpetuity, to be so designated and inscribed as to constitute a permanent memorial of the Centennial, and of the event which it celebrates.

(d) Also that each city and large town, not already provided with a homeopathic hospital, should during the year, inaugurate a movement to secure such an institution.

In addition the Institute, in accordance with the suggestion of the report, celebrate the Centennial of Homeopathy by a public meeting, when the address “The Hahnemann Oration” shall be delivered by the President.

Three Centennial addresses on the Law of Similars will also be delivered as follows:

1. The Rational Basis of the Law of Similars. By Richard N. Foster, M. D., Chicago.

2. The Experimental Demonstration of the Law of Similars. By M. W. Van Denburg, M. D., For Edward, N. Y.

3. The Clinical Superiority and Efficacy of the Law of Similars. By John P. Sutherland, M. D., Boston.

It will be seen that this celebration will lend increased interest to the Detroit meeting. By interesting local

newspapers in the matter and making public the needs of the Hahnemann Monument Committee much needed aid may be had. This report, so timely and so suggestive, will, I trust, be acted upon by your readers and receive your cordial support.

Globules.

—In this issue we print a letter from Dr. Hugo Engel of Philadelphia, which was called out by a question asked by ourselves in one of our recent issues. Dr. Engel makes a clear and impartial statement concerning his aphrodisiac, the Lumbarin, and which proves also to be an anti-morphine measure. Dr. Engel is co-editor with Professor Posner of Dr. Costa's *Medical Diagnosis* in Berlin, and has been professor and lecturer in many medical institutions and hospitals.

—The principal use of the Roentgen rays up to date seems to consist in photographing shadowy hands with a ring on the third finger. In Cleveland it is a very cold day when a certain professor—not a medical party, by the way—is not quoted in some one or all of the daily paper as having tried to do something else with the X-rays. The other party, a medical man this time, who was securing so much free notice, through the same medium of newspapers notices, with the use of antitoxin, has not been heard from since the new candidate for newspaper favor has taken the boards. We long now for something new to attract the local reporters.

—General Secretary E. H. Porter announces that the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at Detroit, beginning Wednesday, June 17. The local committee, Dr. D. A. MacLachlan, chairman, has been vigorously at work during the past few months, and has perfected its plans to such a degree that it may be said, without any exaggeration, that the Institute will receive a right royal welcome in Detroit. A magnificent building containing auditoriums, large and small, reception rooms, rooms for Committees and officers, and every possible convenience has been engaged for the use of the Institute, and it is believed that the arrangements in this respect will be more complete and satisfactory than ever before. The hotels are first-class, charge moderate prices, and will do all that is possible to entertain the members of the Institute.

Detroit is a beautiful city, centrally located, and most fortunate in its approaches. From it, many delightful trips and excursions may be taken. The details of these will be announced by the local committee. One proposed trip, however, deserves special mention—the journey by the magnificent new lake steamers to Duluth

and return. There is no finer trip than this in the world.

The Materia Medica Conference will meet on Tuesday, June 16, the day before the Institute. The programme of the conference has already been published and need not be again presented, but it may be not amiss to state that nearly all the prominent men in the school have signified their intention of being present and taking part in the discussion that will follow the presentation of the essays, etc.

The annual circular to be issued in May will give full information regarding the details of the meeting. Let every member make preparations now to attend what promises to be one of the most important meetings ever held.

—It has been suggested to the editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST that for about six years last past he has had a duplicate office business in the matter of his journals. Instead of being "New York and Chicago," he could with exact veracity of detail say "New York, Cleveland, and Paterson." We're laughing at you, Brother of the *Century*.

—So the *Current* has taken another header, eh? And now Brer. Gatchell sharpens the crow's quill? Well, one man in his life attempts many journals, some are thrust upon him, others are not. The *Current* has been in unfortunate, if one may not say alien waters, for a number of years. Its place in the geography of the journalism has not been very well defined. But whatever else may be laid to its door, it can never be said that Gatchell, he of the old *Era*, is not the best man for this place. We have great hopes now for the *Current*.

—The International Homeopathic Congress, which was booked for July 13, at London, has been postponed to August 3. This was done in answer to a request from the American committee based upon an inability to securing any sort of concession from the steamship companies. It is now learned through the editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST that very satisfactory rates can be obtained from several of the lines. Of this later. In the meantime prepare for the trip, for the United States should make a good showing at London.

—Dr. Howard Crutcher of the Dunham is asking the profession for an opinion on the advisability of making an exploratory incision in suspected appendicitis, or would it be preferable to delay.

—The materia medica section of the American Institute is in the field with a bright and sensible request for its membership to hurry up the titles of papers to be presented to the Section, cautioning that to delay now means pos-

sibly neglect later. Dr. Menninger, the pushing secretary, knows how to keep the membership at concert-pitch until delivered of its promised paper.

—Look out for blood-poisoning in piercing the ears.

—Excerpts from much if not all that has been printed in the medical press upon the Roentgen X-Rays forms a pamphlet just issued by the Antikamnia Co. of St. Louis. This interesting little work on so important a subject is sent free to any applicant.

—In my last letter to you, says "Winnie" of Louisville, Ky., I stated that about two-thirds of the students of The Southwestern College of this city were females; it should have been about one-third women. Professor Coons had two successful operations last month, one a vaginal hysterectomy, the other abdominal incision for the removal of both tubes and ovaries. Professor Meredith has been elected to the highest office within the gift of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows of this State. Dr. Mullins, our specialist in chronic diseases, is building up a good practice.

—Our Willie passed away to-day,
His face we'll see no more;
What Willie took for H_2O
Proved H_2SO_4 .

—Drs. H. P. Holmes and J. E. Mann of Omaha as a committee have arranged for a week's homeopathic lectures at the office of Dr. O. S. Wood in the New York Life building. These lectures are given in the evening. A number of well-known homeopathic physicians are down for these lectures.

—Borine is a thorough antiseptic and prophylactic, and non-toxic and non-irritating. In catarrhal conditions of the throat, nose, and mouth specialists regard it as the remedy.

—Dr. T. P. Wilson of Cleveland read an original and apropos poem of about two hundred lines on Hippocrates and Hahnemann before the seventieth semi-annual session of the Miami Valley Homeopathic Medical Society at Sydney, O., November 7, 1895. The poem is prettily done, very dignified, and doubtlessly if recited by the author leaves a lasting and agreeable impression upon the audience. It is published in leaflet form. Worth reading a second time.

The American Homeopathist.

Issued Twice a Month.

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,
New York.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MEDICAL ADVERTISING.

THE following, appearing in a morning paper, is objectionable because it is clearly paid-for advertising :

MEDICAL.

DR. W. F. JONES-SMYYTH—Blood, nervous, skin, and special diseases. 59 Boulevard St. Germain.

So is this, if it appears in a daily paper :

W. F. JONES-SMYYTH., M. D., A. M.,
GENERAL DIAGNOSIS.

Special attention given to LUNG and HEART disease ; also to obscure cases of abdominal diseases and maladies of NUTRITION.

Consultation in city or country.
Office, 59 Boulevard St. Germain, Cleveland, O.

These notices as above would have to be paid for at regular advertising rates ; they are therefore unethical, and the user of this means of bringing himself before the public is doing something unprofessional.

* * *

But the following specimens are NOT advertising, and may be used with perfect impunity :

[From the *Cleveland Morning Globe*.]

Prof. W. F. Jones-Smyyth, M. D., of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, addressed the senior class of the Polyglot Medical School last night, taking for his subject The Value of the X Rays in Modern Medical Practice. Prof. Jones-Smyyth, who is an eminent member of his profession, was listened to with, etc., etc.

[From *The Monthly Medical Gazette*.]

DR. W. F. JONES-SMYYTH,
SKIN, VENEREAL AND GENITO-
URINARY DISEASES.

59 Boulevard St. Germain, Cleveland, O.

Hours, 2.30 to 5. Telephone, Main 363A.

[From *The Daily Clarion*.]

Anti-toxine, so much decried in certain circles of the medical profession, has found a consistent and firm friend in our beloved townsman, Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain. Dr. Jones-Smyyth was happily successful in restoring to life and health the three children of Col. Brindlepp on Morse Avenue, by means of Antitoxine, after a number of physicians had given up the cases, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Clarion-Trumpet*.]

Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, who has been absent at Bugtown, Mich., filling with much honor a place as Professor of Microscopy in that University, will be in the city on Thursday next, so that his many old patrons and friends may visit and shake him by the hand once more. Dr. Jones-Smyyth reports that, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Ledger*.]

The Hahnepathic Association, which has been having so much trouble lately with a secret society formed by certain of the classes, agreed last night to leave the dispute to the decision of Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, believing that Dr. Jones-Smyyth would be one of the fairest men in the University to determine the question, etc., etc.

[From *The Morning News and Herald*.]

A number of the more prominent members of the medical profession were interviewed on Thursday in regard to the proposed change of the recess hour in our public schools. . . Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain was very decided and plain-spoken in his denunciation of the measure, which he characterized, etc., etc.

[From *The Tribune and Voice*.]

Speaking of the proposed centennial celebration of this city reminded Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, of the time when his sainted father was mayor of the village, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Bazar*.]

A petition has been circulating for some days past asking the Governor to appoint to a place on the Food Investigation Board our eminent townsman and physician, Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain. No better appointment could be made, since Dr. Jones-Smyyth is, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Chronicle*.]

Rumored that W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain has been appointed a committee to represent the United States at the forthcoming medical congress at Leipzig. Dr. Jones-Smyyth could not be found at a late hour last night, not having returned from an operation of great moment in the West End, etc., etc.

[From *The Morning Call*.]

The banquet given last night at the Hollenden Hotel by Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain to the graduating class of the Hahnepathic College was a brilliant affair. . . Dr. Jones-Smyyth said briefly, etc., etc.

[From *The Christian Advocate*.]

. . . The Superintendent of the West side Sunday-school, Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, rose at this point, led the vast audience in prayer, and was followed by, etc., etc.

[From *The Madrigal Medical College Announcement*.]

For best percentage in deportment and serene Christian fortitude, a gold medal, the gift of Dr. Wilberforce Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, will be given, etc., etc.

[From *The Sunday Leader*.]

There is no longer any doubt concerning the building of a new and imposing structure in place of the old college building on Ruffland Street. Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, who is in touch with the building-committee, has shown our reporter the plans and specifications, and assures him that, etc., etc.

[From *The Afternoon Herald*.]

We have pleasure in stating that Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, has returned from the performance of a very brilliant and successful operation upon the wife of our distinguished co-laborer, Colonel Mucklehet, who is editor of the *Herald* at Dingdongtown, O. Everything points to a speedy recovery and permanent restoration to health, etc., etc.

[From the Letterhead.]

W. FRANKENTHAL JONES-SMYYTH, A. M., M. D.,
59 BOULEVARD ST. GERMAIN.

Office Hours: 2 to 5 P. M. At Hospital from
12 to 2 P. M.

At College each Thursday Afternoon.
Sundays by appointment only.

[From *Bugtown Morning Trumpet*.]

The distinguished specialist of Cleveland, Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, has been called in consultation with our local physician Dr. Brown, and is of opinion that Mrs. Bumbastes of Cullender Place will not soon be able to be about again. Dr. Jones-Smyyth believes that, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Evening Express*.]

On March 15th Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain has been invited to address the members of the Y. C. M. A. at their new rooms in the Kendall Block. Dr. Jones-Smyyth has consented to repeat his famous lecture on *The House Beautiful*, etc., etc.

[From *The Canton Mirror*.]

Mrs. Peter Williamson, who has been bedridden for so many months, is now in a fair way to recovery. Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, Cleveland, was called a few days since, and after a thorough examination by this eminent and painstaking specialist, it was found, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Commercial-Advertiser*.]

. . . Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain happened fortunately to be driving by as this accident occurred. With his wonted energy and readiness he took hold, made the un-

fortunate man as comfortable as possible with improvised dressings, and when the ambulance arrived assisted him to a place where he would be least likely to be injured by the jarring of the vehicle. Dr. Jones-Smyyth said, etc., etc.

[From *The Morning Leader*.]

. . . during the evening's entertainment a number of valuable presents were given. Among these was a gold-headed cane presented to Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, in testimony of his eminent services in behalf of the Industrial Home, etc., etc.

[From *The Tage-Blatt* (daily).]

It is reported that our eminent and skillful townsman and physician, Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, will be called to take a portfolio in the Bugtown University of Michigan. Dr. Jones-Smyyth has long been a careful student and lecturer, and the choice to fill this important place could fall upon no worthier representative of progressive medicine than Dr. Jones-Smyyth. We congratulate the university, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Telegram*.]

Mrs. Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain has been appointed Poor physician for the submerged Tenth. A better selection, one more wholly free from political influence and so palpably conferred upon professional knowledge alone could not have been made. Dr. Jones-Smyyth stands deservedly high in the community, etc., etc.

[A printed and profusely illustrated pamphlet sent broadcast over the land.]

REPORT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN
AND THREE-FOURTHS CONSECUTIVE
OPERATIONS FOR APPENDECTOMY IN HIS
PRIVATE HOSPITAL,

PERFORMED BY

W. F. JONES-SMYYTH, M. D., A. M.,
of 59 Boulevard St. Germain,

WITHOUT A SINGLE DEATH.

[From *The Morning Announcer*.]

Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain leaves this

evening for an extended tour through Europe, with the intention of visiting the principal hospitals of Edinburgh, London, Berlin, and Vienna. Dr. Jones-Smyyth on his return will devote himself wholly to gyneopathic operations, etc., etc.

[This reprint is given to patients and mailed broadcast.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTESTINAL
ASEPSIS AND ANTISEPSIS
IN
THORACIC-DUCTITIS.

BY W. F. JONES-SMYYTH, M. D., A. M.,

Member British Gynecological Society, International Periodical Congress, Société d'Hygiène de Belgique, American Homeopathic Medical Institute, British and American Associations for the Advancement of Homeopathic Literature, United States Microscopical Society, etc., and Professor of Hygiene et al. in the Progressive University of Medicine and Surgery. For eight years correspondent of The Monthly Obstetrician, and Member of many learned bodies at home and abroad.

Reprinted from THE MEDICINE AND BACTERIOLOGICAL DIGEST, 1895.

MODERN MICROBE PUB. CO.,
Cleveland, O., 59 Boulevard St. Germain.
1895.

[From *The Bugtown Bugle*.]

. . . Immediately upon the re-assembling of the State Medical Society, Chairman Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, Cleveland, opened his bureau with a scholarly address, reviewing in a masterly way the record and progress of chronic thoracic-ductitis within the past decade, etc., etc.

[From *The Denver Morning Guide*.]

. . . Our efficient health officer has been made the happy host to an eminent and scholarly physician and surgeon of Cleveland, Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain of the Forest City, who visited the Queen City of the Plains for the purpose of gathering the present status of, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Tribune*.]

. . . Had it not been for the presence of mind of our distinguished fellow-citizen and earnest church worker, Dr. Wilber-

force F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, the occasion would have been turned into a frightful holocaust of innocent victims. It appears, as gathered from the docter late last night, that one of the gas jets near the door of exit had become in some way unmanageable and began to emit a roaring noise. At this a number of persons in the prayer meeting began to show nervousness, and in but a moment more a panic would have become widespread. At this critical juncture Dr. Jones-Smyyth, who had charge of the class near the door, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Picayune*.]

. . . The ceremonies were very impressive. The graduate nurses were seated upon the platform, neatly attired in their nurse-costumes, while to their right and a little to the front stood the superintendent of the school, Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, delivering the diplomas as the secretary called the name, etc., etc.

[From *The Cleveland Recorder*.]

In relation to the dissatisfaction with the management of the Lakeview Hospital for Infirm and Aged People, Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, one of the Board of Directors, who was seen last night, remarked that, etc., etc.!

[From *The Daily Mercury*.]

. . . During the progress of the trial of the case, one of the most important witnesses for the defense, Dr. W. Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, who had made a specialty of this class of diseases, was called and testified that, etc., etc.

[From *The Evening Telegram-News*.]

Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain says, in regard to the recent hazing demonstrations of the junior class of the Hahnepathic Medical College, of which he is secretary, that, etc., etc.

[From *The Morning Post-Leader*.]

On Tuesday evening the Cleveland Medical and Literary Society tendered a farewell reception at the home of Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth, No. 59 Boulevard St. Germain, to Miss Mary Ann Brown and Mr. Henri Junius Delannater Smith, who were married yesterday, etc., etc.

[From *The Sunday Plain-Dealer*.]

(Under the caption of "Medical Matters"). . . In regard to the very latest developments in the field of surgery, it is well-known that there still continues to be a number of fairly well-read surgeons who affect to deride all bacteriological discoveries, and exclaim against the frequent washings of the wound with antiseptics. Dr. W. F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, however, comes to the front with a free confession that the application of antiseptics to the site of proposed operations is one of the most certain measures of prophylaxis and the prevention of subsequent septicæmia, etc., etc.

[From the Society column of *The Sunday Journal*.]

It will be pleasant news to her many families and patrons to learn that her alma mater at O'Berlin has conferred the title and degree of Master of Arts upon Dr. Mary Mehitable Jones-Smyyth, wife and professional associate of Dr. Wilberforce Frankenthal Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain. Mrs. Dr. Jones-Smyyth has been long identified with the W. U. T. C., and is become a leading favorite with the ladies of the East End, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Post-Dispatch*.]

At the regular annual election of the faculty of the Hahnepathic Medical College only one change was made of any importance, and this consisted in the advancement of Professor Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth, of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, from the post of Lecturer on Microscopy to the full professorship. Dr. Jones-Smyyth has been a very faithful and favorite teacher at this progressive school, and it gives much satisfaction to the school, as well as to the profession generally, to learn of this, etc., etc.

[From *The Daily Commercial*.]

John D. Astorfellow last night departed for his regular semi-annual trip to the Mediterranean, taking with him, as has been his wont for several years past, his faithful and ever popular family physician, Dr. Wilberforce F. Jones-Smyyth of 59 Boulevard St. Germain, who has appointed as his locum tenens, etc., etc.

[Headlines from *The Globe-Enquirer*.

DR. W. F. J.-SMYYTH

Of Boulevard St. Germain.

WHAT HE THINKS OF ROENTGEN.

**Cautions to Go Slow Before
Endorsement.**

The statement made to the "Globe Enquirer" by a number of interviewed local physicians, etc.

* *

From this lot of specimens it is very apparent that any energetic physician may keep himself in the public eye without paying the printer for the advertisement, and still be on the safe side with his ethical profession—which forbids advertising in secular journals.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Kali perman. IN OPIUM POISONING.—The following is a condensed statement of treatment and success in a case of opium poisoning, which it would be well for each practitioner to remember. Dr. Frank Prince of Bessmer, Ala., in Med. Brief reports that a two months old child was given by misadventure a half teaspoonful of laudanum at 5.05 P. M. At 7 P. M. the doctor found child pulseless, eyes closed, and only occasional respiration. Called for eight one-grain powders of permanganate of potash. Dissolved one in water and injected into right leg, and another into left leg. Waited an hour, then inserted two grains more in left leg. Pulse better. Now dissolved remaining powders in whisky, and inserted one grain in right and one in left arm. Pulse rose quickly but fell again. Injected remaining powder near seventh cervical vertebra. Time now 11.20 P. M. Baby rallied, opened its eyes, and began to cry. Complete recovery.

Glonoine, Strychnia, and Alcohol IN PNEUMONIA.—Dr. T. E. Roberts, in an interesting and well-prepared paper on pneumonia,

read before the Chicago Homeopathic Society, November 6, 1895, speaking of remedies said :

—There are three remedies in pneumonia which cannot be left unmentioned without injustice to my subject. They may not be homeopathic in any degree, but they are used by the conscientious physician when he recognizes the indications which call for them. The remedies are glonoine, strychnia, and alcohol.

Glonoine is indicated when there is immediate need of relieving the right heart. This need is indicated by the evidence of a loaded venous system and by the tale which is told into the mouth of the stethoscope when it is placed over the pulmonic valves. If the right heart is in good condition the sound should be quite distinct, even though moist râles might interfere with the examination. If the sound is very weak or imperceptible, you may be sure that the right heart is beginning to tire and its cavity to dilate and, unless it receives aid, the time will soon come when there will be less and less blood forced through the pulmonary arteries, and finally the distended ventricle will make a last effort to empty itself and fail in the attempt. Glonoine will dilate the arteries and arterioles and thus temporarily relieve ; it must be remembered that relief is but temporary, and that the administration of glonoine should be followed by strychnia in doses of from 1/40th to 1/100th of a grain by mouth or hypodermically. The supinator longus reflex should be watched, and if it becomes markedly exaggerated the size or frequency of the dose should be changed accordingly.

As a general cardiac tonic strychnia is, I believe, the best remedy we possess. In hospital practice I have been obliged to use it hypodermically. Thus far, in private practice, when I have been able to see my patient before he has reached a critical stage, I have administered the remedy exclusively by the mouth. By its judicious use the general nerve tone is maintained at a higher point than would otherwise be possible, and thus the great danger—heart failure—be pushed farther away.

Alcohol is a remedy I do not believe in, except for special cases. It must be used in those who have taken it more or less freely previous to the onset of the disease. It is sometimes neces-

sary to give to a severe case of pneumonia in a chronic alcoholic subject as much as a pint or a pint and one-half of whisky or brandy in the twenty-four hours. But its use, even in such cases, should be carefully regulated by the physician. For a light general stimulant, where the patient is a total abstainer, I prefer to use the aromatic spirit of carbonate of ammonia. Petrusco of Bucharest reports great success from the use of an infusion of digitalis, from 1 to 1½ dram in 1¼ ounce of simple syrup—one teaspoonful every half hour for two or three days. In 1192 cases his mortality has been but 1.22 per cent. to 2.66 per cent. If his reported success was confirmed by the experience of the medical profession generally, pneumonia would soon be robbed of its terrors.

Hot Water IN DYSMENORRHEA.—The simplest adjuvant [in dysmenorrhea] (says Julia Holmes Smith) I have found is hot water; not the hot douche, which I avoid as far as possible, especially in married women. I think that, as a general rule, the vagina should not be flooded out in this fashion. I tell the patient to take a hot sitz bath the night before the menstrual period is expected—to sit in the water for twenty minutes, keeping it steadily hot, with the feet in hot water at the same time, and to go to bed with hot water bags on both sides of them. In nine cases out of ten I find arsenicum the remedy, particularly when she craves the heat, or craves gin, which warms her up. I sometimes give arsenicum in the 3x, and sometimes in Fowler's Solution, and have met with good success with it, particularly in nervous and anæmic cases. Then, during the period, I frequently prescribe the full bath—putting the patient, while menstruating, into a bath tub of hot water. I also use it a great deal in labor, and was barely able to get one patient out of the water in time to deliver her baby. This is more valuable in spasmodic cases. I have one patient who gets into the bath tub as soon as she feels the cramps coming on. It is rare that the pains of the neuralgic variety last for more than three or four hours after the flow starts, unless there is stenosis. I like caulophyllum, and in anæmic girls who flow but little I have had excellent results from the binoxide of manganese (Frazer's tablets), giving two or three of the tablets a day during the intermenstrual period.

THE TREATMENT OF DYSMENORRHEA.*

By WM. G. WILLARD, M. D., Chicago.

THE prime requisite in the successful treatment of painful menstruation is accurate diagnosis of its cause. The condition in question is not a disease, but a *symptom*, expressive of one or more of very varied local lesions, or constitutional disorders. "Normal menstruation depends almost as much on a good condition of the constitution at large as on a healthy state of the intra-pelvic organs. Hence dysmenorrhea may be constitutional or local in its origin." From the foregoing statements it is at once seen that in the consideration of this condition a wide field in pathology—local and general—is opened up, and also that its successful treatment can never be a *routine* treatment. There are two methods of treatment which are mentioned only to condemn them, viz.: on the one hand the routine use of opiates and allied drugs and of stimulants; and, on the other hand, the adherence to the internal potentized remedy for months or years under the fallacy that the "indicated remedy" is equal to every case, and local measures are always useless or injurious. The one induces drug habits and renders the woman increasingly sensitive to pain; the other often allows local causes which should have been promptly recognized and corrected to assume more and more intractable shapes. Both for aid in diagnosis and in outlining treatment, it is customary to classify cases of dysmenorrhea under four heads, according to the pathology in the individual subjects. We thus speak of *neuralgic* dysmenorrhea, the most common variety; of *congestive* or *inflammatory* dysmenorrhea (those cases termed "ovarian" dysmenorrhea in reality belong to this class); *obstructive* or *mechanical* dysmenorrhea is the third division; and the fourth, or *membranous* dysmenorrhea, is both the most infrequent and the most stubborn of all varieties. *Spasmodic* dysmenorrhea belongs to the neuralgic class, although the suffering to which it gives rise is similar to that in the obstructive cases.

Pain is the common symptom of all these forms, and, though sometimes sufficiently pecu-

*A paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, February 13, 1896.

liar to give clear indications as to which form of the affection we are dealing with, not infrequently is a local examination of the pelvic contents necessary to determine or confirm the diagnosis. The treatment of dysmenorrhea consists in measures resorted to at the time of the illness for the immediate relief of pain, and in methods applicable during the intermenstrual period for the cure of the causal condition.

1. *Measures for the Relief of Pain.*—These include the various ways of using heat, employed by the patient herself; warm abdominal applications; the hot foot bath, hot sitz baths, and douches, the latter being especially indicated when the flow has been suppressed.

Of internal remedies, aconite, belladonna, and glonoine are indicated in suppression and congestion. In neuralgic and spasmodic cases, viburnum opulus, from a half-dram to a dram of the tincture in four ounces of water, a dram of this being given at a dose, and cimicifuga 1x, gelsemium 1x or 2x, pulsatilla or caulophyllum 3x, are, in my experience, the most useful remedies. It is of interest to note that in an excellent Old School text-book upon gynecology, issued within the last year, pulsatilla, cimicifuga, gelsemium, viburnum, and caulophyllum are especially mentioned for their controlling power over menstrual pain. Of the eleven drugs named, five have been for years of daily service in homeopathic practice.

Turning to measures calculated to remove the cause of painful menstruation, I mention, first, *general and hygienic* measures. Careful attention to these is necessary in all long-standing cases, but especially in the class termed neuralgic; indeed, so many cases depend upon a constitutional cause that a cure cannot be looked for if these measures are neglected. They consist in the intelligent direction of the diet, the prescribing of exercise in proper kind and amount, and likewise of rest. For those who can stand it, a daily cool sponge bath both tones and quiets the nervous system. The skin should be protected by flannel throughout the year in neuralgic subjects. Of great importance is the maintenance of regularity of the bowels. Deficient elimination by the kidneys should be looked for and corrected when found, and by this I do not mean that the patient should

merely be questioned concerning the activity of the kidneys, but that the total amount of solids excreted by them should be estimated. Not infrequently will the system show a marked deficiency in the elimination of injurious waste products, and the promotion of the throwing off of these substances through the kidneys be followed by a marked improvement in the symptoms. In connection with exercise, let me say that I have seen systematic physical training and postural treatment under a careful trainer work rapid and radical benefit in cases belonging to the neuralgic and spasmodic classes, and in young women having passive pelvic hyperæmia from faulty dress and sedentary habits. This at once suggests the query as to what effect bicycle riding has upon the various forms of dysmenorrhea. I have seen but one extended reference to this in the gynecological journals of the last year; the writer, a specialist of high repute, reported several cases of membranous dysmenorrhea, in which the judicious use of the wheel had been of marked benefit. Several of my own patients who have been reasonable riders have told me of improved health and menstrual habits.

Internal Remedies.—I have already mentioned a number which are of decided service at the period. When used especially for the control of pain, I instruct the patient to begin their use two or three days before the expected illness, taking them every two to four hours, and to increase the frequency of the doses with the first feeling of discomfort. These remedies are often found of curative as well as palliative action. In neuralgic cases, my main reliance is in cimicifuga, pulsatilla, arsenic, gelsemium, ignatia, chamomilla, and the phosphate of magnesia. When their pain assumes the spasmodic, cramping type, the remedies are caulophyllum, viburnum, or gelsemium; the last two I always give in material doses. In congestive and inflammatory cases, I most frequently employ aconite, veratrum viride, belladonna, glonoine, apis, bryonia, and gelsemium.

The constitutional condition must always be regarded in the treatment, and a rheumatic, anæmic, or malarial tendency, or syphilitic taint, will point to a special line of drugs to be employed.

Local Measures.—Those for the immediate relief of pain at the period I have spoken of; for the cure of the conditions creating the menstrual pain, other measures are at our command. In purely neuralgic cases little is to be done locally, unless it be the employment of electricity, which will be alluded to later. Should there be a contracted os, or a stenosed cervical canal, as a congenital condition produced by sloughing, by caustic applications, or as a result of an improperly performed trachelorraphy, the condition is very apt to be accompanied by continued congestion and ultimate endometritis. Two courses, then, are open to us: Gradual dilatation by sounds or graded dilators several times in the intermenstrual period, or rapid dilatation under anæsthesia, especial care being taken that the internal os be well opened, and that any deviation of the canal from flexion be corrected at the same time. This procedure gives very satisfactory results. In cases having a marked endometritis, curettage is a most valuable procedure; I always do it in conjunction with rapid dilatation. A *sharp* curette is used, *with care*. This procedure belongs to minor surgical gynecology. Carefully done, it is devoid of danger; with disregard of antiseptic and aseptie rules neither the curettage nor the dilatation by sounds is safe. Care must be exercised in dilating the cervix, as, in some women, the tissues are friable and easily lacerated if much force is used. Gauze packing of the uterus in severe cases of endometritis, after the curettage, increases the patulousness of the canal, favors asepsis, maintains drainage, and hinders the return of flexions. As to vaginal tampons: There is no doubt that they have been and still are very frequently used indiscriminately and uselessly. I have found in congestive and inflammatory cases, a wool tampon covered with a boro-glycerin solution, or glycerin combined with alum, iodine, or ichthyol, of genuine good, in conjunction with other means. The depletion of the parts, or the action of the astringent and the support afforded by the elastic wool, in case of a congested or displaced uterus, or an enlarged or prolapsed ovary, are certainly of benefit. Hot douches,—in the presence of pelvic congestion or inflammation,—rightly taken and not continued over too long a

period, may do good, but are often prescribed when other means should be resorted to. Uterine displacements will, of course, be corrected, and, if they show a tendency to recur, proper support will be furnished by a well-adapted pessary; or, they may sometimes be overcome by postural treatment and occasionally, if obdurate, call for retention by operation and suture. Should an induced and artificial menopause be resorted to by removal of the ovaries in aggravated cases? In patients whose dysmenorrhea is but one expression of a neuralgic diathesis, removal of the ovaries can promise but little in way of relief, though, *occasionally*, the operation yields satisfactory results. On the other hand, in intractable cases of the ovarian form, in which distinct ovarian disease can be discovered,—all other means having been given a fair trial,—the induction of the menopause by the removal of both ovaries by cœliotomy, or the ablation *per vaginam* of the ovaries together with the uterus if that organ be badly diseased, is justifiable and affords a good prognosis respecting both life and ultimate freedom from pain.

Electricity certainly has a place in the treatment of dysmenorrhea. Personally I have found the galvanic current of most service, and my patients have derived benefit from it in neuralgic and inflammatory forms of dysmenorrhea. The negative pole I use within the uterus in non-congestive states, the positive in congestive states, employing a current of 20 to 50 milliamperes for average cases and limiting each séance to ten or fifteen minutes. Membranous dysmenorrhea demands a special word. Locally it presents "an exaggerated decidua menstrualis of inflammatory origin." It is the outcome of prolonged endometritis, and about the only *reliable* remedy is thorough curettage, the application of carbolic acid or iodine to the uterine cavity, and gauze drainage. This may be done a week preceding the menstrual flow, and will, not infrequently, require repetition. After it, galvanism, with the positive pole within the uterus, is of service. Let me also say here that asepsis is just as necessary in the use of intra-uterine electrodes as in the employment of sounds or other instruments within the uterine canal. In conclusion, I may refer to the query occa-

sionally put to the physician, as to what effect marriage has upon dysmenorrhea. In general, it may be said that in neurotic women, the outcome of marriage and childbearing is frequently beneficial as far as the menstrual pain is concerned; while for the victims of inflammatory or membranous dysmenorrhea, marriage is contra-indicated. Furthermore, in young girls whose menstrual suffering is due to mal-development of the genital organs, with age, marriage, and childbearing, a spontaneous recovery will often occur.

POTENCY.*

W. R. STEWART, M. D., Indianapolis.

A NAVAL captain can measure the length of a gun, compute the rotations which its rifle will give to a missile, weigh the charge of powder, and tell with reasonable accuracy the distance the gun will carry a ball.

A master in astronomy, may, with the spectroscope, by following the laws governing the analysis of light, analyze the sunlight, and tell the elements of which the sun is composed, and how much the entire mass would weigh if brought to the earth and measured in a balance. He can calculate, from its size and distance, its magnetic influence upon the earth.

The engineer, by weighing his locomotive, obtaining the size of its drivers, measuring the fuel and water, can determine almost to a certainty how far a single furnace of coal will carry the ponderous mass along its track.

The chemist weighs the most volatile gases and tells how many cubic feet of each will be required to balance a given amount of water at a given height. These laws are scientific and infallible in their calculations when applied to material things; to elements having no power of changing within themselves; but we must have all the factors given or the law cannot be applied.

When we go one step farther and transform material into metaphysical by adding one more factor to their mass—*life*—a factor which cannot be found by the most delicate chemical test, neither by the high power microscope, nor by

any material experiments, then it is that we must lay physical law aside, and trust in the wisdom of the great Law Giver, who said, "I am that I am"; whose laws are infallible, but the philosophy of which it was not given man to know.

We may know all about material elements so long as we do not associate with them life; when that factor is added, we say these things are because they are, and they are as they are; the why must ever be shrouded in mystery.

There is a constant transformation going on where there is life; a continual changing of elements, converting the physical into the metaphysical, thus bringing organization to a higher standard. It is at this point of reorganization that life is reached. Organization means harmony; harmony has its source in law; and law enforced is life. Life is the embodiment of the highest organization and susceptible to the greatest combination of variations. We cannot calculate its myriad changes, nor can we measure its innumerable forces. If we try to limit its attributes to the knowledge gained through the five senses, we will be led deeply into error, for the five senses can only recognize material things.

Let us plant a grain of corn in a cubic foot of rich black loam, under favorable surroundings for growth. We thus set at liberty a force. Can we measure it? Can we tell how much substance is given up by the loam and how much is taken up by the corn? How much is taken up from the air, and how much is given back to the air?

Feed a hungry dog a pound of meat and calculate how much force you have given him. Can we tell how far he can run before his strength will be reduced to the standard at which he ate the meat?

How does arsenicum poison; and how does belladonna relax the fibers of a circular muscle? Let us look in the elements surrounding the corn for the starch it contains, or try to find the blood in the meat which the dog elaborated from it. We may look in vain in the soil for the substance that flavors the rambo apple. We cannot find in the sunlight the elements that tint the carnation, nor can we separate from their sources the odors of the tuberose, but we cannot deny the existence of a law, nor can we prove that forces do

* Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis.

not exist, simply because we cannot handle or weigh their elements or their molecular parts.

Human life is a combination of two forces, carnal and spiritual, having their special attributes and special influences, bearing one upon the other. We cannot think of mind only as it exists in the body, nor can we conceive of a living body without a mind. They are interdependent. We speak of the mental attributes as powers, and of the bodily qualities as functions. One has activity within itself, while the other only acts when acted upon. The mind has the power within itself to grasp new things and explore new fields, while the body's action is limited to substances placed within its domain.

If he has loss of memory, of reason, or of judgment, an effort must be made to restore it. If his will is weak, it must be strengthened. If he is too passionate, he must be rendered less so; if afraid, his fear must be quieted.

All this comes within the scope of everyday general practice, and lies within the therapeutic action of certain well-defined remedies, and some form of dose must be given between just a little less than enough to kill him and the D M M potency.

It is as essential that these mental attributes maintain their normal equilibrium as that the stomach should be kept in its proper state of acidity.

Medicine to a homeopath does not consist of reducing the over-acid condition of the stomach by putting into it the required amount of some alkaline substance; nor does it consist in giving a chemical antidote to a supposed physiological condition.

It should reach far beyond such narrow, shelf-worn conceptions, and be recognized as a means of producing harmony in the system by an impression, or a series of impressions, made by some agent, or agents, upon the vital force.

PRACTICAL POINTS IN PNEUMONIA.

1st. Be thorough with your first examination.

2d. Bear in mind that the prognosis depends very much upon what your initial treatment can accomplish.

3d. Remember that properly applied heat is your best friend.

4th. Let nutrition be maintained at all hazards.

5th. Do not delay the administration of oxygen until it is too late to accomplish much good.

6th. Do not give medicinal cardiac tonics unless it is necessary—then give them in physiological doses.

7th. Keep your patient under observation for a sufficient length of time after the crisis to be sure of a perfect recovery.

8th. As a prophylactic measure encourage participation in lung gymnastics, and the daily use of the cold neck and chest bath.—*T. E. Roberts, M. D., Chicago.*

HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

IT is evident even to a casual observer of the times that homeopathic materia medica is not going to suffer in this year of grace, the centennial year of Hahnemann. Three important bodies, fathered in one way or another by the American Institute of Homeopathy, will take their stand at Detroit with the purpose of making crooked things straight and darkness light in the practice of homeopathy; thus preparing for a better and clearer understanding of this most complex of all problems.

The first of these bodies is the Materia Medica Conference, which meets one day preceding the regular day of the Institute, and is to hold three sessions. A view of the questions propounded by these members and to themselves—as they have been published in all the homeopathic journals—gives color to the belief that this conference is to be of an eminently practical turn, with results that will redound to the value and success of homeopathy forever. A number of eminent materia medica men are on this committee; and we are assured by the secretary, Dr. Dewey, that the discussions will be participated in by almost all the remaining well-known materia medica men of the United States. It is confidently believed that it will amply repay the Institute member to come to Detroit one day before that regularly set for the Institute opening and participate, if not as a discussionist then as an interested hearer, in the deliberations of this body.

The second of these bodies is the American

Materia Medica Association, which was formed last year by a number of enthusiastic members of the Institute at Newport assembled. Dr. Price, who is the father of this new association, is, as is well-known, an enthusiastic materia medica man, with a penchant for cleansing the alleged Augean stables of this specialty. He and his committee have sent out a number of questions which pretty much cover every conceivable ramification of materia medica possibilities, and, if answered as fully as they deserve to be, they will make an interesting addition to the knowledge of the profession. But this Association must not be confused with the Materia Medica Conference. The former is an independent creation, meeting at the time of the Institute sessions without intention of deflecting any member from his fealty to the Institute; but giving time and attention to such questions in materia medica as could not very well be introduced into the Institute without causing much discussion of an aimless and useless kind. Therefore Dr. Price and his helpers are doing a good work and are deserving of every encouragement. The Materia Medica Conference, however, is a creation of the Institute and a part of it; although it meets one day preceding the regular sessions, it is notwithstanding a part of that Institute.

The third and last, but by no means least, of these materia medica bodies is the regular Materia Medica and Therapeutics section of the Institute, which takes its usual place and time on the programme. From advance notice of what this body is preparing we have reason to say that it will hold up its own work in good style and present interesting and instructive material for the edification of the profession.

THE OHIO MEDICAL BOARD—A FARCE.

THE daily press of the 19th of March gives utterance to the statement that His Excellency the Governor had appointed, and his appointments were confirmed by the senate, a board consisting of members of the several schools, as follows:

Three regulars; two eclectic; one homeopath; and one physio-medicalist.

The original expectation was that this board would consist of three regulars, two homeopaths,

and two eclectic. A few days preceding the anticipated final action of the legislature, the physio-medicalists made application for representation on the board; rather than have any fight at that late hour, and so imperil the bill, the representatives of the other schools agreed, in writing, that the physio-meds should have a member on the board. This complication was but barely out of the way, when it was learned on the quiet that the eclectic set up the claim that, inasmuch as they had the greater number of practitioners in the State, they and not the homeopaths should have the two members. Instant effort was presumably made by the homeopaths to negative this preposterous claim by the sending out of postal cards—an ever valiant and cheap means of learning important news, truly!—and by personal canvass; but from the present appearance of the board, it seems that the eclectic have received two and the homeopaths one member. Why was this? When everyone knows that the eclectic are not numerically greater in Ohio than the homeopaths? Did the allopaths lend a few hundreds of their members to the petition of the eclectic and so “convince” the Governor of their superior numbers? Where is that homeopathic adviser of the Governor whose appointment on the Gubernatorial staff we recently chronicled in these pages? Was this to be after all a political board and not a medical board? Then its usefulness is dead before it is begun.

There is another feature which lends color to the belief that the appointments are political and not medical. It is a feature which has caused a decided surprise in the camps of the homeopaths of Northern Ohio. It is a well-established fact that Cleveland and its immediate environments control more homeopathic patronage, and are represented by more homeopathic physicians of learning, vigor, and sincerity than any other part of the State of Ohio; indeed for its population Cleveland will compare favorably with any larger and more influential city of the world. When his Excellency was in Cleveland quite recently, the guest of a political organization, he confided to a newspaper reporter and to others his intention of appointing to this medical board a homeopath from Cleveland. Acting upon this hint the Cleveland profession of

homeopathy, almost to a man, signed a petition asking for the appointment of one of its members to this place; reciting his ability and sterling qualities both as a man and physician, his standing in the community, his labors for this bill, and other presumably desirable and important factors. But the Governor paid no attention to this memorial whatsoever. The Northeast of Ohio is without representation upon this board. Toledo has one man whose name does not appear in the medical directory; the other appointments are from near the home of his Excellency, two from Columbus, and two from Cincinnati.

Of a truth this board starts out well! Homeopathy has been turned down in Ohio, to its lasting humiliation. Now, wait until the amalgamation of the allopaths and the eclectics is made certain in the voting against the homeopaths—for this will be the upshot of the deal; there will be five votes—three regular and two eclectics—against one, or a possible two—if the physio-medicalist has not also been captured. Then the fur will fly. And the law will be made a dead letter in one time and two motions. There ought to be some explaining done by someone as to how this homeopathic triumph (!) was brought about.

Book Reviews.

THE KEY NOTES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE. By CH. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Michigan, and Physician to University Hospital; Editor of *Medical Era*; Author of "How to Feed the Sick," "Treatment of Cholera," etc. Seventh Edition. Chicago. Gross & Delbridge Company. 1895.

Just at this time, with the book-market in the throes of so many new books, of varying value and importance, it is pleasant once more to hark back to this little inside-pocket hand-book of much learning and many practical points. It is not a new book to many of us older hands at the bellows; but there are few of us who have not thanked Dr. Gatchell from the bottoms of our respective hearts for the help he has given us in that two-o'clock-in-the-morning case, when we were seven miles from our library and ap-

parently an equal distance from our brains. It was in that time of courage and memory that Gatchell came to our relief and saved the battle for us; and the "Would to God, Blucher or night would come" was transmuted into "Thank the gods that Gatchell was in my inside pocket." It is not a large book; it isn't designed to cover every field of medicine; but in what it does cover it covers it completely. It would be difficult to conjure up a pathological condition even with our present-day many additions to the scientific side of the medical problem, of which Gatchell in this little book has not something to say, and to say it with that precision and epigrammatic clearness for which all his utterances are famous. It is a valuable mentor; it gives enough of diagnosis and prognosis to help out of many a tight corner. Its directions for therapeutics as well as medicines are crisp and to the point. Our first copy of this book is in tatters; its appearance bespeaks the use to which it has been put; so that we are glad to receive a new copy and we hope that we may not soon need to renew it—because as the years go by we are learning more and more of the practical things of medicine, and we have less and less occasion for reference to Gatchell, although we still carry him in our "grip" when we go to a distance, or when we can read it on the street car. The new man in the profession cannot, we think, do better than to invest in this little manual: and we say this conscientiously and not, as a certain writer in the *Chironian* intimated recently, because we wanted to get more books from this firm. It treats of all the varied injuries which the surgeon is apt to meet, as well as all obstetrical problems; of course in general medicine it has its strongest hold upon the profession. But let it be remembered that Gatchell does not profess to compress in his little pocket hand-book a study-book for anyone; it is more a remembrancer, a help to what one already has learned and possibly mislaid in the brain. To us it has seemed more like a two-o'clock-in-the-morning sort of a book when the need is the greatest and the physician from excessive fatigue or other causes has not that clearness and brightness of memory or selection which would be his during the day or under more favorable health condi-

tions. And we will verify the *Chironian* correspondent's statement of what always happens in a book-review notice, that is, we recommend the reader to be sure and purchase a copy of Gatchell's "Key Notes."

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By WM. C. GOODNO, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc. With sections on Diseases of the Nervous System by CLARENCE BARTLETT, M. D., Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia: Senior Neurologist to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc. Volume II. Diseases of the Circulatory, Respiratory, Urinary, and Digestive Systems, Diseases of the Blood and Constitutional and Parasite Diseases. Philadelphia: Hahnemann Press, 1895.

This second volume is a fitting closing up of the work. It is in no sense lacking the excellencies of which we spoke in our book review notice of the first volume. The same general divisions of subjects and treatment of each such division obtains in this second volume as was mentioned concerning the first volume, and the same authors, Drs. Goodno and Bartlett, are the purveyors of this later and more exact knowledge to the homeopathic profession. For instance, the heart with all its various diseases and disorders opens the second volume; this is followed by respiratory troubles; then the kidney and all its associated lesions are taken in hand; the male sexual organs next; followed by the digestive tract; the whole closing with constitutional diseases and parasitic affections, making another volume of nearly one thousand pages. What has been said in our former review notice holds good as to this later and concluding volume; every subject taken up is handled in masterly fashion; it is made a study, especially, it seems to us, to see in how small a space the most important matters may be compressed without injury to the subject-matter. The language is always vigorous, clear, and to the point, and never admits of doubt. We have not so far been able to detect a flaw in the symptomatology or treatment, medical and surgical, as recommended. It gives evidence at every point that it is well constructed, clearly

thought out, and prepared with the intention of covering every possible ground that may be found by the practitioner in his professional rounds. Wherever it touches upon the homeopathic remedy, there is no mistaking its homeopathicity. As we intimated in our former critique, this work does not aim to be a text-book on materia medica; it has taken a larger field, that of describing the pathological lesions to which the human race is prone, whether the individual to be treated belong to the homeopathic or other medical faith. But when it comes to the treatment, wherever it is possible to say so, homeopathy is given the preference and in unmistakable terms. It is a safe book to have in the homeopathic library. It has the great excellency of being practically an original book from cover to cover. We mean by that that the subjects, the disease-divisions treated of, are written by the authors in their own language, and are not pilfered copies of extant allopathic books, with the addition of a page or two of homeopathic materia medica chestnuts. True, neither Dr. Goodno nor Dr. Bartlett have created new diseases, nor new methods of treating such diseases: these, many of them at least, have existed from the dawn of the human race; but these authors have done the meritorious thing of casting their descriptions in up-to-date language, and adding thereto many original observations which will stand the test of time. It is the only current homeopathic text-book on Practice that has any present title to a homeopath's regard. And it will be a number of days before it will be supplanted by others of equal rank and merit. It is a book, taken as a whole, which will win the encomiums of members of other medical faiths as well as the homeopathic. It is written in a style to attract any candid reader and medical student, and it may not be too much to say that Goodno and Bartlett may often be the means of bringing over into our camp a number of the aforetime enemies of our system of practice. From cover to cover there is nothing in these two volumes to bring ridicule upon any branch or wing of the homeopathic profession. It is carefully written, every sentence well weighed, its language is dignified as well as honestly scientific; it is not up in the clouds on one page and on the next

down in the depths on the potency or attenuation question ; it leaves those questions to the materia medica and Organon experts. It is a book of which every homeopath may be justly proud. "Who reads an American book?"—that long time sneer of our foreign brethren, has been made to apply to our homeopathic literature by the dominant school of medicine ; but it no longer applies. A number of books have latterly issued from the homeopathic press which have stopped the old time slander ; and of this number Goodno and Bartlett's "Practice of Medicine" is a very creditable and honorable instance. We congratulate the authors and wish the book well.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1895.

This is a uniform edition of a long series of good homeopathic literature presided over in the collection and printing by the indefatigable secretary of the society, Dr. John L. Moffatt of Brooklyn. The volume has a half-tone process cut of the president, Dr. Charles S. Jones, which is beautifully done. Some very interesting reading may be found in the report from the State examinations, and especially as it refers to the relative percentage of failures between the three schools of medicine. A rather dubious procedure is the publication of the names of delinquents. We do not believe this a proper thing to do. There is no reason why a defaulting member may not be dropped from the rolls ; but to publish him as such defaulter it seems to us might at some time lay the society open to an action at law. A very excellent paper is that furnished by Dr. Clara Barrus of Middletown, entitled "Insanity in Young Women." It is well couched in good and plain language, and handles the subject in a way which but few men-doctors would dare touch. This paper alone "is worth the price of the volume" before us. Another good paper is by Dr. Wm. More Decker in relation to the treatment of syphilis. Dr. Maycock has something of interest to say concerning "Some Influences of City Life on the Nervous System," and other well-known homeopathic celebrities are to be found with excellent papers in this volume.

In a few words, this later volume of the New York society is the equal of any that have preceded it. It is well printed and bound and makes an attractive appearance, aside from its undoubted value to the homeopathic physician, whether a member of that society or not. We are always glad to receive this volume. The New York society is a prosperous and prominent homeopathic society.

Globules.

—Dr. S. R. Stone, in *Medical Century* (March), emphasizes what all gynecologists claim as paramount in the treatment of gonorrhea, the keeping of the external parts and passages in as clean and therefore healthy condition as possible by the means of vaginal douching, and an antiseptic they find most reliable, to judge from the consensus of opinions, is Borine, being a thorough germicide and prophylactic with no toxic or irritating qualities.

—Freckles and moth patches can be removed as follows : Apply to the surface a solution of borax made of one ounce borax for one quart of water. Let it dry, then by means of a soft camel's hair brush (free from any metallic parts) apply to the skin a mixture of equal parts of water and hydrozone. Let it dry. It may cause a slight itching sensation which will soon pass away. As soon as the skin is dry, rub over gently the surface with a small quantity of glycozone.

This treatment must be repeated morning and evening until the natural color of the skin has been reached. From that time it will be necessary to repeat the treatment at least once a week, otherwise the trouble will surely return.

—I prescribe no drug with greater confidence than magnesia phosphoricum, and acute neuralgia, which had always seemed to me difficult to relieve at once by the remedies usually prescribed, has since lost for me all its terrors, and I never now resort to the chemical analgesics, much less to morphia. In prescribing magnesium phosphoricum, Schüssler advised that the 6x or 12x trit. should be given, 5 grains in a wineglass of hot water, to be taken in sips, and repeated frequently if required. I generally use the 3x or 6x ; if relief is not speedy the 1x or 2x may be given. I believe the hot water is a useful idea, perhaps because it increases the rapidity of absorption.

—"I would, my brethren, that at this unrestful, questioning, and doubting end of the nineteenth century we may all be on our guard

against the glamour of its fast following theories. Think of it—the science of medicine spreading like an inundation, demanding laboratories without number and of curious names, for its pursuit, and *the practice of the art of medicine reduced by 'science' to an hypodermic syringe and an 'aimual extract.'*”—*S. A. Jones in Pa. Trans.* 1895.

—And now the pendulum is on the reverse. Harvard intends reducing its course from four to three years. And after all, why not? asks the *Hom. Recorder*.

—Drs. A. C. and Mary B. Hancock have opened offices in Hartington, Neb., whither our wishes for their early and permanent success accompany them.

—The Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College graduated a class of nineteen, four of whom were women.

—It may not have been because of anything that was said in THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST touching the same subject, but we note that the Registrar of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery has taken a hand in the student troubles of his University, and there may be, at last, an end to the horse-play-hazing-and-secret-society business which has disfigured the fair reputation which the new faculty has been endeavoring to earn for the University. Dr. Phillips is an energetic and thoroughly practical man and physician, and he understands, as but few men can, the value of subduing the turbulence which has on several recent occasions cropped out in the classes of this University.

—We are pleased to note the recent wedding of our good friend and skillful physician and surgeon Dr. Albert Claypool of Toledo with Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Anthony. Our most recent knowledge of the doctor, preceding this notice, was to the effect that he was very ill. It is therefore with much joy that we note his return to health, and now to happiness.

—When it comes to taking a little vacation by the American Institute membership, aside from the routine laid out by the energetic committee, why not consider a side trip to Niagara Falls via the Michigan Central, going to Niagara Falls on the Lake, and across to Toronto. So also in relation to other side trips over this line in the State of Michigan; there are many interesting points to be seen.

—When you poultice a pneumonia case cover the well as well as the sick lung.

—Lately a letter inclosed in the business envelope of the writer was returned. Upon opening, it was found to contain a letter written surreptitiously at his desk by an employee in the building. The inclosed postage stamps also ex-

plained how these had previously mysteriously disappeared. The writer, addressing his father-in-law, stated that Elder Brown had asked him to assist in a revival meeting then going on; that he was nightly assisting the twenty-four mourners at the bench and directing them to the throne of grace; that he was so thankful he had sought religion early that he might be of greater service in the work of his Master. —*Medical Arena*.

—Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison of Washington, D. C., has been elected Surgeon-General of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Hail to you. General Harrison!

—The *Medical Arena* of Kansas City, Mo., is one of the brightest, newsiest little monthlies coming to our editorial table. Its original matter is crisp, well told, and to the point.

—*Archiv für Homöopathie*, Dr. Alexander Villers' (of Dresden) little monthly, in its February, 1896, issue prints a graphic and well-translated lecture by T. F. Allen, M. D., on phosphorus.

—Instead of putting foreign substance, "black salve," or vaseline, ointment or liniment of any kind, upon a fresh cut, cleanse the wound then tie it up neatly in its own blood.

—In the tropics hoang nan is successfully employed in hydrophobia, leprosy, snake-bites, etc. This plant is classed by botanists among the strychnial.

—*Cannabis sativa* is recommended by Dr. Lees in the *Medical Record* in the cough of phthisis pulmonalis. It is said to perceptibly relieve the cough, and by its stimulating and exhilarating qualities supplies a wonderful remedial agent.

—One hundred grains of grape sugar given to a suspected diabetic will in the well man produce no effect, while in the suspected diabetic it will show the characteristic glycosuria.

—It has been found by a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Medicine that nearly twelve per cent. of girls who are practicing for several hours each day upon the piano have chlorosis, neuroses, and other forms of neurasthenia.

—"Mouth Breathing." The only natural way for a baby (in fact for adults also) to breathe is through its nose with closed lips, and the breathing should be almost inaudible. When the baby makes any noise in breathing from a "cold in the head," treat its nasal catarrh with a solution of BORINE, one dram to one ounce of water. This will do much to prevent chronic nasal

catarrh and its complications such as eustachian and middle ear trouble.

—Unequal dilation of the pupils is regarded by Dentree as a sign of great value in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is present, he says, in the majority of cases of this disease.

—Said Joseph Jefferson in a recent after dinner speech: "Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said to me once that a man should always talk shop. He added that he didn't care to take medicine, but that he liked immensely to give it. It was he who talked shop to a lot of doctors when he was young and said their president was so wonderfully like his father that he could trace the 'lineaments' of his father in his face."

—WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY:

The heart bowed down by weight of woe,
The eyes that weep, the lips that quiver,
Are often largely due, we know,
To torpid liver.

—Some writer in the *Medical Counsellor* gives the "about" question a severe but just rap over the knuckles. Why should any medical college need to say that it has "about twenty-three students." With a registrar and a roster cannot the exact number be given?

—The *Homeopathic Messenger*, devoted to the interests of homeopathy and of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, is upon our table. A handsome little paper.

—Dropsy of the feet alone means heart; dropsy of the belly alone means liver, and dropsy of all the body means kidney.

—A scientist claims that he has ascertained by experiment that an animal inoculated with the poison of the viper is proof against hydrophobia, however often bitten by mad dogs or inoculated with the poison of rabies; hence it is supposed that man may be protected in like manner.

—FOODS FOR DISEASE.—Celery for rheumatism and nervousness.

Lettuce for insomnia.

Peanuts for indigestion, and diabetes of the corpulent.

Onions for neurasthenia.

Spinach for gravel.

Carrots for the asthmatic.

Ripe fruit as a "blood purifier."

Watermelon for epilepsy.

Cranberries for erysipelas.

Tomatoes for the liver.

All, some, or none of which may, or may not, be true.

—A remedy, known as Lycopod, has been used as a uric acid solvent. In doses of about twenty

grains daily in an abundance of water it promotes diuresis in gouty cases and greatly increases the elimination of uric acid by the kidneys, its administration being often followed by a discharge of uric acid gravel in the urine.

—A pellet of cotton moistened with chloroform placed in the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe, the stem introduced into the canal and the fumes from the cotton blown into the ear, will give ease.

—Mr. Henry Norman's article in the April number of *Scribner's*, on "The Quarrel of the English Speaking Peoples," is well worthy of a reading. Mr. Norman was the correspondent sent to this country by the London *Chronicle* during the Venezuela affair.

—The best symptom, says the *Med. Record*, in any patient is prompt pay: as long as it lasts you need not care what ails him, unless he is likely to die.

—FOR SALE, by a Homeopathic Physician, his residence centrally located in one of the largest cities in Vermont. Nothing asked for introduction and practice, which averages \$300 a month. House and large lot \$8000, one half down, balance can run on mortgage.

A good opening for a good Homeopathist.

For further particulars address Mrs. Mott Hayes, 29 Sagamore Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

—"Say, Chimmie, come down—goin' to have a bully lot o' fun." "W'at?" "We've fed de goat six seidlitz powders, an' now we're goin' to let 'im drink."

—Mr. T. Cole, the engraver, has probably never produced a more beautiful example of the wood-engraver's art than the frontispiece of the *Century Magazine* for April. The subject is Mr. George De Forest Brush's "Mother and Child," owned by Mr. Montgomery Sears of Boston. In the swash of badly reproduced and badly printed "art" with which the public is being deluged, it is a satisfaction to see such a beautiful example of the engraver's skill, with its exceptional qualities of texture and color.

—Doctor (presenting a fever thermometer to colored patient suffering from tonsilitis). "Open your mouth, please." Patient (looking intently at the doctor). "Yaw, Doc, I dun kamt take all dat."

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NEW YORK, SAT. 1. 1886.

THOMAS SCOTT, R. C., General Mgr. & Editor.

OUR PORTRAITS.



THE SCOTT FAMILY. (Portrait of Thomas Scott, R. C., General Mgr. & Editor.)

VISIT FROM THE EAST.

Now is the time of year when we are reminded of the fact that the winter months are the best time to visit the East. The weather is just what we need, and the scenery is so beautiful. We have just received a letter from a friend who has just returned from a visit to the East. He says that the weather was just what he needed, and the scenery was so beautiful. He also says that he has met many old friends and has had a very pleasant trip. We are sure that you will also find the East a very pleasant place to visit.

Suppose it would be a pleasure to visit the East. We have just received a letter from a friend who has just returned from a visit to the East. He says that the weather was just what he needed, and the scenery was so beautiful. He also says that he has met many old friends and has had a very pleasant trip. We are sure that you will also find the East a very pleasant place to visit.

*Published weekly, except on Sundays and Holidays.

their own State medical examination board, and who know something above and beyond mouthing musty manuscripts and posing as professors. The clergyman has his place, even in a medical commencement, and in that relation, as in his own place, we honor and respect him ; but it is not his place, any more than it is the place of the nearest professor of the ball-bearing black bottle, to deliver the faculty address. A faculty address means exactly what it says : an address of and by the faculty—the preacher not being a member of the faculty. The modern college should be ashamed to foster, even by implication, the old superstition that all the services in a medical school are opened with prayer and the soul's salvation taught by example and precept at all hours of the day. Be men and stand on your own profession. A medical college exists not to inculcate morals but to indoctrinate the student into a knowledge of medicine and surgery. If the student elects to affiliate himself with a church or with his church, as we hope every student may find it proper and convenient to do, all well and good : but the college of medicine has no more right to parade the religious factor in an offensive way before his eyes and in his hearing, than a theological college would have to talk high-potency homeopathy to a class of dyed-in-the-wool allopathic theological students. Let us look at this thing rightly. Let us be honest about it. The professors more often than the students need the prayers of the clergy. But prayers needed or not needed are one thing, and delivering a palpably inappropriate address by the church is quite another. Keep the two separated. Keep the church out of the medical school.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Iris Versicolor IN HEADACHE OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.—Mrs. L., age fifty-three, called at my office on December 12, 1894, says Dr. A. R. F. Grob in Minneapolis Hom. Mag. Passed climacteric several years previously. Has had recurring headaches regularly about every eight days, or oftener, for the last twenty years.

About twenty-four hours before the headache comes she will experience a peculiar drawing

sensation in right arm which gradually works up to right shoulder and then the headache commences. For one or two days she will be perfectly wild with pain and also experience considerable retching and vomiting. When headache subsides she will feel exhausted for several days more. I prescribed a number of remedies but in vain.

Finally I gave *iris versicolor* 2x trit. Immediate improvement. Headache stayed away for three weeks, when she had a slight recurrence. I continued giving *iris*, three or four powders daily, for several weeks longer and she has had no headache to this day. She now feels perfectly well in all respects.

Cactus Grand. IN ATHEROMATOUS HEART.—Dr. E. R. Snader says, in Transactions A. I. H.: There is one condition in which *cactus* is king of all the cardiac remedies, so far as my experience up to the present goes, and that is, where the heart is feeble and the vessels are atheromatous or in a state of arterio-sclerosis. Here, ordinarily, unless the heart weakness is appalling and the least of two evils, do nothingism or death, confronts you, the routine cardiac tonics are positively contra-indicated. If cardiac force be applied to the stiff arteries too rapidly, they may rupture, with all the dire consequences of hemorrhage—cerebral, most likely. Atheroma or arterio-sclerosis is not a contra-indication for the administration of *cactus* ; in fact, it is a strong indication for its employment. I have given *cactus grandiflorus*—in material doses, too—to people so old that their arteries were as stiff as pipe stems, the heart also participating in the senile change, for periods varying from six months to two years. The drug has been given continuously, and with benefit only. *Cactus* is pre-eminently the heart tonic of the atheromatous and the arterio-sclerotic. . .

As to dosage, I have given the medicine from the 3x up to thirty-five-drop doses of the tincture ; also the fluid extract in varying dosage, but get better results with the tincture. My start-off dose is five drops of the first decimal dilution. If this does not ameliorate, I go at once to five-drop doses of the tincture, which is really my favorite method of administration, and with which I have produced my best

results. I have no hesitation in continuing the use of the drug indefinitely. I recall one case in which it was given daily for a period of time extending over two years and a half. Nothing of decided advantage can be gained from the administration of the drug for brief intervals except in cases of functional palpitation, where it sometimes quickly subdues the paroxysm.

Belladonna SYMPTOMATICALLY.—A. Leight Monroe, M. D., gives the following clear resume of this polycrest remedy in the *Hom. Guide*: Belladonna is indicated when the symptoms tend headward and there is flushing of the face, throbbing arteries in the neck, dilated pupils, some dullness of the brain and often muscular twitching. The child sleeps in cat-naps, cries out in its sleep, and often awakens frightened or excited as though from a bad dream. The fever is generally very high and the skin has a pungent feel. It is useful in catarrhal fevers, especially those which come with right-sided sore throat and also for the fevers which usher in the eruptive diseases, especially if the child is out of its head at night. It is so homeopathic to scarlet fever that it is used as a preventive as vaccination is to prevent smallpox. In such cases it should be given about three times a day for one or two weeks. It is also useful in the treatment of boils which come on suddenly and are very sensitive and painful. The belladonna fevers usually appear in full-blooded, big-headed children, and are sudden and intense in their onslaught, but rather evanescent.

Plumbum AND Alumina IN CONSTIPATION.—W. A. Dewey, M. D., Med. Counsellor.—With plumbum there is some intestinal action, in fact at times there is considerable. Lead colic is one of the effects of the drug. So we have urging to stool, and accompanying this urging is a colic with a marked retraction of the abdominal walls. The stool is passed with the greatest difficulty and consists of little round balls which are black, dry, and hard, and there is accompanying, a marked spasm of the sphincter ani, which is apt to be painful. The anus feels as if drawn upward. With this drug there is loss of muscular activity and diminished secretion of intestinal glands. Thus we see that the indications for plumbum in constipation are concise and precise.

Chief among remedies for constipation due to dryness of the intestinal tract stands alumina. There is complete inertia of the rectum so that we have the symptom, soft stool expelled with difficulty, explained. There is little or no urging to stool. The stools may be hard and knotty like sheep dung, or may be soft. It is one of our most useful remedies in constipation of children where the rectum is dry, inflamed, and bleeding about the orifice. Alumina differs from bryonia chiefly in the state of rectal inactivity. A dry mouth and an irritated looking tongue may lead to the selection of alumina. There is much straining with the remedy and the stool is passed in very small quantities, piecemeal, so to speak.

Aurum IN SCROFULOUS OPTHALMIA.—Dr. Dahlke, *L'Art. Med.*, has reported a case of intense ophthalmia in a child of five. There was copious acrid lachrymation, the conjunctiva was red, and the cornea opaque and covered with phlyctenules; the edges of the lids were inflamed and the pain intense. *Ars.*, *rhus*, and *mercurius* were given for five months without result. Finally *aurum mur.* 6x was given, and a rapid cure followed.

Pulsatilla IN ASTHMA.—Dr. D. Ridpath in *Hom. World*.—This patient, a female, æt. twenty-three, suffered from difficulty of breathing nearly every night, generally awaking shortly after midnight, gasping for breath in great distress. She is worse in a warm, close room; better in the open air; has a sensation of soreness in the soles of the feet, and burning of the soles of the feet and insteps. Has groaning and rattling respiration. Is drowsy during the day. Has a dislike to fat food. This condition has existed for four years.

Selection of Remedy. In Lippe's "Repertory," sect. 25, I find under:

Dyspnœa (difficult breathing)—*Acon.*, . . . *ars.*, . . . *bell.*, . . . *laur.*, . . . *puls.*, . . . *scilla.*, . .

Respiration groaning—*Acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *laur.*, *puls.*, *scill.*

Aggr. in house—*Acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *laur.*, *puls.*

Aversion to fat food—*Ars.*, *bell.*, *puls.*

Sensation of burning of soles—*Ars.*, *puls.*

" " instep—*Puls.*

I gave the patient one dose of *puls.*

One week after the patient has much improved, she has slept throughout the whole of each night undisturbed by the asthma, except at 3 to 4 A. M. one night when she had a slight attack. On another occasion had a severe attack of copious, gushing, watery diarrhea; four evacuations between 8 and 10 P. M. S. L. three times a day.

A fortnight later has now no asthma, from which she remains free.

Iris Versicolor IN HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, AND LOOSE STOOLS.—One of the chief characteristic of iris, says Dr. J. P. Montgomery of Council Bluffs, Ia., in the Clinique, is a headache resulting from gastro-hepatic derangement, resembling the well-known sick headache. It has an irritating effect upon the pneumogastric nerve, which seems to be the principal cause of the headache.

The neuralgia calling for iris involves the supra- and infra-orbital, superior maxillary, and the inferior dental nerves. It begins every morning after breakfast with a stunning headache, nausea, and cough, and lasts several hours. The mouth and tongue feel dry as though they had been scalded, while at the same time the mouth is full of saliva.

The stools are thin, watery, soft, nearly always yellow, little or no pain but with great burning in the anus as if on fire after stool. Aggravation in the evening, and at night, from motion, but better from moderate continued motion. Its therapeutic range is in gastric and bilious derangements, sick headache, neuralgia, diarrhea, influenza, eczema, and other eruptions.

Creosotum IN BACKACHE AFTER ABORTION.—Clinique.—This patient complained of backache in the small part of the back. She informed me a midwife had produced an abortion for her in April; patient was slender, very pale, and told me she had no appetite, and felt languid all the time. She had leucorrhea, and the odor emanating from this woman was most vile. It was so disgusting that her friends could not remain in the room with her, and she had become a social pariah.

On examination I found in the posterior cul-de-sac a rotten slippery-elm tent, one that had probably been used to produce dilatation of the cervix uteri; this I removed, the vagina was then thoroughly cleansed, and made aseptic by

the use of hydrozone. Then with iodoform gauze the uterus and cervical canal was mopped out, and the vagina again cleaned, and packed with iodoform gauze. *Creosotum* 3x given four times a day. The 5th of July the patient reported that there was but slight leucorrhea and no odor. *Creosotum* 3x. The 9th of July, no leucorrhea, no odor. Slight backache, with a tired feeling. *China* 2 was given the 15th of July; no backache, the tired feeling all gone, the appetite good, and sleeping well.

Phyllocactus IN HEART TROUBLES.—Dr. E. H. Hill, Tunkhannock, Pa., in Hahn. Monthly.—Prof. S., school-teacher, graduate of Harvard College, a great student, and a young man of most excellent habits, presented the following symptoms: Unable to sleep because of constant palpitation of heart; some pain, and marked constriction about the heart; oppressed and quick breathing; occasionally very violent beating of heart, followed by weak feelings; great mental depression; gloomy, feels as if health would give out entirely; sees only the dark side of everything. On examination of the heart with stethoscope, no murmurs were detected, but the pulsations were very irregular and quick, about every fourth beat entirely absent. No. 35 sugar pellets, saturated with *phyllocactus* tincture, was given. In twenty-four hours my patient was much better, and is now visiting in Cambridge, Mass.

I have treated this patient previously several times for like attacks, always using *cactus*, with results most gratifying.

In introducing the above case, the author said: I have used the flowers and flower-stems of a variety of *phyllocactus* under cultivation, preparing my tincture by putting the flowers and flower-stems in a jar, covering them with alcohol, after which the jar is closed tightly and kept in a dark place for two weeks; the tincture obtained by filtering; ninety-five per cent. alcohol was used; and the flowers were obtained near midnight when at their fullest development. It is not difficult to detect the delightful odor of the flowers in this tincture, and I think this aroma is always present if the tincture develops its fullest effects. . . I do not wish to claim for my preparation of *cactus* any superiority over the *cactus grandiflorus* as prepared by our phar-

macists, but do claim that it will do all that cactus grand. will do, as I know, from five years' experience with the drug; is easy to procure and manufacture, and hence we can always have a perfectly reliable preparation at hand.

I sometimes give 20 or 30 gtt. in tumbler three-fourths full of water, in teaspoonful doses, as often as the severity of the case seems to require.

Thuja Θ **LOCALLY FOR WARTS.**—Berlin Zeitschrift.—Dr. F., whose hands were covered with warts, drove them away fourteen years ago with antimonial soap. Four years ago there appeared at the left nostril a broad, sessile, somewhat movable growth at which he often picked sometimes till it bled, and in time a regular flat wart developed of the size of a pea. Dr. F. rubbed it several times a day with thuja Θ , and after a few days the wart became black with many fissures on the surface. He then removed this chapped surface with the knife and the growth increased again, but its surface remained smooth, hornlike. The doctor again applied thuja externally, and the same change of condition as last time took place by the next day. He continued the same procedure, with intermission, and the wart steadily decreased in size, so that within four weeks it had entirely vanished.

Magnesia Phos. **IN NEURALGIA.**—Dr. W. T. Ord in Brit. Hom. Jour.—Miss G., aged forty-eight, keeps a boarding house, and has had much worry lately. Been subject to attacks of neuralgic pains in spine, but had none for two years. After a slight attack of influenza, severe pains developed in lumbar region, down right sciatic nerve, and up spine. Tenderness on pressure, with a numb sensation in affected parts. The pains shift their position, are better by rest, worse at night. Sometimes they seize her in paroxysms, obliging her to call out. Patient is much distressed and in great anxiety about the pains; her pulse is weak and vitality depressed. She was kept in bed for ten days, and treated with rhus, actea racemosa, bryonia, and arsenicum, but without effect. Then magnesium phosphoricum 3x trit. was given, gr. v., night and morning, and at any time if the pains were severe. The pains at once abated, and patient observed that this powder had done her good, and that each dose relieved. She was about again in a few days.

Glonoine **IN SCIATIC NEURALGIA.** **TWO CASES.**—Dr. Wm. C. Krauss in N. Y. Med. Jour.—Mrs. B. was seized on December 10, 1895, with an acute attack of sciatica on the left side. I was immediately called for and found present all the symptoms of a severe sciatic neuralgia. Nitro-glycerin in 1 minim doses three times daily relieved her so that in seven days she was able to be about the house, and in fourteen days all pain and sensitiveness along the nerve had disappeared.

A young lady, aged eighteen years, employed as a typewriter and stenographer, and obliged to sit eight to ten hours on a hard bottomed chair, complained of acute pain beginning in the small of the back and hips and extending down the legs. On examination I found her anæmic, emaciated, with sensitive areas over the nerve trunks of the legs, some disturbances of sensation, and trophic disorders, symptoms indicating a neuritic affection.

I prescribed cod-liver oil and nitro-glycerin with rest, and after a period of four weeks she was again at her work, free from her sciatic pains.

Rhatanhia **IN RECTAL DISORDERS.**—D. A. M. Cushing in Med. Century says: When I made a proving of rhatanhia it gave great itching of the rectum, and for thirty-five years I have failed but once to cure pin-worms with this remedy, and then it was my fault by not giving it as I should. Two years ago I was asked to prescribe for a patient without seeing her. Her son was a physician and he had had well-known counsel and they said she must die. She was quite old and feeble, but her greatest trouble was frequent discharges of mucus, blood, and pus from the bowels night and day, with great pain and burning in the rectum, almost wholly preventing sleep. I gave her rhatanhia 3x, a dose once in two hours and a three-grain rhatanhia rectal suppository each night. In a few weeks she was well of that trouble and has been well of it two years, and during that time she has not had an attack of dysentery.

A few months since I prescribed for a lady of about forty years, a school teacher when well enough, who had been under the care of a rectal specialist, or perhaps better, a proctologist, who said she had fissures. She used three or four

dozen rectal rhatanhia suppositories and reported herself well, constipation and all. Now I want to say to you all, and especially if there are any proctologists here, if you will except sanguinaria nitrate I believe rhatanhia will cure more diseases of the rectum than all the other remedies in our materia medica. This is not simply opinion, but is based on experience.

Formica Rufa IN NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD.—J. W. Thomson, M. D., in Hom. Phys.—A gentleman, born in 1810, whom I have treated off and on for the past thirteen years, about two years ago had severe neuralgic pains between posterior of right ear and center of occiput. From this he apparently recovered. Six months ago he returned to me with a steady, sore, and burning pain in same region; swollen and tender around, but especially behind, right ear. He can only sleep in just such a comfortable position, which he cannot describe, but only knows when he gets there; and must have it covered up warmly behind right ear and between there and occiput and neck—all right side.

Better from taking right hand and rubbing gently behind right ear.

Sweat affords no relief; his whole head seems to sympathize with the distress; he has dribbling of urine.

Gave *formica rufa*, six doses, one before each meal.

On the second day, toward evening, he felt worse, and on the third day there were twinges and spasms of severe pain in lieu of the soreness only he had before experienced, which gradually got better, and on the fourth day even the soreness was much better. The main thing, however, was that he felt mentally better; said his mind and head felt stronger, and from feeling depressed he had become cheerful, and life did not seem the burden it had for some time past.

Syphilinum IN SUPPRESSED GONORRHEA.—Dr. A. G. Brewster reports the following case in Hahn. Advocate: Mr. A. A., a railroad engineer, applied for relief of his throat. In addition to the throat, which was rough, hoarse, and copper colored, he had sores on the top of his head and on the nates, at the point where he sat on the seat of the engine. The sores were round, with elevated edges; there was ulceration on the scalp;

and the hair was falling out in round patches. The whole case having syphilitic appearance. The patient confessed to have had gonorrhea at some time past, and had been treated with crude drugs. He received one dose of *syphilinum*^{cm}. Swan; and in about four weeks the sores had healed; the throat having been improved much sooner.

THE BACKACHE REMEDIES.

By DR. J. E. TREMAINE.

THE following remedies are a few that I have found most useful in backaches, the prescription being based almost entirely upon the totality of the symptoms:

Aconite.—You will find it especially helpful in plethoric women who have a bruised, sore, stiff back, pains as if beaten; after checked perspiration; after a sudden fright, or vexation. Leucorrhœa copious, tenacious, yellow.

Esculus hip.—Pain mostly in the sacro-iliac region with a dull weariness; moving about causes the back to "give out" and unfits one for business; walking is almost impossible: the spine feels weak. You might expect to find an inflamed cervix, retroversion, prolapsus, great local tenderness with heat and throbbing. A leucorrhœa of a dark yellow color, thick, sticky, and acid. The sacrum, back, neck, head, chest, heart, and abdomen all seem in sympathy with the rectum and its vessels. The patient is generally worse from cold air, washing in cold water, and in the winter; generally better in summer.

Actea racemosa.—Violent ache in the small of the back; bearing down pains dart from the uterus to the sides, weight in the uterus, pressure as if something were passing out. Leucorrhœa profuse. Mentally she is despondent and thinks she is going crazy. This remedy is similar to *caulophyllum* in uterine affections.

Arnica is indicated mostly in traumatic cases, with the sore, bruised feeling all over.

Belladonna.—In this remedy the backaches are usually accompanied by headache with fever; all the pains are worse from the least jar or motion. The pains in the back are sharp and shooting, seem to transfix one on motion; the patient cannot lie, sit, or stand with any degree of comfort.

Calcarea phos.—Backaches and headaches of school girls, especially during the catamenia. With this remedy there is mental anxiety with all the troubles. Have cured a number of cases of backaches in young school girls who were disappointed in their little love affairs, all their mental disappointment seeming to go to their backs.

Causticum.—The difference between this remedy and bryonia, and calcarea carb., may be found in the general constitution. The pain is jerking, pulling, pressing, darting, gnawing in outside parts, with a sensation of bursting burning in external parts, more often in the small of the back.

Cocculus.—Has a great deal of pain in the back as if menses were coming on, with drawing, lacerating, boring pains, sensitiveness of the spine to touch, pains worse on walking and stooping. The symptoms of this remedy are more often found in light-haired women, who are of a changeable, hypochondriacal humor, and sensitive to insults, slights, and disappointments.

Nux vomica.—The patient cannot bear pain, is cross and irritable; the pain in the back is of a burning, tearing, drawing, lacerating or bruised character, with sudden stitches in the back on turning, has to sit up in bed to turn; pain in the small of the back as if bruised or broken, which pains are generally worse in the early morning.

Pulsatilla.—As this symptom changes with every breath of the wind, and changes its position constantly, so do the symptoms which are characteristic of the drug. The pains are constantly flying from one portion of the body to another. The pains in the back are fine sticking pains, stitches in the small of back, tensive drawing pains in the loins; bruised pain in the back while lying in bed causing her to walk about. The patient is usually better from gentle exercise.

Rhus toxicodendron.—The thought of rhus tox. together with icy sidewalks are enough to cause one to feel its typical pains, which are of a stiff, lame, bruised, dull, aching kind, better from motion, extended heat. The expression "a violent pain as if back was broken" tersely describes the pain. Uterine complaint resulting from exposure to cold, damp

weather, from getting wet, particularly while perspiring.

Sepia.—Has the labor-like pains which are felt chiefly in the back, accompanied with a feeling as though she must cross the limbs and "sit close" to keep something from coming out through the vagina. Pains in other parts of the body go to the back. Constant, dull, heavy, stiff, aching pain in the back. Sudden pain in back as if struck with a hammer. Pains are better by pressing the back against something hard. The backache causes nausea and a faint feeling when standing; the spine is tender to the touch.

Sulphur.—The patient does not walk erect, is stoop-shouldered, has pain if she straightens up, a gnawing, tiresome, sprained, sticking pain. Sometimes the colicky pains of dysmenorrhea readily give way to sulphur. The stiff backs of indicating sulphur are always worse before a storm.

This list is not by any means complete, and the remedies mentioned are some that I have used successfully, and I have only given a brief outline of a few of the most important symptoms that may act as a guide to the correct remedy and the cure of the patient which is the desired result.—*The Clinique.*

APPENDICITIS—ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT.*

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D.

AFTER asserting that no attempt would be made to deal with so vast a subject in an exhaustive manner, Dr. Crutcher proceeded: That appendicitis is a surgical condition, there is no longer any respectable doubt. By this I do not mean that every case demands an operation, for it is true beyond dispute that an overwhelming majority of cases recover from the primary attack without surgical treatment and would probably recover without any treatment whatever. But the real question is "Would early surgery, in all cases, give better results than we now have?" According to the "American Text-book of Surgery," primary appendicitis is fatal only once in eight times. In other words, in a thousand cases there will be only one hun-

* A paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, March 12, 1896.

dred and twenty-five deaths. But most people will be inclined to agree with the surgeon that this is a tremendous death-rate. And what is the condition of the patient who has recovered from a primary attack of this malady? In order to decide I put this question to the medical directors of the great American life insurance companies: "Where an applicant for insurance presents a clear history of an attack of appendicitis and has not submitted to operative relief, do you regard the risk as acceptable?" The replies were presented to the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association in May, 1895. Not one of the companies interviewed would accept a risk of the kind without a lapse of considerable time—an average of two years, if I am not mistaken. Life insurance companies are not in the business of rejecting acceptable risks: why do they unanimously avoid the man who some of the doctors think has "recovered" from appendicitis? Because they know from a costly experience that a reformed appendix, like a reformed gambler and a regenerated drunkard, cannot be depended upon. The tendency is toward relapse, and subsequent attacks are increasingly dangerous. So it is hardly fair to say that the mortality of appendicitis is only one in eight; the relapsing cases would swell the death-rate to far above the primary mortality of twelve per cent. The only genuine recovery is the case where the appendix has either been removed or has undergone obliterative changes. The latter cannot, of course, be determined with any degree of certainty by ordinary methods of examination.

Many medical men seem to think it evidence of superior wisdom to appear indifferent in the presence of appendicitis; to doubt the diagnosis of the disease, to make light of its dangers and to dwell upon their own astonishing success in dealing with it by internal medication. Six or eight successful cases, with no death, is a reassuring record and most men are sufficiently human to be guided very largely by such excellent results. But the next case may spoil the record and the following one may intensify the lesson and leave a death-rate that no skillful surgeon in the land cannot heavily discount. Medical men are coming to see the logic of the situation, and I do not doubt that another decade

will see the acute inflammatory lesions of the right iliac region recognized universally as coming within the domain of surgery. In support of this view I have been able to see in my own circle of professional associates a very gradual but decided change in favor of early surgical interference in all cases of appendicitis. I say "early" interference, for no one, I presume, has any shadow of doubt as to the need of interference when, unfortunately, interference is often too late.

I have, within three days, been called in consultation with a skillful medical man, who said that he desired my advice as to whether the moment had come for operation in a case of appendicitis. He was asked what symptoms he regarded as justifying an operation. His reply was that he should operate at the first signs of pus. How often does it happen that the signs of pus are the signs of death?

Touching the question of early laparotomy, the testimony of eminent specialists in general medicine has been sought; to each of these gentlemen the question was asked: "In a case where there is strong presumptive evidence of appendicitis, do you consider an exploratory laparotomy by a skillful operator preferable to delay?"

Dr. Crutcher quotes from replies received from Drs. Gatchell, Pepper, Whittaker, Royal McElwee, Comstock, Monroe, Case, Porter, Loomis, and others, who were with but one or two exceptions favorable to an early operation.

Continuing, Dr. Crutcher said: From these expressions, emanating from gentlemen of deservedly high reputation as practitioners, it will be seen how widely personal experience and individual surroundings will influence the views of medical men. It will be observed, however, that a majority of those whose views are given are in favor of what appears to me to be the only conservative course, namely, a timely exploration. By "timely" exploration I mean an immediate operation—the next hour, the next minute, if possible—not the next day. Hours count in these cases. Many a case which might have been saved at seven o'clock in the evening has been lost at nine the next morning.

I should like to ask medical men why it is, when it is admitted by the ablest experts that no

rule is known whereby the so-called harmless catarrhal appendix can be distinguished from a tube gangrenous from end to end, that a course is advised which consigns one in eight to the grave, when the immediate operation has a death-rate of less than one per cent.? That a case of appendicitis has recovered is nothing; the chances are that it will return. The man who carries an infected appendix in his abdomen has a graveyard sentence hanging over him. Surely this is no triumph for science. Medical men, too, are very anxious that the diagnosis shall be *certain* before any operation is advised; they demand more than the most skillful surgeon is able to give. Surgeons weigh the facts, balance the risks involved, and choose the least dangerous path. That they sometimes have to go through blood in a righteous cause is no argument against either the blood or the surgery. The results obtained by surgery are such as ought to command the highest confidence of medical men. Mr. Frederick Treves says in his work ("Manual of Operative Surgery," Phila., Lea Bros. & Co., 1892) that he has had no death from appendectomy. I have not his record for the time intervening, but I notice a recent report (*Lancet*, January 4, 1896) of ten consecutive cases without a death.

The records and success in this operation by Professors A. C. Bernays, John B. Murphy, and John B. Deaver were then read, showing a preponderance of testimony in favor of the essayist's views.

The following letter from Dr. Robert T. Morris, of world-wide fame in appendectomy, was read in full:

"I have never known a death from surgery in appendicitis. Whatever deaths I have seen have occurred from septic infection, which had been allowed to get beyond the resources of the surgeon before operation was performed. In New York to-day, the only patients who die from appendicitis can be classified as follows:

- "1. Those who neglected to call a physician.
- "2. Those who call a physician who has been too busy to inform himself upon the subject of appendicitis.
- "3. Those who call a physician who has some theory of his own on the subject of appendicitis and who is not guided by the accurate, classi-

fied knowledge of the subject which is to be obtained in the text-books and monographs afforded by any important medical library. Whenever a person dies of appendicitis in any of our larger cities to-day, it means that someone was to blame, and it is a case for asking questions. We know that the patient would not have died if he had been given the advantages which he deserved as a citizen of a civilized community."

There is a wide difference in the classification of the various operators, but I classify my cases as extreme cases, doubtful cases, and early cases. My death-rate in the extreme cases has been seventy-five per cent., in the doubtful cases twenty-five per cent., and in the early cases no death at all has occurred. Perhaps the best exponent of modern medical opinion is the "American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery" (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1896), from which it will be seen that the drift of medical belief is toward the early operation in appendicitis. In the light of the facts it could not be otherwise. A patient divided against himself in the right iliac region—cannot stand. Appendicitis does not kill, nor the surgery, nor the shock, nor the anæsthetic, but pus, adhesions, and sepsis do. Medical experience has proven that these cases often spend weeks in bed, exposed to great danger, with chances of one death in eight. Murphy, McBurney, Morris, Shrady, Senn, Deaver, Lanphear, Bernays, Treves, Fowler, Wyeth, and a score of operators not so famous, have demonstrated by a vast experience that the surgery of appendicitis is comparatively not dangerous. It is our plain duty to accept the situation as backed by overwhelming facts and remove the appendix before it removes the patient.

103 STATE STREET.

BOOK REVIEWERS AGAIN.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

I have just had the opportunity of reading in your journal of March 1, your criticism of an article on "Books" written by me and published in the *Chironian* under date of January 1.

You quote my remarks on the futility of buying books on the recommendation of a book

review. But you misquote the spirit of the next paragraph. Allow me to give that paragraph in full: "When you decide that you wish a book on a subject with which you are unfamiliar, ask someone in whom you have confidence what book to get. If you have sufficient knowledge of the subject to have confidence in your own judgment, look the book over before you buy it." Surely, if I have no confidence in a book review, I would have no confidence in one who "got his information from a book review in one of the wholesalely traduced medical journals; or else he gathered his good opinions from a hired and therefore truthful canvasser of the firm selling the books."

The paper that I wrote was primarily for students. Now the average student cannot afford the time to read many books, and in buying, it is essential that he get the best. Suppose the student wishes to buy one book on Obstetrics, with the host of books on that subject what book review ever printed will tell the student which one book will be most servicable to him? Obviously, if he knows nothing of Obstetrics he must ask someone who does know, what to buy.

Book reviews are of value only as advertisements, unless you know the reviewer, which is rarely possible for the average book-buyer. Some of my most valued works were brought to my attention by book reviews. But, not being the editor of a journal, and being obliged to pay for books I buy, I always look a book over before I purchase it. And the more I know about books, the more care I use in selecting them.

One instance of the value of a book review: There has recently been published a medical book on a certain subject written by a man of wide reputation. His book has been most extensively advertised, and has received nothing but praise from every single reviewer. I have a very wide professional acquaintance, and yet I have not found one physician who has seen the book in question who recommends it. The unanimity of the book reviewers needs some explanation. To me the candid personal opinion of men who have seen the work, and who I believe to be able to judge of its merits, is worth more than the published opinion of an unsigned book review.

In conclusion I would respectively submit

that my opinion of book reviews is not a "slander," and that any book-buyer with regard for his pocketbook and pride in his library, will use some other guide than a paid advertisement or its equivalent—a book review—in making his selections.

WALTER SANDS MILLS.

STAMFORD, CONN., March 20, 1896.

[Although at the beginning of his answer Dr. Mills talks quite nice and 'umble, toward the close he permits the feeling which we criticized in our former review to come to the surface.

If the student wants to buy one book on Obstetrics, obviously he will not go to a man who has used but one book for twenty years, never reads the book reviews, and unless the paid agent of the new book comes to him, goes along satisfied with that one book—"ware of the man of one book." And he will give that student his ghostly advice, as this correspondent proposes to do. If this mentor, however, is up to date on books, be sure it wasn't gotten by talking with his inveterate rival next door or around the corner. Traced to its origin it will find lodgment in some book review notice.

Not quite so modest this time as in his paper before the students, our correspondent becomes personal. "Book reviews," says he, "are of value only as advertisements, unless you know the reviewer." And, again, a little lower down this parting Parthian arrow:

"There has recently been published a medical book on a certain subject written by a man of wide reputation. His book has been most extensively advertised, and has received nothing but praise from EVERY single reviewer. I have a wide professional acquaintance, and yet I have not found one physician who has seen the book in question who recommends it. The unanimity of the book reviewers needs some explanation."

There you have it, chock in the back of the neck. All book reviewers are mercenary scribblers; all reviewers in our medical journals are poltroons, betraying their subscribers and readers, in order that they may have another book to put upon the editorial shelf, or because they are all troubled with the itching palm. "The unanimity of the book reviewers" suggests the story of "elivin obstinet jurymen."

It might be interesting to know what book it was that proved so effectual in making all reviewers dishonest. If Dr. Mills will tell us what

book he refers to we will, honestly, publish what reward or bribe we got for speaking well of it ; we dare go even further, although we have not had time to consult with the remaining conspirators who with us are engaged in lying to the homeopathic profession—we will engage to have the other members of the paid advertising compact also show their hands and purses.

Now, in conclusion we would "respectively" submit that if Dr. Mills will point out some way in which a new book can be brought before the public, without having it reviewed in the professional mouth pieces, the book publishing firms will be very glad, and probably send him an edition de luxe of each volume issuing from the press ; for it costs money to give away so many editorial copies to dishonest book reviewers ; and it also costs money to put unsuccessful physicians on the road to make a door-to-door canvas for subscribers.

THE EDITOR.]

STATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

A READING, with a painful effort to understand as we read, of the recent amendments to the State medical examination of one of the three-board States, with its exceptions and exclusions, its points and counts and counterpoints, suggested that this law might be greatly simplified, as to the number of words employed in the setting out of the restrictions as well as the lucidity of the matter, somewhat after the following line of composition :

SECTION 1. Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, chapter six hundred and 'steen, section one hundred and forty-eleven, as amended by the laws of eighteen hundred and starved-to-death, chapter six hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter twenty-five of the general laws," is amended to read as follows :

§ 4114. Admission to Examinations. The regents are hereby expressly forbidden to accept any further candidates for medical examination or participation in the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of . . . , for the space of ninety-nine (99) years next following upon the passage of this amendment, except as hereinafter expressly provided : viz.,

(a) Through the death of a present member of the medical profession in the State of . . . , such vacancy to be filled by the regents, they to make the examination of applicants for such said aforesaid vacancy, so created by the death of a present member, as difficult as possible

under the highfaluting notion of raising the standard of medical education, by requiring ancestral, social, and moral qualifications, as well as literary attainments of a superior order, all of which the same if possessed would prove the applicant an unmitigated ass of the first magnitude for taking up so unprofitable a profession as medicine even in the State of . . .

(b) At the end of ninety-nine years the regents may advertise for sealed proposals for practicing medicine in the State of . . . , provided always there be first secured the unanimous consent of the remaining few of the occupants of the present land of milk and honey and higher standard of medical education. And no otherwise.

Or it might be made still more simple, and yet destroy none of the spirit and intent of the law, as follows, videlicet, namely :

§ 411-44 of the Revised Statutes of the State of . . . for eighteen hundred and ninety-six. Chapter . . . Section . . . Be it enacted, etc., etc., that we the physicians of the State of . . . being now in possession of the medical promised land, do hereby and hereon solemnly and sincerely and forever prohibit the admission of any other physician within the eminent domain of this State, unless we the said aforesaid true and unselfish physicians now resident of the State of . . . shall unanimously agree that there is room for another alien physician within our borders, etc., etc.

Better be a little careful, gentlemen of the State Medical Board inquisition. You will overdo a good thing, and then there will come a downfall. A medical law to protect the people against incompetent practitioners was all good enough ; but to say that no one is competent to practice medicine who fails of possessing an A. M., or a LL. D., or who cannot pass a student's graduating examination, puts the lie on every page of American history ; and, to make it personal, brands as incompetent more than ninety-nine per cent. of the present successful and honorable physicians of the United States—inclusive of those who lie within the safe harbor of these ridiculous restrictive measures and are so unselfishly anxious to exclude everyone else.

Globules.

—Thus far we have heard of no case of plucking in any of the homeopathic schools this semester. Ergo : the students are really the best that have ever appeared before the faculty ; or else a little wholesome fault-finding on the part of some medical writer has given rise to a feeling of carefulness on the part of the twenty-

one men and one woman, when they have private, spiteful scores to settle with some one or more of the students.

—Dr. E. H. Jewitt of Cleveland has fitted up a handsome suite of rooms on the fourth floor in the Arcade building, fronting on Euclid Avenue. Dr. Jewitt will have Dr. A. B. Schneider associated with him.

—The Ohio State Homeopathic Society is making preparations for an instructive and well-attended annual session at Piqua, where it may be assumed that Dr. Fahnestock and his brethren will do all within their power to make the visitor welcome.

—The *Era-Current* is upon our table. The editor has lost none of his former style. The make-up of the journal will doubtless be made more flexible little by little. The *Era-Current* will succeed.

—The three questions which will be discussed at the Materia Medica Conference at Detroit, the day before the regular Institute session meets, are practical and worthy of careful listening to and study. Much good is expected to accrue from the deliberations of this committee and the discussions in which all are invited to participate.

—The eclectics in Ohio have proven themselves more numerous than the homeopaths and, therefore, were able to secure the extra member on the Medical Board. The homeopaths have one representative, and this poor lone homeopath ranks with that other equally poor and unknown physio-med. who is reputed to have been seen at Toledo.

—As soon as we can secure a diamond ring suitable for the occasion we will have our local celebrity, Prof. Dr. Skyasticutus, practice a little of his skiagraphy upon our hand—that being now all the go. Somewhere in the dim d—distance skiagraphy will doubtless be proven of more importance than to photograph the bones of the hand.

—A number of amateur chemists in Cleveland are laboring hard to prove that the lake water in use in that city is highly deleterious. Dr. F. H. Barr, however, takes up the cudgel and denies the allegations all and singular, appealing to the health records of the city for a number of years past.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher has not fully determined upon removing his residence as well as the *Century* office to New York City.

—The *Medical Counsellor*, being in the hands of some wide-awake men and physicians, proposes to follow the lead of the *Century* during the sitting of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians at Chicago, and publish a

daily edition of the proceedings of the Institute. That means lots of work, gentlemen, and, what is of much more importance, lots of money, also. But we give you our apostolic blessing.

—How much have you subscribed to the Hahnemann Monument Fund?

—The trip to Duluth up the lakes from Detroit—being one of the anticipated side jaunts of the members of the American Institute—will prove fascinating to many of the visitors to Detroit. There are other interesting points as well. To those of the South, the West, and the Middle States, it seems to us a trip over the Michigan Central to Niagara Falls would be equally interesting, perhaps more so than a long water journey.

—The Hahnemann Fund is waiting on you, Doctor.

—The New York *Medical Times* gives Fisher's "Homeopathic Text Book of Surgery" the frosted hand. Dr. M. O. Terry being the owner of the said aforesaid candidate for skiagraphy.

—It is painfully ridiculous to note the offers of good locations made by resident medical autocrats in States where it is worth a man's life to make application to the reigning suzerain—*anglice*, the modern State examination board. Of this peculiar complexion are the offers of good locations found by a traveling man for a homeopathic pharmacist, in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and so forth. Oh, yes, come over into our yard, you are perfectly welcome; but if I catch you there I'll break your back!

—The gown and mortar board are dangerously in the ascendant in many of our present democratic, American homeopathic colleges. But, pshaw, what's the use of kicking. So long as it costs all a man has been able to save and borrow to pass the rhadamantine tribunal which makes or unmakes the doctor in the eyes of the New York law, and one or two other States, it is economy to be able to borrow from a former possessor his black mother hubbard, and so obviate the necessity of buying a new spring suit and boquet. They cover a multitude of shiny clothes and high-water pantaloons, do these gowns and hoods and other apings of effete scholasticism.

—"Rosser's Roast" is the way in which a Louisville paper heads its report of an address delivered by an allopathic importation from Texas at the commencement exercises of the University of Louisville (allopathic medical school). This party from Texas—where we have late advices that the chief industry has been and continues to be to raise cactus and h—l, principally the latter, took occasion to attack homeopathy in his said address in the

usual and customary old fashioned way of crass misrepresentation. The Old School authorities on being interviewed next day concerning this very flagrant breach of hospitality on the part of this cactus, etc., raiser from Texas, disavowed any previous knowledge of his latent intent to lambast the homeops; but they do not rush to the reportorial footlights with any considerable vociferousness to deny their complicity in the roast. The Louisville homeopaths with characteristic geniality treated the attack as the emanation of an ignorant backwoods doctor and laughed serenely when asked to express their opinion concerning the bit of dastardly courtesy.

—About this time look out for that fake performance of some of the homeopathic colleges, namely a ten days post-script to the regular course of tuition called a "Post-Graduate course"! A fool and his money are soon parted; but then it gives another legal-looking diploma to hang up in the office, with a flat gold frame.

—"Sold on Ethical Lines" says a recent ad. for a ladies' syringe. Bet a new dollar, coinage of 1895, that it requires something besides ethical lines to get that special syringe; and also that anybody else besides physicians can get it, provided the unethical dollar is forthcoming.

—Boom the Hahnemann Monument fund.

—The graduating exercises of the South-western Homeopathic College of Louisville, Ky., were held at Macauley's Theatre, Thursday, April 2, with Misses Idell M. Fagaley, Sara L. Fagaley, Mrs. Mary Mills, Mrs. Sally Murphy, Mr. William Pinkert, and Mr. George B. Spencer in the title role. The address of the Dean was made by our good friend and excellent physician and teacher, Dr. A. Leight Monroe. We are pleased to note that the Faculty Address, in this instance, was not farmed out to the nearest preacher, Professor J. T. Bryan, M. D., having been intrusted with that important document, and we have every reason to believe that Dr. Bryan acquitted him nobly of his duty.

—Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," a book almost as large as Fisher and MacDonald's "Homeopathic Text-Book of Surgery," is upon our table awaiting a review notice. A cursory browsing in its leafiness leaves the impression that Boericke & Tafel have not lost their cunning in the getting-up of valuable books.

—And so, one by one, the older books of the earlier homeopathic profession are being revised, expurgated of the translator's errors which gave us a generation of alternators and mixers, and we may again hope to see honest homeopathic practice take its place where it was when Hahnemann was in the zenith of his fame at Paris.

—The Illinois Supreme Court, says the N. Y. *Med. Times*, has decided that physicians cannot be compelled to report contagious diseases or render other services to the public without pay. A Daniel, a second Daniel come to judgment!

—Reported from Columbus, O.: number of physicians in Ohio, 9000; allopathic, 6814; eclectic, 1999; homeopathic, 678; physio-meds, 150; and 757 unclassified. Couldn't one more eclectic have been loaned by the allopaths and so have made that number an even 2000? What's the use of haggling about a little thing like that. How thankful the homeopaths ought to be that some shrewd politician—someone almost as shrewd as the eclectics were in this deal—did not gather in the unclassified 757 physicians and add them to the 150 physio-meds; then where would the poor homeopaths have been in the eyes of the law?

Does not this insignificant number of homeopathic physicians in Ohio, evidenced by the statistics which the allopaths have produced with the aid and abetting of the eclectics, show overpoweringly that there ought to be a half dozen more homeopathic colleges in Ohio? Sir? Oh, but that would be too mean to insinuate that the homeopathic colleges have been turning out eclectics, and are now reaping their proper reward. Keep your eye on any poor and intrepid homeopath who attempts to pass the six votes against him and only one vote for him of that Board of seven wise men. Was it for this that the homeopaths labored so hard and so long? Couldn't have done worse if they had stayed at home and given the allopaths carte blanche.

—Twenty to thirty grains of the bi-carbonate of soda in a little water every half hour for three doses, says the New York *Medical Record*, is usually sufficient to break up an incipient cold. A fourth dose may be given in an hour from the last, if necessary. If the trouble is not relieved in from two to four hours the four doses are again repeated. But if the cold has taken a firm hold on the patient, say after the second or third day, this treatment acts with less promptness. The moral of this treatment consists in the belief that there is a preponderance of acid in the blood which it is necessary to neutralize.

—If Dr. Watson of New York, the zealot in State medical board examinations, really wants to make the people of his great State safe against the practice of illiterate and incompetent medical men, let him memorialize his legislature for a bill commanding that every NOW resident physician of New York shall pass muster before this same board of medical examiners, Dr. Watson and Dr. M. O. Terry included, to determine

their competency to practice medicine and surgery along and on the lines as laid down by the New York Board. Goodness us! what an exodus there would be from New York State and from localities where now some of the chief shouters for this protective law abide and coin their shekels. Then the dear people would indeed be protected. The cry of raising the standard is only for the other fellows who want to come in, and has no application to those already in the sacred preserves.

—Dr. A. T. Noe, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., has removed to 2911 Lafayette Avenue, St. Louis.

—The *Homeopathic Physician* for March, 1896, contains one of the most lucid expositions of the Roentgen Rays that has thus far appeared upon our table either from purely scientific or from literary or medical contemporaries.

—Dr. Marvin A. Custis of Washington has given the profession a pocket-book on Practice which is well done and deserving of attention and study. We will make a review notice of this later—there being a number of smaller books on our Review table waiting a suitable opportunity for careful study.

—It seemeth to us that the Post Office department, instead of prying so closely into the subscription list of a very palpably honest but poor homeopathic sheet, might employ its X rays on some of the sample sheets which come to our desk and without a doubt to the desk of every practitioner whose names various agencies have been able to select from the different city and State directories. We have before us now a "Daily"—we will not give the remainder of the title, lest we advertise the sheet—which has come to us regularly as a sample copy always without postage, and yet which contains nothing under the sun but advertisements of patented medicines and appliances. Let the great and good government look into a few of these sample sheets and discover that there is something besides quantity of papers issued which should entitle to or refuse the sanction of second class postage.

—In a paper prepared by Dr. E. P. Miller on "Sensuality as a Cause of Disease," he reviews (in the *Journal of Orificial Surgery*) a discussion which arose upon the reading of Dr. Pratt's paper before the Association of Orificial Surgeons. He has much to say, has Dr. Miller, about Dr. Kunnels' point that sexuality is not a crime; he agrees with Dr. Pratt that love is not lust and that they are not interchangeable terms. But Dr. Miller spoils his whole paper by his constant interpolation of Scripture. When doctors meet and discuss a pertinent question—and there can be none more important and life-

appertaining than sexuality—it would be well to leave out the preacher-part of it. Do, please, let us keep Church and Medicine separate. If morals were simply a question of belief or precept, then the biblical quotation might be tolerated when injected in honesty and candor; but when it is known to every right-thinking medical student that morals have as much if not more to do with the body that has been handed down to the owner of the morals in question, then it behooves the medical profession to address itself to that body *ab initio* and to leave out the question of religion as at present understood by a few Sunday-school doctors and medical midwives. The medical profession has arrived at its majority and is able to stand by itself. Take away the embalming phylacteries of the church. It is uncalled for as it is inappropriate and un-Christian like to inject the name and teachings of the meek and lowly Saviour of the world into a discussion on Sexual Perversion.

—How many homeopathic medical colleges did this year farm out their Faculty Address to the nearest preacher?

—Send in promptly your new subscription to the Hahnemann Monument Fund.

—Dr. R. W. McClelland recommends that in the final dressing of a wound a little euphen, which is much superior to aristol for this purpose, be dusted over the surface and a compress of borated gauze held in position by strips of adhesive plaster. Apply evenly and not in too thick a layer, or the pressure of the compress will depress an edge of the wound, destroying the line of union at that point.

—THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST has about perfected arrangements with a steamship company for taking a private party of tourists to London in time for the International Homeopathic Congress. The rate quoted to this journal is considerably less than that given by the regular committee, being based, of course, upon a different class of entertainment and accommodation. Still it will be in a rapid sailing steamer with abundance of good living and comfortable quarters.

—THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST's private European party will be composed mainly of everyday doctors who are not doing more than two laparotomies per day (Sundays excepted). It is to be a jolly party of jolly doctors and their friends with a purse (limited) just sufficient to see all the good things and omit all the other kind, and not be gone so long from the daily treadmill that the *locum tenens* will alienate the business.

—Don't forget that you are wanted at the Materia Medica Conference which meets the day preceding the regular sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy. We are told by the

secretary that the papers already presented to the committee are of a high order of merit and that the discussions will be taken part in by men (and women?) who have long been in the homeopathic public eye, and are, therefore, well known for their merit and strength as homeopathic practitioners and writers.

—Hahnemann's defence of the *Organon*, originally published under his son's name, has now appeared in the market, and judging from the tenor of a few pages read by the editor, it promises to be a strong, well-written argument in favor of the *Organon*, and an excellent refutation of the opinions of Dr. Hecker, and for that matter as well of like opinions since that, and even of to-day. We are indebted to our indefatigable friend and homeopath, Dr. Dudgeon, for this latest addition to the Hahnemannian literature.

—In his "Toxins and Antitoxins, the Modus Operandi of Modern Serum-Therapy," Dr. Hugo Engel, in the *Charlotte Medical Journal* for January, 1896, gives a very clear and concise statement of the serum case. It is worth reading carefully.

—The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy will have met in its twentieth annual session at St. Louis before this notice will be read by our friends. The program upon our table, which is of the usual generous proportions both as to size of paper and quantity and quality of the papers, promises great things for the cause. Dr. McElwee has especially distinguished himself by finding eight well-known "materia medica" doctors, who have each selected for topic six unusual remedies in the more common diseases of the physician's practice. We wish the Institute an abundant measure of success.

—The *Southern Journal of Homeopathy* presents, at last, a new variant of the chestnutty photograph of the hand with the diamond ring on the third finger. Dr. Henry Chandlee tries his X rays on the fetus in utero, though the success he obtained was not with the living uterus. It is fair to assume that where the exposure required varies from a half hour to two hours, the motions of the "youngster" very greatly if not wholly defeat the picture-taking. Dr. Chandlee, however, is to be congratulated upon the success which has followed his efforts. He, at last, has turned his X rays upon something more practical than that frequently appearing hand or foot.

—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio was convened at Akron, April 15, at the Hotel Buchtel.

—Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston is contributing a series of interesting papers to the *Arena*, on "Man in his relation to the Solar System, a Sub-

ject for Scientific Re-examination." All medical men should get these four papers and give them a thorough reading. Dr. Smith is noted for his clearness of ideas and happy faculty of expressing them on paper.

—Dr. H. C. Aldrich is after the members of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, urging them to hurry up their papers, and gird on their armor for attending the regular annual meet of that progressive Institute. One thing in especial may be said of this society, viz.: that it has no waste-paper basket for papers sent to it by "foreign" contributors. A paper solicited from an absentee is carefully read; and for this violation of a hoary and whiskered superstition we are doubtlessly indebted to the secretary, Dr. Aldrich.

—And now comes the *Medical Arena* of Kansas City, and among other good and pertinent things says it believes there is sufficient talent in the medical profession to have the medical man deliver the faculty address instead of calling in a member of one of the other professions, or words to that effect. Right you are, brother of the *Arena*! We have no bone to pick with the clergy, except in so far as they attempt to do too much. To each his trade or calling.

—Dr. J. C. Fahnestock, assistant secretary of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society, sends an "important" notice to the membership advising of the proposed meet at Piqua on May 12 and 13. But what a queer paragraph this is:

"The committee on registration have already done efficient work in preparing a directory, but to make it complete it is earnestly asked that you state on the application to the State medical board of examination and registration, with which school you wish to be classed."

—The *Homeopathic World* of London has nothing to say concerning the proposed International Homeopathic Congress. Wonder why? Hadn't heard of it perhaps. And its confrere, *The Homeopathic Review*, also is most eloquently silent on the subject of appointing none but Englishmen to office in an International society. Still we have hopes that one or the other of these journals will find it in its heart to answer the objections raised by the *Hahnemannian Monthly* and other of the United States homeopathic journals touching this queer bit of—well, what shall it be called?

—And the New York *Medical Times*, both editorially and through its homeopathic correspondent, M. O. T., liketh not the Fisher-MacDonald "Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery." Possibly if Dr. Fisher had been a little less given to standing straight and dealing with all his editors on a fair basis, and had let M. O. T. dictate

here and there *with credit* all he wanted interpolated, then perhaps M. O. T. would have been pacified. But we take it that the very title of the book was objectionable since it contained the red flag "homeopathic." We are, however, credibly informed that the sale of the book goes bravely on.

—A card upon our table discloses the fact of a new partnership in Cleveland medical circles. Dr. H. F. Biggar and his son, H. F. Biggar, Jr., have united forces and propose to do business together. Dr. Biggar, *fiis*, graduated with high honors, and it is predicted that he will rapidly mount the ladder of success.

—Wife—Darwin must have been a great financier. Husband—Darwin? Why, no; he was a naturalist. Wife—But didn't he write "The Origin of the Species?"

—A patient admitted that for four weeks each night after using a certain patent remedy for local treatment in "female disease" she had been much in pain with considerable disturbance the following day. When these several days of trouble culminated in a grand finale of agony she was advised that the pain was produced by certain astringents contained in the capsule. The point was dwelt upon and supposedly made very clear. Next day when the patient was comfortable enough to be left to her own devices she asked the doctor if he objected to her continuing the use of the capsules!

—Dr. Jones—I write for THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.

Dr. Smith—Indeed. Strange I never see your name. Regularly?

Dr. Jones—Yes, once a year when I subscribe.

—A young surgical nurse has within the time of her admission to this hospital ward developed a most offensive body odor, which even oft repeated bathings in the tub and partial baths with hot water and chemicals fail to wholly remove except temporarily. In looking over the general symptoms of her case mercury stood out in many prominent places as a possible remedy. But this little woman has her hands constantly in bi-chloride solutions, so much so that she is unable to keep her finger-nails straight or clean,—they chip and crack and become ragged and unclean. Query: Is this foul mercurial odor, emanating from her body, a proving of the bi-chloride?

—The average practitioner will be called upon to treat many cases of necrosis of the different bones of the body. The femur, humerus, ulna, carpus, and inferior and superior maxillary bones, are the most often diseased, and about in the order named. Before resorting to surgical interference, the patient and friends always demand that remedial agents be given a fair trial. My prescription for necrosis of the bones, or gan-

grenous tissues, is always peroxide of hydrogen (Marchand's), using it freely and often. The strength according to the indications. Dilute with sterilized water.—L. E. R.

—The American Medical Publishers' Association meets in Atlanta, Ga., May 5 and 6. Many of the homeopathic publishers are members of this association. The Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," is the direct line from the East to Atlanta, making the trip from New York in less than twenty-four hours. Solid Pullman Vestibule train of dining and sleeping cars, New York to Atlanta. The low rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been made for the occasion. For further information address the Eastern Office of the Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York.

—Don't neglect to have the nurse use Dr. Julius Fehr's Compound Talcum Baby Powder; it is antiseptic, antizymotic, and disinfectant, and will keep the skin soft, smooth, and free from cracks, sores, and eruptions.

—Dr. W. Irving Hyslop, Philadelphia: Have used celerina quite largely both in private and hospital practice, and with gratifying results. It is void of repugnant taste and is readily retained by the stomach. In nervous diseases, particularly loss of nerve power and the opium habit, are conditions in which it has served me well.

—Every physician who has had occasion to make a *post-mortem* examination is familiar with the peculiar cadaveric odor which clings so tenaciously to the hands. Those also who have treated uterine cancer know the sickening odor of the vaginal discharges and how impossible it is to wash it from the hands. In such cases, the hands should be washed thoroughly with warm water and soap, and then listerine applied full strength.

—In order to give every physician an opportunity to get a copy of the latest and best work on the Schuessler Tissue Remedies, we will send a copy of the "Biochemic System of Medicine," latest edition, for \$1.00 (regular price \$2.50), to any physician who will send us an order for a set of the Schuessler Tissue Remedies.

Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co.,
306 North Broadway, St. Louis.

—The Hotel Cadillac at Detroit is one of the best of hotels and deserving of the American Institute patronage.

The American Homeopathist, *Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



ADDIE ALLEN, M. D.,
Junction City, Kans.

THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

Hering Notes.

—If no other remedy is decidedly indicated in intermittent fever give ipec.—*Tomhagen*.

—A. P., æt. fifty-four. Sanguine mental temperament; occupation, drummer.

February 14, 1896. Left-sided prosopalgia for four years, attacks periodically three or four times daily, great sensitiveness to touch and great fear of being touched, for the slightest touch on beard will bring on an attack, < during

eating; > after meals or eating to satiety. Talking will bring on an attack.

Dr. Tomhagen prescribed cinchona, remarking that being a single man and a drummer there was likely some history of loss of vital fluids and that the > after eating a hearty meal was the result of pressure upon the pneumogastric nerve, hence the cinchona tripod, loss of vital fluids, < touch, > pressure.

February 21. Frequency and severity of pains lessened, went a day without an attack. Sac. lac.

March 20, 1896. Improved steadily on one dose of china, with plenty of placebo. Discharged cured.

—If there is an absence of symptoms in quincy give lac caninum.—*Allen*.

—In pneumonia, if fever less active than acon., more of a motive temperament, pulse full, rapid, but not bounding, cherry color sputa. Ferrum phos.

Ipec. and tartar emetic are the first remedies to think of in bronchitis.

In pleurisy, severe stitching pains and cannot differentiate bell., bry., and kali carb., and fever is not high enough for acon., give ferrum phos. If after fer. phos. effusion takes place and there is a grayish coating on tongue, kali mur.

Nux mos. is at the head of the remedies indicated in hysteria, alternate laughing and crying, no ambition, lack of energy, born tired, must lie down on least mental or physical exertion, becomes *sleepy, drowsy*, predisposition to faint, due to anæmia of cortex, *dry skin, lack of perspiration*, < cold damp weather, > by warmth, indigestion > by warm drinks (nux vom. in males), go to sleep when reading (nux vom., sul., apis.), *clairvoyance*, trance-like condition, hysteroleptic attack if awakened suddenly from

clairvoyant state, musical individuals, high mentality, bilious sanguine mental motive temperament.

Mag. mur., all conditions accompanied with *inveterate constipation*, stools crumbling at anus.

Asaf., sanguine lymphatic temperament, *globus hystericus* more marked than in any other remedy (ign., nux mos., puls.) *mental and physical hyperæsthesia, can't bear least touch or contradiction.*

Plumbum first remedy to think of in sclerosis of any organ.

In phos. ac., indifference, marked apathy predominates over everything else, in gels., prostration is the most pronounced symptom.—*Tomhagen.*

—M. M., æt. sixteen months, sanguine vital temperament. Grandmother died from cancer. Father had the itch, which was treated locally. Hands and feet cold. Profuse sweat about head at night. Nervous starts when spoken to. Wants clothes to fit snugly about neck. Stools hard, dark, cries when passing. Tubercular meningitis at twelve and a half months. Received old school treatment. Eruption then appeared on scalp which exuded a thick, yellow pus, matting the hair. Cured (?) by application of a white ointment, followed by *total loss of vision.*

March 24, 1894. R Psor., 42 m.

March 30. Urine ammoniacal and acrid. Placebo.

April 3. Aversion to being washed. Eruption on scalp returns. Placebo.

April 6. Head seemed swollen near coronal suture. Don't want to be touched. Placebo.

April 13. Vision returning slightly. Placebo.

May 4. Hands and feet cold. Sweats about head day and night. Wants to be out of doors. Cries only when washed. R Sulphur 55 m.

May 29. Vision improved, notices objects. Placebo.

June 26. Scratches head night and day. Still averse to bathing. R Sulphur cm.

July 10. Discharged cured.

One year later child was brought to clinic for an acute trouble, but the vision was perfect.

Service of Professor J. A. Tomhagen—Nervous Clinic.—A Case of Chorea.—H. S., æt. fourteen. Bilious lymphatic temperament. Jerking of hands on dressing in morning; began four

weeks ago. Tongue and all muscles on right side of body implicated in the jerking. No jerking during sleep, but begins as soon as he awakens in morning. When a child had eczema and boils and three years later herpes zoster, all treated locally with lead lotion and successfully dissipated. Had diphtheria about Christmas, and chronic twitchings have developed since. Broad, flabby tongue, white coating, very taciturn. Has been exposed to sudden changes of temperature the past four months, daily, carrying sacks from a hot room to cold open air.

February 15, 1895. R Causticum 200.

February 22. No change. Placebo.

March 1. Right lower limb more quiet. Placebo.

March 8. About the same. Placebo.

March 15. Marked general improvement on whole right side. Placebo.

March 22. About the same. R Causticum cm.

March 29. A marked improvement, twitchings in paroxysms. Placebo.

April 5. Agitation almost gone. Placebo.

April 12. No more twitchings. Arm weak. More talkative. Placebo.

May 17. Discharged cured.

Service of Professor H. C. Allen—Skin Clinic.—Mr. A. A. æt., sixty-nine, sanguine motive mental temperament. Back covered with syphilitic boils for past eight months. Boil on face lanced and healed in three months. Chancre thirty-five years ago. Previous treatment local. Cold feet, profuse weakening perspiration. Uses tobacco incessantly.

August 1, 1895. R Syphilinum m.

August 8. Scarcely any improvement. Placebo.

August 15. No change. Placebo.

August 22. New boils are smaller and discharge is copper colored. Legs tired. R Syph. cm.

August 29. All boils disappeared. Placebo.

September 19. A few new boils. R Syph. cm.

October 18. Discharged cured.

L. A. L. DAY.

—Dr. Bier, a German physician, has made the discovery that the application of ice to the mouth is an effective means of exciting respiration.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

MATERIA MEDICA FOR RESTLESSNESS.—From Editorial of Dr. W. James, Hom. Phys.—Restlessness is one of the most characteristic indications for arsenicum. Still other remedies have it. Here are some other notes taken from the editor's note-book :

Natrum carbonicum and **phosphorus** have restlessness from attacks of anxiety during a thunder-storm (Dr. Carleton Smith).

Carbo vegetabilis, restlessness and anxiety, worse from 4 to 6 P. M.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, restless, with inability to keep still a moment, though he has great desire to do so.

Ammonium carbonicum, restlessness of the legs.

Sepia has restlessness of the legs with formication in them.

Zinc has intense restlessness of the legs. The editor once cured a case of abscess of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in a child with zinc, having been led to the study of this remedy by observing the peculiar restlessness of the legs.

China has restlessness of the legs ; must draw them up.

Kali hydriodicum has restlessness and throwing himself violently about the bed.

Hepar has restlessness of children and unconsciously throwing themselves about the bed. The same symptom occurs under *ignatia*.

Jatropha, restlessness. The patient writhes about the bed.

Calcarea carbonica, restlessness. The patient throws himself about the bed with snoring and groaning all night.

Iodium, restlessness. The patient sits up in bed and throws himself upon it.

Capsicum, restlessness at night. Can't get a comfortable position to lie still one minute.

Ferrum and **pulsatilla**, restlessness compels him to walk slowly about. This is Dr. Lippe's key-note for *pulsatilla*.

Belladonna, restlessness. Is obliged to move the body to and fro, especially the hands and feet.

Kali carbonicum, restlessness. Must get up out of bed and walk, from sharp stitching pains in loins reaching to the buttocks.

Platinum, general restlessness and fidgety limbs, worse from any attempt to rest. Restlessness from colic, with turning in every possible direction in vain effort to find relief.

Acidum phosphoricum IN GASTRIC AFFECTIONS WITH MELANCHOLIA.—Dr. K., Homœopathisch Maandblad, relates the case of a woman, æt. thirty-six, married, and the mother of eight children, who for some time had been suffering from a sort of melancholy, which so depressed her that she found it nearly impossible to fulfill her duties as mother and housewife. No cause could be discovered. Her circumstances were good ; she had undergone no great emotion, though the sudden death of a member of her family had aggravated her condition. Apparently, her disease had begun with a weakness of the stomach. She had but little appetite, experiencing always pain and distention of the stomach after eating ; the food seemed to lie for a long time in her stomach and would not undergo digestion. As it is known, depressing emotions may be the starting-point of gastric affections, and, vice versa, a stomach disease gives rise to a depression of psychic life. He therefore administered acid. phosphor. 6x, ten drops three times a day. Later he learned that she was soon restored to health by the remedy.

Magnesium Phosphoricum IN EXPOSURE TO WET.—Dr. Ord in Brit. Hom. Jour.—G. L., a coal-heaver, for five days, since exposure to wet, had severe pain in right arm with loss of power ; there was also a symmetrical rash over both shoulders, red, shiny, slightly raised in scattered papules, and quite dry. The pain ran down the branches of the brachial plexus. **Arsenicum 3x** removed the rash in a week, but the pain, numbness, and loss of power in arm remained. There was evident wasting of the muscles. The pain was constant aching, better at rest and by warmth, worse by holding arm up above the shoulder, and in cold air. **Magnesium phosphoricum 3x t. d. s.** Next week he reported the pain was quite gone and the arm stronger, but the numbness continued. Ordered **nux vomica 1x**, in alternation[?]. In another week the arm was stronger, the numbness

less, and the muscles filling out, no return of pain.

Eupatorium Aromaticum IN SORE MOUTH.—Dr. P. S. Duff, Hom. Recorder, calls attention to the following interesting case: Male, æt. fifty-seven. For several days, mouth feels like as if injured, tender, scalded-like, particularly inside of lower lip, angles of the mouth; tongue heavy, white, ragged coat, most at base, red edges and tips, two bloody ulcer spots near tip; burns near all the time: < from eating and heat; burning; gums sore and sensitive, particularly about two inferior roots. Gave merc. cor., arnica, latter relieved most; calendula and listerine, partial relief; the weather hot, unquenchable thirst; not much appetite; flatulent bowels, with some pain; foul, disordered stool, as if from food eaten; awakes 2 to 3 A. M.; non-invigorating sleep. Third day, gave eup. aromat. *℥*. Patient soon felt a general aggravation, like a cold or catarrh; annoyed by pain in left shoulder, posterior scapular region; pulse 94, unnatural; tight in left bronchia; felt ill, dull, and oppressed; pain, as if taking away breath, pleuritic-like; buccal cavity sensitive, sore, burning, etc. Eup. aromat., 3x. Patient felt as if the right man was in the right place—grateful. And this is the sure sign of the similia, friend, helper, healer—proof and cure.

Picric Acid IN BURNS.—Harvard Lindley, M. D., St. L. Jour. of Hom.—A remarkable cure for burns is said to have been discovered by Dr. Thierry, of the Hospice de la Charité. Having twice, while working with picric acid disinfectant, dropped burning matter onto his hands and been astonished at the absence of pain or injury, Dr. Thierry was induced to make experiments to see whether the acid might account for the fact. He has now had two years of experience of its effects, and announces that a saturated solution of picric acid applied to a burn or scald will not only remove all pain, but will prevent the formation of sores, and will bring about a complete cure in a few days. The solution is perfectly stable, cheap, and free from any odor or toxic properties. It produces a temporary yellow discoloration of the skin, which can be entirely removed by the application of boracic acid.

Bryonia IN LUMBAR RHEUMATISM.—Hahne-

mann (Chicago) Med. Clinic.—Man, aged fifty-seven. Dates his troubles back several years. Pain extends across the back just above the ilium. Periods of exacerbation every week or so. Severe headache begins in the occiput and extends to the forehead, sometimes so intense that he feels as if the top of the head would be thrown off. Bryonia 30 four times daily was prescribed for him a week ago and he reports this week that the back was much better.

Bryonia IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.—Ibid.—This is another case of a workman dating his trouble from his employment in the "cold room" of a packing house. Last spring he caught cold there and has had more or less cough ever since. The cough is aggravated by going from the open air into a house. The sputum is white, tenacious, and in large quantities. The feet are cold all the time and are covered with cold perspiration. For evident reasons bryonia 3x was prescribed.

Iris Versicolor IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Two cases. Ibid.—Judge C. was troubled with neuralgia of the superior maxillary nerves. Being at his residence and he having a very bad attack of neuralgia I was requested to see him professionally. He said the pain made him sick. A few doses of this remedy in the second dilution cured him.

I was called in consultation with Dr. B. to see what he called a peculiar case. The patient was the county treasurer, who was weak and overtaxed with "taxes." The headache would come every forenoon with severe neuralgia in the right supra-orbital nerve. Nausea and a distressing cough accompanied the pain. I was informed he had had similar attacks every spring. Dr. B. had given the usual remedies without effect. Iris 2 in water cured him perfectly in two days.

Calcarea Carb. IN HEADACHE.—Dr. Kimbrel (Translation) in Hom. Phys.—A teacher, æt. thirty-two years, often suffered from toothache, which was caused or aggravated by a draft; consulted me September 1, 1894. He has suffered from four to five years from headache, usually on one side, but at times in the entire head. It comes at longer or shorter intervals, usually in the forenoon, becoming worse in the afternoon till evening. Slight

sweat on movement, particularly on the head and face; vertigo, especially on stooping. Aggravated by washing himself and during moist, cloudy weather. Aversion to physical as well as mental labor. The ability to think has suffered.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰ (L.), six doses, one every week.

October 27.—Essential improvement, of the headache there is only a trace; disposition decidedly better; desire for mental and physical exercise; "ability to think better." He did not return until March 3, 1895. Lately the headache has reappeared, but mental work is done easily and memory is better. The same medicine, a dose every two weeks.

Calcarea Carb. FOR GASTRIC TROUBLES.—*Ibid.*—A man of thirty-three consulted me March 14; has suffered ten or twelve years from gastric pains. Before that nose-bleed and toothache, which was aggravated by drafts. The pain in stomach is pressing, is not aggravated by eating, comes about 6 P. M. and before midnight; with the pains distention of the epigastrium; lying on abdomen ameliorates.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

December 15, 1893, he returned. Has been quite well, no pressure in the stomach. Trouble reappeared three weeks ago. Momentary improvement after eating, aggravation at 5 P. M. and late in the evening. There is again distention of the epigastrium with the pains, and also amelioration when lying on abdomen.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, a dose every seventh evening.

January 19, 1894.—No improvement the first week, since then free from pain; no lying on abdomen. I again ordered *calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, a dose every ninth evening, which completed the cure.

Terebinth IN HEMATURIA.—Dr. Stanley Wilde, in the *Homeopathic World*, relates the following: Boy, aged thirteen, brought to dispensary with bloody urine; had been ailing in this way for two or three months. Inasmuch as patient had a more or less fixed pain in the right kidney with urine uniformly mixed with blood, concluded that the hemorrhage was renal; appearance of the urine was like muddy port wine.

Put him on terebinth 1x gtt. ij. om. 3 hor., which caused the urine to become clear and bloodless, but relapses of hemorrhage from time to time continued.

Berberis in 2-drop doses gave relief to the pain in the kidney. The boy had no other symptoms, so returned to the terebinth 1x, which he took for some weeks, but the hemorrhage returned intermittently. Some few months later, the lad's mother informed me that he was now quite well, and that she had cured him with Venice turpentine. A neighbor had advised the purchase of two pennyworth of Venice turpentine, make it into pills with flour, and give one every night at bedtime. This she did, and by the time the patient had taken ten or twelve pills the hemorrhage had ceased and never since returned. (Venice turpentine of commerce is a mixture of resin and turpentine.)

Hence the stronger dose succeeded where the weaker one failed, or only produced a temporary effect. The moral would seem to be that we may sometimes err in the smallness of our doses.

Rhus Radicans IN SEROUS BLEBS.—"Agricola" in *Hom. World*.—A poor old farm laborer, eighty-five, having sent a messenger beseeching me to see him on the following day in case he could manage to crawl the three-mile distance to my house, I decided to drive over there and then interview the aged one, a sad sufferer during several weeks past from "blisters on his skin here and there, in fact, everywhere," so said the kind neighbor who had volunteered the journey on his behalf.

As a precaution I put *rhus radicans* 1x tincture and arsenious sulphide 6x in my breast pocket. I found these "blisters" to be serous exudations between the epidermis and cutis vera, varying from size of a split pea to a shilling, which, when they broke, presented a raw, exquisitely sensitive surface, thus rendering a walk of some miles a veritable torture.

Requesting that an empty pint pitcher or jam-pot be brought me, I put into it some 20 drops of *rhus*, filled it up with water, directed that teaspoon doses be taken some six times during each twenty-four hours for the first week; then that a similar mixture be made with the arsenious sulphide which I left with the patient's wife, the doses to be three or four times daily so long as

the improvement (which I expected would result from the rhus) continued. . . I felt it incumbent upon me to again visit this patient; to my great astonishment the man had on the fourth day found himself cured, this, too, when his constitution and age were dead against any and all such a curative sensitiveness and reaction.

Belladonna IN STRYCHNIA POISONING.—Dr. Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, L. M. S., tells in the Calcutta Medical Journal of the following interesting case: An Eurasian gentleman, aged seventy, a stout built man of advanced years, has been suffering from nervous weakness for a long time, which has increased since the death of his wife about a year and a half ago, had been under my treatment for an impending apoplectic attack eight months previously, and from that time he has been suffering from extreme weakness. Severe muscular spasms, principally of the upper and lower extremities. He was in bed, but the legs and forearms were being thrown into such rapid and violent convulsions that it was difficult to stop them. If the extremities were not grasped powerfully by the hands, he would go on beating the bed incessantly with them. The spasms were confined principally to the flexor muscles of the hands and feet. He called for assistance to straighten his fingers and toes when they were spasmodically flexed. Sometimes the muscles of the arm or forearm, at other times those of the thigh and feet, were affected. The beating of the bed was done more with the feet than with the forearms. Rubbing gave relief. Grasping firmly by the hands was the only means that gave him some ease; perspiration so profuse, he looked as if he was bathed in cold water; quick feeble pulse and pain caused by the spasm. The fits were not tetanic; he had no lock-jaw. The extremities and the tip of the nose were icy cold. Answering my questions he said he did not know what happened to him after coming from the closet; other members of the family said that he used to get attacks of somnambulism; coming out from the closet that morning he was found in his bed in that peculiar condition with imperceptible pulse and profuse perspiration. Found a vial containing a mixture of liquor strychnia, which his son-in-law used to take for his locomotor ataxy. I was told that similar fits were observed

to happen to the son-in-law from the accidental administration of an overdose of the same medicine; about thirty-five minims of liquor strychnia had been taken.

Bell. 30 was administered. Hot bottles were applied to the extremities. Patient began at once to mend and in twenty-four hours was out of danger.

Ova Testa IN LEUCORRHOEA.—Dr. Edson, Hom. News, speaks of this medicine as a truly wonderful remedy in leucorrhœa. He mentions that seventy consecutive cases were treated by Dr. Leonard with it, without a single failure. He considers the symptoms, "feeling as if the back were broken in two and tied with a string," as specially characteristic.

He also mentions a case of profuse leucorrhœa and metrorrhagia, the patient being almost bloodless, in which a dose once a day restored her to rosy health in two months. She noticed that if she took it too frequently it produced a tired feeling and chills, and the disjointed sensation in the back.

Dr. Edson has also found it to have a wonderful effect in controlling the suffering of cancer.

The ova testa is prepared by being browned in vacuo and then triturated. He has always used the 3d trituration.

Ammonium Bromatum IN ASTHMA.—Dr. Greenfield, Hahn. Mo., reports a case of bronchial asthma which had persisted for six weeks, and where neither day nor night could the patient rest, and he could only pass his nights sitting. At the same time he suffered from anxiety and had hoarse breathing, with rattling râles. A characteristic tickling in the larynx tortured him into coughing continually, which augmented the asthma. Ammonium bromat. 2x was prescribed, and in twenty-four hours the attack had definitely ended.

Lycopodium IN CONSTIPATION.—(Dr. L. N. Mookerjee, in Hom. World.)—Boy, eight years old, suffering from severe type of malarial fever, had been under the treatment of old-school as well as native physicians for nearly four months. His case declared to be hopeless. He was eventually placed under my treatment. Examination revealed: Temperature 102.4, constant without any variation during

twenty-four hours; skin dry and parched; pulse 120 per minute, very weak, but quick and small, intermitting every third beat, yielding to pressure; tongue thick and flabby, coated white; liver and spleen much enlarged, filling in nearly half of the abdominal cavity; bowels costive, had no motion since about a week; urine scanty; dropsical swelling of the hands and feet; general anasarca. *Nux vom.* 6x, and *ars.* 200c. exhibited without effect. Eleven days in all his bowels did not move, and his relatives insisted on an enema for the purpose. I prescribed *lycopodium* 200c., to be taken every four hours, and took leave, requesting to be informed by the evening if the bowels did not move. The next day morning I was informed that the patient had a motion in the previous afternoon, and that it was a natural one, quite free from any hard scybala. Remedy continued morning and evening; at the end of three days the dropsical swelling of the hands and feet and the general anasarca had considerably diminished simultaneously with the increased flow of urinary secretion. The fever had taken on an intermittent type, with a chill since the last two days, in the evening, at about 2 P. M., and lasting till 9 or 10 P. M. Tongue almost cleaned. Remedy continued for a fortnight more. General conditions much improved; no anasarca; bowels regular; appetite returned; tongue cleaned, but the fever persisting, coming on every day at 3 and passing off at about 10 P. M. *Nat. mur.* 30c. and *ceanothus americanus* completed the cure.

Arsenic IN TRAUMATIC PARALYSIS.—Alfred Heath, M. D., F. L. S., etc., in *Homeopathic World*.—Mr. M., æt. seventy-nine, had been left under treatment by a local allopath for some weeks for paralysis of right arm and right leg, of a traumatic character most likely, as he had had a severe blow in the left parietal region. No loss of consciousness; he appeared to get better at first, but again relapsed, and the attending doctor gave no hope of his living; this was confirmed by a second opinion. I was called into the country to see him on October 3, at 3.30 P. M., and found him in an extremely prostrate and depressed condition, with anxious expression and faintness, and that far-away look that tells so much. He shook his head on my entering the

room and said: "I am done for, doctor—it's no use." I thought myself, from his appearance, there was little hope, but while there is life there is often some, as I had already learned. His abdomen was enormously distended with gas, and sounded like a drum (tympanitic); he had constant and involuntary bad smelling motions of a black fecal character, so bad that he was constantly lying in the discharge, he being so prostrate that he could not be attended to often; pain in the abdomen at times considerable before action: urine, what could be taken, loaded with urates; temperature about 100°; had been vomiting very much, and now pain in stomach after taking food, tongue rough, red with white patches, constant thirst for small quantities of water, constant desire to change position, sleep of exhaustion, but no stupor, and when aroused quite intelligent, and answered well; coldness of knee—pain relieved by external warmth, edema of right foot and ankle, heart extremely weak; he was very emaciated. I gave *arsen.* 3.

On October 6 a troublesome cough disturbed him at times (he had had chronic bronchitis for years), with difficult expectoration of very stringy phlegm; had to be wiped out of his mouth; two doses of *kali bich.* 30.

Returned to *arsenicum* on October 7. One or two other remedies were needed to counteract immediately arising conditions. On January 22 patient is practically well.

MILK.

By DR. C. B. KER.

THAT milk is a remedy in disease as well as food it scarcely requires such a case as the following to prove:

Miss V., æt. twenty-seven, consulted me on February 4 of this year for the following symptoms: For three months has taken no food which has not caused great pain in the stomach; there is also constant nausea and, till the last few days, there has been almost constant vomiting; the bowels are costive, there is little loss of flesh, the urine is deep colored, the tongue is clean, and there is profuse and almost constant catamenial discharge. There is also, as one would expect in such a case, depression of spirits and

physical and mental exhaustion and some faintness.

I came to the conclusion that the case was one requiring not so much medicine as a careful dietary; that it was one, at all events, which there was no chance of curing without a careful regulation of the food. My prescription, therefore, was a wineglassful of hot, slightly-salted milk every hour, and no other food whatever. I directed my patient also to apply to the epigastrium a pad of flannel, and to sip very hot water if, notwithstanding the diet precautions, the pain in the stomach returned.

On the 12th the report was to this effect: No pain in the stomach, some pain in the back and shoulders, the bowels continue costive, the urine is paler, there is neither nausea nor faintness, the appetite is stronger than she likes.

The prescription was only slightly modified. Milk was to continue the sole food, but it was to be doubled in quantity and was to be taken hot or cold according to the pleasure of the patient. Absolute rest also was insisted upon.

A week later, February 20, the report showed that pain in the stomach had not returned, nor did it return till other food a short time afterward was added to the milk, and then it again disappeared on returning to milk alone. The last report, dated March 29, shows that though sopped bread and gruel have been added to the milk there is no pain in the stomach during their digestion.

I could give several such cases, that is to say, cases proving that milk alone is sufficient to restore to health sufferers not only in acute but in chronic diseases, and not only in gastro-intestinal affections but in a large number of others.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, in his work entitled "Fat and Food and How to Make Them," shows that in many of the intractable cases of neurasthenia which he cured, the two or three days of an exclusive milk diet which commenced the treatment succeeded in removing the inveterate dyspepsia of months', even years' standing. His expression is: "Milk diet nearly always dismisses as if by magic all the dyspeptic conditions." Even his corpulent patients Dr. Weir Mitchell treats with milk, but it is skimmed. One of such patients, a lady, æt. forty, very anæmic, and weighing 163 pounds, who had hysterical

paralysis and hemianæsthesia, he put upon a diet of skimmed milk. In a fortnight she lost twenty-three pounds in weight, the anæmia vanished, and a troublesome dyspepsia "at once disappeared." Another patient he kept for *two* years on an exclusively milk diet, giving her two quarts a day, and she led a moderately active life during the whole of that time.

Professor Playfair gives an experience similar to Dr. Weir Mitchell's in his work on "The Systematic Treatment of Nerve Prostration and Hysteria." He commences the treatment of such cases with milk alone and finds that the dyspeptic symptoms quickly disappear. Should there be an occasional attack of dyspepsia, it is at once relieved, he says, by keeping the patient for four and twenty hours on milk alone.

But from Greek times downward what diseases have not been treated by milk, not only when all other means have failed, but from the beginning as the recognized remedy? Hippocrates recommends its use in phthisis when the fever is slight, and also in subacute and chronic fevers. But he does not extol the virtues of milk so warmly as other ancient writers. He warns against its use in headaches and acute fever, and dissuades from taking it such as have swelled hypochondria and borborygmus, bilious discharges, and copious hemorrhages.

Aræteus it is, however, who sings most loudly the praises of milk. "And truly milk is a remedy of marasmus by nourishing, warming, moistening the stomach, and soothing the bladder," he says. And in phthisis he recommends it strongly: "From a small dose gradually up to five or six heminae, or even much more; or, if not, as much as one can, for often this alone sufficeth for all food. For milk is pleasant to take, is easy to drink, gives solid nourishment, and is more familiar than any other food to one from a child. In color it is pleasant to see. As a medium it seems to lubricate the windpipe, to clean as if with a feather the bronchi, and to bring off the phlegm, improve the breathing, and facilitate the discharges downward. To ulcers it is a sweet medicine and milder than anything else. If one then will only drink plenty of this he will not stand in need of anything else. For it is good that in a disease milk should prove both food and medicine." Aræteus goes on to say that

milk in bladder disease should be drunk for three days before giving cantharides, otherwise they injure the bladder; that in acute kidney disease it is "a most excellent article," especially that of an ass, next that of a mare; "even that of a ewe or goat is useful as being a kind of milk (!)." In vena cava disease "milk is both food and medicine, for that disease stands in need of refrigeration, a sort of fire being wrapped up within; and also of sweet food, and of that a copious supply in small bulk. Such virtues milk supplies as an article of food."

Almost all the ancient authorities agree in calling milk one of the best of foods and remedies in phthisis, and many modern writers say the same. In Lord Bacon's time it must have been so considered. Had it not been so he could scarcely have written the following in the First Century of his "*Sylva Sylvarum*":—"Milk warm from the cow is found to be a great nourisher and a good remedy in consumptions; but then you must put, when you milk the cow, two little bags into it, the one of powder of mint, the other of powder of red roses, for they keep the milk somewhat from turning or curdling in the stomach; and put in sugar also for the same cause, and partly for the taste's sake; but you must drink a good draught that it may stay less time in the stomach lest it curdle; and let the cup into which you milk the cow be set in a greater cup of hot water that you may take it warm. And milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than asses' milk, which, it is true, turneth not so easily, but it is a little harsh; marry it is more proper for sharpness of urine and exulceration of the bladder and all manner of lenifyings. Woman's milk likewise is prescribed when all fail; but I commend it not as being a little too near the juice of man's body to be a good nourisher except it be in infants, to whom it is natural."

We do not now put powder of mint and of red roses into milk to keep it "from turning or curdling," but we add lime or soda-water, or rum, or salt to secure the same end. But evidently the same difficulties in milk digestion were recognized in Bacon's time as we have to contend with now.

Sydenham speaks of the value of milk in phthisis, especially of asses' milk. And so does Cullen, but *he* often mixed with it barley-water,

raisins, conserve of roses, and honey. There is only one modern writer who warns against it in this disease, but he, when phthisis is concerned, is an authority. Louis says that milk is not to be given, especially cows' and asses', unless the irritable stomach will bear nothing else; and he gives as his reason that cows and asses are subject to phthisis. Would it not have been sufficient to say that caution should be exercised in the matter, for the proportion of cows and asses so diseased is probably not great.

Professor Niemeyer speaks strongly of the value of milk in phthisis. Too much importance, he says, cannot be attached to it; but it must be whole milk. And old Dr. Buchan says: "It is more valuable than the whole *materia medica*." He thinks buttermilk of great use if it is made almost the sole food; "I never knew it succeed except the patient almost lived upon it." Dr. T. K. Chambers speaks highly of milk as a food and remedy in this disease. In Dr. Pollock's opinion, milk stands at the top of the list of foods for the consumptive, and he says that it may be given almost exclusively. Twenty pounds on this diet have been gained in six weeks, no medicine and scarcely any other food having been given during that time. The object, he says, of giving milk in this way is to pass a large quantity of food into the blood and thus to enforce a more frequent renewal of that fluid.

There is only one other qualification I have met with to the general opinion in favor of the use of milk in phthisis, and that is Herr Schnepel's, who objects to its use when there is the complication of fatty liver; the argument being that all substances containing fat should be withheld. But even in such cases milk might surely be given if its cream had been in the first place removed.

Many other diseases come into the category of those that are benefited by a milk diet practiced with more or less exclusiveness. Dr. Donkin insists strongly on its value in diabetes, and he has published his experience. Dr. Senator and many others give milk largely in diabetes, but they do not agree with Dr. Donkin that milk is a cure for the disease. It is not easy to see why he (Dr. Donkin) attaches so much importance to the milk being skimmed, for cream and oil and butter are not usually for-

bidden to diabetic patients, and the sugar in milk is not removed in the skimming process.

In Bright's disease there is also a general agreement on the part of the profession in favor of milk as food and remedy. Bartels and Chambers and M. Laccoud speak strongly in its favor in that disease and other kidney affections. They believe it to be diuretic, a sedative and good food. Buttermilk should be given, Bartels says, when common milk disagrees or is not liked. In albuminuria nothing gives the patient, Chambers says, so good a chance as a milk diet. And M. Laccoud gives a case of diminished renal secretion from catarrh of the urinary passages and renal obstruction in which the quantity of urine passed in the twenty-four hours was raised from twelve ounces to fifty-four by milk.

There can be no doubt as to the value of milk in almost all gastro-intestinal affections from stomach ulcer and dysentery down to simple catarrhs. Niemeyer calls milk a cure in chronic gastric catarrh, but only if given as an exclusive food. He believes that buttermilk answers best, new milk forming coagula in the stomach. In dysentery also an exclusive milk diet assists in the cure more than anything else, as it does also in chronic and acute diarrheas, and chronic and acute enteritis. In such cases the ancients gave milk, but generally in the boiled form, their schiston, which was made by boiling milk or whey with pebbles. Stomach ulcer and ulceration of the intestines are successfully treated by milk when all other means have failed. Intestinal hemorrhage, also, from any cause, is most safely treated in the same way.

Many other diseases have been said by medical authorities in all ages to be best treated by milk administered with more or less exclusiveness. Such are scurvy, in Immermann's opinion; spasm of the glottis in Steffen's, whose argument is that that disease often indicates scrofula or rickets and so requiring milk in larger quantities; chronic bronchial catarrh in Riegel's. Nothnagel gives a case of epilepsy which was cured by confining the patient to milk and water; Dioscorides extolled its use in melancholy, lepra, elephantiasis, and the exanthemata, and also in acrid humors of the eye; he recommended it, besides, as a gargle, and as an injection in ulceration of the uterus; but he qualified his recom-

mendation of milk by forbidding its use in spleen and liver disease, vertigo, epilepsy, neurosis, fevers, and headache, except the bowels had in the first place been opened by the schiston; Pliny gave milk in gout of the hands and feet; in constipation, Trousseau, as well as many of the old physicians, prescribed it with success; Cheyne declares that it cures sterility not only in the woman but in the man; Sydenham gives a case of hysteria which had resisted all means of cure till milk was tried; and he gave *hydro-galo*, a mixture of milk and water, in bilious colic, the scarlatina maligna of infants, small-pox, and anomalous forms of measles; it is given much at the present time in dropsies, the diarrhea and the diuresis which it occasions rendering it useful in all such effusions; and in diathetic diseases, in cancer, and in chronic skin diseases; and M. Pecholier strongly advises its use in aneurism and cardiac hypertrophy; many of both ancient and modern authorities prescribe it in gout, including Sydenham, Mead, and Cullen; by Jules Cyr, in his "*Traité d'Alimentation*," it is recommended for asthma when it results from emphysema and pulmonary catarrh, for intestinal neuralgia, liver-hypertrophy, and fatty degeneration; and Dr. Drewitt declares that much infant life is saved by condensed milk in summer diarrheas.

But with this food and remedy as with all others the old saw must not be forgotten—what is one man's food is another man's poison. It is in the experience of us all that there are some who cannot take milk without suffering afterward in some way or other. In the first place, there are many who dislike milk so much that their gorge rises at the sight and still more at the taste of it. There are others who insist that, although they are fond of it, headache and constipation are sure to follow its use. It is not properly digested by others, coagulating into a dense ball which causes pain and flatulence and a sense of weight and dragging in the epigastrium. But except in the case of those who have an invincible dislike to it milk may be made a pleasant and digestible article of diet. If in one shape it does not digest it will in another. And before concluding that it cannot be persevered with in any given case it should be tried in a variety of ways. If it causes pain or

discomfort when drunk fresh from the cow, which it often does, it will "agree" if taken skimmed, or hot, or mixed with hot or cold water, or soda or Seltzer or lime water; or slightly dashed with rum, whisky, or brandy; or flavored with the smallest quantity of salt.

I have spoken above of milk chiefly as a remedy in disease. But it can scarcely be praised too highly as an article of food. That it nourishes and nourishes sufficiently even when taken exclusively not only is proved in the case of infants, but in that of adults and whole nations of them. There have been Galactophagi in all ages, and the world has not been given to understand that they were inferior, physically or mentally, to others.

SOME REMEMBERS FOR DOCTORS.

THE "remembers" here given are extracts from an article entitled "Fifty Remembers for Druggists," by H. M. Whelpley, M. D., Ph. G.

Remember that powdered camphor can be kept in the pulverulent form by the addition of one-half per cent. of oil of vaseline.

That sugar added to ordinary ink forms a good copying-ink.

That quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, etc.

That aniline colors fade with age. Records should not be written with aniline ink.

That powdered rosin may produce spontaneous combustion.

That an application of a weak solution of hydrochloric acid, followed by a weak solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.

That rose-water made with carbonate of magnesium and used to make eyewater by dissolving zinc or lead salts, will form an irritating precipitate.

That many celluloid articles can be mended by covering the edges with glacial acetic acid and pressing them firmly together until dry.

Mix acids with water by pouring the acid into the water and not the water into the acid, as the latter process may cause an explosion.

That ethereal solutions of iodoform are not permanent.

That prescription vials are not always accurate measures, and the quantity of liquid to be used should be measured in a graduate.

That granulated gum arabic dissolves more readily than the powdered.

That glycerin administered in large doses may produce poisonous symptoms.

That when alcohol and water are mixed the combined volume is less than the sum of the two separate liquids.

That alcohol stains varnished surfaces.

TRANSPORTATION BULLETIN NO. 2.

A RATE of a fare and a third for the round trip has been granted by the various railway associations.

The following lines from our prominent points seem the most practical for our members. From Boston a train leaves via the Boston and Albany road at 3 P. M. daily, connecting at Albany with a train leaving New York at 6 P. M., via the New York Central road. This train has a fine through Wagner service dining car, etc., connects at Buffalo with the Michigan Central road, passes Niagara Falls at 7 A. M. the following morning, and arrives in Detroit at 12.45 P. M. in ample time for the conference or meeting.

A train leaves the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City at 6.10 P. M. daily, via the Lehigh Valley road, also a through vestibuled express. Members leaving Washington at 3 P. M., Baltimore at 3.50 P. M., via the B. & O. road, can with the Philadelphia members take a train leaving Philadelphia at 6.33 P. M., connecting with the aforesaid New York train at South Bethlehem, Pa., and run via Rochester and Suspension Bridge (reaching Niagara Falls at 7 A. M.) over the Grand Trunk system to Detroit, arriving at 1.40 P. M. Through cars from Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

From the Far West the Union Pacific, which was the official road at the time of the Denver meeting, and the Chicago and Alton from St. Louis and Kansas City, offer excellent through service to Chicago. The Union Pacific will be pleasantly remembered by those present at the Denver meeting. The Chicago and Northwestern road, which connects with the Union Pacific road at Omaha, is the road of the North-

west. Its service from Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Paul is unexcelled.

From Chicago, trains leave for Detroit via the Michigan Central road, 10.30 A. M., 3 P. M., 9.30 P. M., and 11.30 P. M., on all of which the service is excellent.

The Grand Trunk system also runs an excellent train, leaving Chicago at 8.15 P. M., arriving in Detroit at 7.35 A. M.

From Cleveland there is a service by boat, the round trip being \$3.00. The Ohio delegation will find this a convenient and enjoyable route.

While not wishing in any way to seemingly advertise any one line, the above roads seem to offer the quickest and best service.

The members of this committee will take pleasure in securing Pullman accommodations over any of these routes. If they are reserved in advance, special cars and perhaps trains can be obtained; apply to Dr. Richard Kingsman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. F. Storke, Denver, Col.; Dr. W. H. Hanchett, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. A. E. Neumeister, Kansas City, or to the chairman, stating what is desired in the line of Pullman accommodations.

Instructions as to procuring tickets and certificates will be published in the June journals.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Chairman.

170 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

STATE MEDICINE EDUCATION.

IT may interest your readers to know that a Public Health Act went into force in Great Britain which provided that after January, 1892, "every medical officer of health . . . shall be a holder of a Public Health diploma and be registered as such," etc.

In the *National Board of Health Magazine* there was recently published a model form of enactment in which it provided that sanitary inspectors should have "the degree D. M. C. or pass a rigid examination." This model act like that of the State Board of Health law will doubtless be presented for adoption in every large city in every State. It has already been presented to the city fathers of Chicago.

In Europe several institutions grant "a Public Health diploma," but as far as I know only Rush Medical College in America confers the degree

of Doctor Medicinæ Civitatis (D. M. C.) upon those who successfully pass the required examination leading thereto.

The National School of State Medicine (Chicago) is the only corporation organized especially to give the necessary instruction as required by similar institutions in Europe. Its course is more extensive than that of any I have seen.

T. C. DUNCAN.

BICYCLE RIDING A FACTOR IN PROSTATITIS AND STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.

BICYCLE riding with the common saddle, such as is sold with the majority of the wheels, says Dr. W. W. Townsend, causes a disease of the prostate and urethra, the severity of which is in proportion to the amount ridden and the relation of the buttocks and perineum of the rider to the saddle. I have been led to study the subject by a number of patients coming to me with prostatic and urethral irritability, and denying venereal history. In some cases their honesty was unquestionable. It has been my experience so far to have seen more cases due to the bicycle than to "cold and damp." I think the gonococcus has been present in cases which have not used a wheel, and give a history of having caught their trouble from sitting on a cold stone or damp grass. I have used a wheel, and consider the exercise most healthful when taken in moderation and on an anatomical seat.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 100.)

BED: Seems to bounce up and down on lying down: belladonna.

Sensation as if sinking down in bed: bryonia alba.

Stays in bed although there is no necessity to do so: alumen.

Wants to go from one bed to another: arsenicum album, calcarea ost., hyosycamus, rhus tox.

Beer relieves the pains in the anus: aloë soc.

Begs to be killed: coffea tosta.

Belches after coughing : *arnica*.

Bellyache at every attempt to eat : *calcareea phos.*

Bellyache from eating potatoes : *colocynthis*.

Bellyache relieved by lying flat across the back of a chair : *belladonna*, *colocynthis*, *stannum*.

Belly : As if something alive were in the belly : *calcareea phos.*, *cocculus*, *manzanilla*, *podophyllum*, *sabina*, *sanguinaria*.

Feeling as if something tight would break in the belly if too much straining at stool was done : *apis mell.*

Pain in the belly in the side opposite to that lain on : *graphites*.

Child lies on the belly and spasmodically thrusts the breech up : *cuprum met.*

Pain in the belly on coughing : *conium mac.*

Sleeps best when lying on the belly : *acetic acid*, *cina*.

Violent pains in the belly when lying, better when sitting up : *apis mell.*

Below up : Symptoms go from below up : *benzoic acid*, *bromium*, *eupatorium purp.*, *fluoric acid*.

Bending double aggravates the pains in the abdomen : *cocculus*, *antimonium tart.*

Bending double relieves the colic : *acetea rac.*, *colocynthis*, *magnesia phos.*

Bending forward : Pain in the head leaves on bending forward : *manganum*.

Bending the head back aggravates : *clematis*, *digitalis*, *manganum*, *osmium*.

Bending the head back relieves : *apis mell.*, *belladonna*, *rus tox.*

Bent backward : Urination is only possible when the body is bent backward : *zincum met.*

Bent : Pains in the ovarian region compel her to walk bent : *arnica*.

Pains are worse when sitting bent : *alumina*.

Better after a short sleep if not disturbed : *nux vomica*.

Better after a short sleep than a long one : *pulsatilla*.

Better after coition (prolapsus) : *mercurius*.

Better after eating : *argentum nit.*, *asterias*, *bovista*, *calabar*, *carduus*, *coca*, *iodum*, *lauro-cerasus*.

Better after food : Aching in the stomach : *chelidonium maj.*

Better after smoking :

Better after urinating (backache) : *lycopodium*.

Better : Bellyache relieved by lying flat on the belly across the back of a chair : *belladonna*, *colocynthis*, *stannum*.

Better by continued motion, worse on beginning to move : *anacardium*, *capsicum*, *iris vers.*, *kali phos.*, *rus tox.*, *sulphur*.

Better by fixing the attention on it (headache) : *palladium*.

Better by looking cross-eyed (headache) : *oleander*.

Child seems better after eating : *hepar sulphuris calc.*

Cough is better by lying on the back : *aconite*, *euphrasia*, *manganum*.

From a deep breath : Stitches in the liver : *oxalic acid*.

From the application of cold water : *calcareea ost.*

From cold and worse from heat : Headache : *aloe soc.*

From cold water or cold air : *amyl nit.*

From cold water : *apis mell.*

From cold water (coughs) : *capsicum*, *causticum*, *cuprum met.*, *euphrasia*.

From continued gentle motion : *cactus grand.*, *kali phos.*

From eating (colic which doubles the patient up) : *bovista*.

From heat or wrapping up warmly : *arsenicum album*, *cinnabaris*, *cuprum acet.*, *graphites*, *hepar s. c.*, *silicea*.

From looking up and bending the head backward (headache) : *apis mell.*, *belladonna*, *cocculus*, *rus tox.*

From mental effort : *calcareea arsen.*, *ferrum met.*

From mental effort (headache) : *calcareea arsen.*

From motion : Drawing in the back : *bryonia alba*.

Pains in the limbs : *armoracia*, *china*.

On the pillow (headache) : *arnica*.

From motion or touch (headache) : *bismuthum*.

From moving about in the open air (headache) : *asafetida*.

Better from moving a little (lumbago): *calcareæ fluor.*
 From nose bleed (headache): *bufo*, *ferrum phos.*, *hamamelis*, *magnesia sulph.*
 From pressure (clawing around the navel): *belladonna*.
 From riding horseback: *bromium*.
 From shaking the head: *lachesis*.
 From sleep: *caladium*.
 From sweating: *aconite*, *bryonia*, *caladium*, *gelsemium*.
 From tobacco: *hepar sulphuræ calc.*
 From tying up the head (headache): *bryonia alba*, *calcareæ ost.*
 From warm drinks (colic): *colocynthis*.
 From washing the head (headaches): *antimonium tart.*, *asarum*.
 In company, likes flattery: *palladium*.
 In summer, worse in winter (hemorrhoids): *æsculus hipp.*
 In the open air: *arnica*, *pulsatilla*.
 Lying on the right side (pains in the ovaries): *apis mell.*
 Lying with the head high: *aconite*, *capsicum*, *natrum mur.*, *spigelia*, *strontia*, *sulphur*.
 Better lying with the head low: *absinthium*, *arnica*.
 Better on getting warm in bed (cough): *chamomilla*, *kali bi.*
 Better when alone:
 Better when doing something: *helonias*.
 Better when lying on the painful side: *ambra grisea*.
 Better when moving about (headache): *antimonium tart.*, *bismuthum*, *capsicum*, *coccus*.
 Better when sitting up, worse when lying (pains in the belly): *apis mell.*
 Better when stooping (headache): *belladonna*.
 Better while eating, but worse afterward: *capsicum*, *ignatia*.
 Bird: As if a bird were fluttering in the stomach, causing nausea: *caladium*.
 Black urine with coffee-ground sediment: *terebinth.*
 Bladder and rectum: Ineffectual urging to stool, with pressure on the: *aphis chenopodium glaucis*.
 Bladder: Burning in the neck of the bladder when not urinating: *aconite*.

Bladder: Feeling as of a ball in the bladder or abdomen on turning over: *lachesis*.
 Feels as if overfilled: ineffectual urging: *arnica*.
 Horseback riding relieves the bearing down over the bladder: *lycopodium*.
 Pains in the bladder are worse from drinking any water: *cantharis*.
 Sticking pains in the neck of the bladder when not urinating: *chamomilla*.
 Turning and twisting sensation in the bladder as of a worm: *belladonna*.
 Bleeding from the nose or ears from suppressed menses: *bryonia*.
 Bleeding from the nose while washing: *antimonium*, *sulph.*, *aur.*
 Bleeding from the nose relieves the headache: *bufo*, *ferrum phos.*, *hamamelis*, *magnesia sulph.*
 Bleeding from the vagina after coition: *argentum nit.*
 Blinding of the eyes: Headaches commence with: *natrum mur.*
 Bloating: Face is bloated only while the patient is lying: *apocynum cann.*
 Blood and moisture oozing from the navels of newborn infants: *abrotanum*, *calcareæ sulph.*
 Blood: Feeling as if the blood did not circulate: *atropinum sulph.*
 Blood seems to have ceased to circulate: *gelsemium*.
 Sensation as if the blood was boiling hot: *arsenicum album*.
 Blood vessels: Sensation of coldness in the: *aconite*.
 Blow upon the eye: Tearing pain in the right eye and temple, as if one had received a blow upon the eye: *agnus castus*.
 Blue: Objects appear blue: *actea spicata*, *aurum mur.*, *niccolum*.
 Board: Feeling as if a board was upon the forehead; worse on rising from a seat: *æsculus hipp.*
 Body: Icy coldness of the upper portion of the body: *ipêcacuanha*.
 Body cool, the head being hot: *arnica*.
 Feels as if the spirit was separated from the body: *anacardium orient.*
 Feels as heavy as lead: *aconite*.
 Filthy smell of the body, even after a bath: *psorinum*.

Body : Head feels as if separated from the body : daphne odorata.

Heat in one part of the body and chill in another : magnesia sulph.

Parts of the body feel as if enlarged : argentum nit., belladonna.

Sour smell of the whole body : magnesia carb., rheum.

Thinks the body and spirit are separated : thuja.

Twitching of one-half of the body while the other half is lame : apis mell., stramonium.

Upper half of the body feels numb and stiff : baryta carb.

Upper part is warm, the lower part being cold : arnica.

Whole body feels as if hollow : kali carb.

Boiling hot : Feeling as if the blood was : arsenicum album.

Boiling water : Brain feels as if agitated by : aconite.

Head feels as if full of : robinia.

Bolt : As if a bolt was passing from temple to temple : hamamelis.

Bones of the occiput : Pressure in the bones of the occiput at 4 p. m. : baryta carb.

Bores the head deep into the pillow : apis mell., arnica, belladonna, digitalis, helleborus, stramonium, sulphur.

Boring pain in the region of the heart : cuprum met.

Bounced up and down : When in the act of lying down upon the bed it seemed as if the bed bounced the patient up and down : belladonna.

Bound up : The brain feels as if : æthusa.

Bowels always want to be relieved : æsculus hipp.

Bowels are affected by the least deviation in diet : allium sat.

Bowels feel as if in a vise : colocynthis.

Feel as if tied with a band : argentum nit.

Feel as if they fell to the side on which he lies : mercurius.

Flying pains in the : æsculus hipp.

Hemorrhage from the bowels from the least exertion : cinnamonum.

Move involuntarily when urinating : ailanthus.

Moving in the bowels as if some living thing : arundo maur.

Bowels : Pains extend from the bowels to the small of the back : æsculus hipp.

Brain : Anterior part of the brain feels as if turning in a circle : bismuth.

As if a liquid was fluctuating in the brain : arnica.

As if a nail or plug was driven into the brain : asafetida.

As if a nail was pressed into the brain : nuxvomica, ptelea.

As if the brain was laid bare and cold air passed over it : anantherum.

As if the brain was pressed together : antimonium tart.

As if the brain was put together in lumps : antimonium tart.

As if the brain was rolled up in a lump : arnica.

As if the brain was sore and tender : arnica, antimonium tart., cocculus.

As if the brain was too large ; as if it would burst : arsenicum met.

As if the brain would be pressed out : belladonna.

Burning in the brain : arnica.

Cold sensation in the brain at the middle of the forehead : belladonna.

Feels as if agitated by boiling water : aconite.

Feels as if balancing to and fro : china.

Globules.

—Dr. E. M. Schultz of Middletown, graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, in 1894, has been recently appointed surgeon to the Erie Railway Co.

—If some of the profession of Michigan had been more sincere in their demand for the removal of the Ann Arbor department to Detroit it might have been secured. But they were not. As witness the readiness with which that same profession rushed to the front to provide professors who were willing to stay in Ann Arbor.

—For a private office where many people must necessarily remain a greater or less time in the course of the day's prescription, there is no sweeter deodorizer than a Mason pint-jar half filled with ammonia, and lavender oil (made from the stems and therefore cheap) dashed freely into the ammonia. Once in the day or oftener, shake the jar well and leave uncovered

for five minutes and the odor of lavender will be refreshing and grateful.

—For the healing of inflamed surfaces, whether without or within the accessible parts of the human body, there is no cleaner, more healthful lotion to use than the non-alcoholic calendula, a teaspoonful to the pint of hot water. In dressing cut wounds, surgical or accidental, or in washing the parts after confinement, this is a pleasant and safe substitute for the many antiseptics and worse chemical compounds which of a certainty must prove medicinal to a sensitive organization and so complicate the case. Instead of the malodorous iodoform a dry dressing, made on the suggestion of Brer Broadnax, of equal parts of powdered acetanilid and boracic acid will give excellent results.

—The London *Lancet* has received the following production from a medical man, to whom it was sent by a child: "Dear Dr.— I would be very pleased if you would let me have a baby for one guinea. We want it on the 4th of Feby for Mother's birthday. We would like it fat and Bonny, with blue eyes and fair hair. We Children are going to give it to her ourselves please answer at once. Yours sincerely, Archie— P. S. : Which would be the cheaper a Boy or a Girl?" The "P. S." especially is delightful.

—In "Vailima Table-Talk," in the June *Scribner's*, Mrs. Strong says of Stevenson's dictation of "Weir of Hermiston": "He never falters for a word, but gives me the sentences with capital letters, and all the stops as clearly and as steadily as though he were reading from an unseen book. He walks up and down the room as I write, and his voice is so beautiful and the story so interesting that I forget to rest."

—"Urethral Diseases" is the title of a recently issued work by a St. Louis house, which is a most creditable production. Typographically the Rio Company have left nothing undone to make this brochure an attractive work, and in a literary sense it is also well worth obtaining. It is sent on application to any physician.

—During a discussion on the topic of anglo-mania in the United States, which I overheard in a fashionable restaurant, says the editor of the New York *Mail and Express*, the opinions seemed to be about evenly divided between those who thought the disease was spreading, and those who believed it was growing less pronounced and virulent among the class who most keenly enjoy suffering from it. One man said what I think has a good deal of truth in it:

"The most asinine form it takes," he remarked, "is the drinking of champagne which does not suit one's taste, merely because the brand has

vogue in England. Now, I know no fewer than a dozen young men in a club who have adopted a certain brand for no other reason than it ranks high in the best London clubs. It is intensely dry, so dry, in fact, as to impress anyone who is not used to such wines as being an aerated kind of highly rectified alcohol, for its absolute lack of any sweetness whatever gives the American palate that impression.

"But the great majority of English champagne drinkers do not prefer the tasteless brands, and the wines that are most popular with us have the same patronage in London. And if such was not the case, what has that to do with it, any how? The American public does not drink heavy brews and discard its sparkling lager beers because John Bull prefers the more heady beverage."

—Imperial granum continues to hold its high place among prepared foods, and steadily grows in popularity. Notwithstanding the advent of other foods, its sales are reported to have been larger this year than for the corresponding period of any former year.

—Homeopaths have in "malt-nutrine" a pure palatable liquid malt food which will meet their requirements in every respect. With less than two per cent. of alcohol (1.90) it is absolutely non-intoxicating, and its 14.60 per cent. of extract makes it the richest of all, as it is also the purest and finest. As a nutritive and tonic it is considered by our leading men to be an ideal preparation, and as a galactagogue it is vastly superior to anything heretofore used.

—The codliver-glycerine of St. Louis continues to be a favorite with its preparations. It is one of the strongest tissue builders known to the medical profession of to-day. Codliver oil has from time immemorial been a standard preparation for weak lungs and wasting diseases; but its inherent nastiness has made it shunned by all except those who really despaired of life without its use, nasty as it was. Now, under the process devised by this company, the codliver oil has been made palatable and easily digestible so that the old objection no longer obtains. It will now mix with water, is pleasant to the taste, creates no nausea, and proves itself to be, as it is claimed, one of the finest tissue builders known to-day to the professional market. Samples may be had free by addressing the Codliver Glycerine Company, St. Louis.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



P. H. DASSLER, M. D.,
Minden, Ia.

BETTER LET THE SECRETARIES ALONE.

FOLLOWING the political fashion of the day, the American Institute of Homeopathy finds itself in debt; but unlike the majority of affected corporations, it is not hopelessly embarrassed. As a *sequela* the reformer is abroad in the land with suggestions of retrenchment and reduction in the duties and disbursements of the offices and finances. Right, provided the suggestions do not partake of the penny-

wise order. It requires no great acumen to foretell an event after its happening; yet we will permit ourself to indulge in a few remarks touching this reform cry, and trace, if possible, the cause for the temporarily depleted exchequer. Thus far the only effort made, of which we have heard, to rehabilitate the financial fortunes of the Institute, has been aimed at the conduct and expenses of the secretaries; and, hence, our position: that the reformer, who is always in unhappy evidence, like a creaky wheel, is making a penny-wise affair of the occasion. In every well-ordered organization the secretaries are the society; that is to say, they constitute the permanent and visible corporation. For this reason, while the other officers are frequently changed, being dependent largely upon ephemeral platform honors, the secretaries remain in place, carrying on the actual, practical work of the body corporate or incorporate; they are, therefore, paid salaries, and but infrequently changed, lest the affairs of that organization become hopelessly confused and so invite disaster.

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IN relation as this official, the general secretary—or these two secretarial officials, stand to the American Institute of Homeopathy, it may not be amiss to briefly recount some of their labors. To begin with, neither of their services begins nor ends with the beginning and ending of the Institute's sessions. While they are loaded with responsibility during the sittings of the Institute, some of their most important work is not entered upon until the gavel falls in final adjournment. The general secretary has charge of the books and papers of the Institute, is actual or ex-officio clerk of every committee

meeting in or out of session ; he must prepare for the print-shop and the binders the transactions of the session just closed. It is upon his practical judgment and business tact, as well as skillfulness as physician and student, that the forthcoming volume must rest for its favorable acceptance by the profession. He must prepare the programme and watch its growth step by step until consummated. As in the instance of the present honorable incumbent, the Institute has cause for rejoicing that so well-equipped, so thoroughly interested, and practical business-understanding an officer was secured for the preparation and arrangement and passing through the press of the voluminous Newport transactions, reducing the actual size of the volume, and cutting down the expense, as compared with former prices, something over four hundred dollars. A general secretary with this practical business touch cannot, for a thousand dollars a year, give up his whole time to the affairs of the Institute. If he could, the Institute wouldn't want him. It is because he is a superior man and physician, editor and secretary, that the American Institute of Homeopathy has selected him for this important post. Out of this thousand dollars he is required to pay his own assistants.

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THE recording secretary has a yet more intimate touch with the membership. He must provide the most skillful of stenographers—medical reporting being universally regarded as the most difficult of "stuff,"—assign to each his duty, watch over the work turned out, note that no session of the many sections is without a reporter, although several sections may conclude (regardless of the programme or each other's wishes) to sit at the same time ; he must watch with a trained eye the debates of the general sessions, eliminate promptly from his notes the non-essentials ; to see that as rapidly as the stenographers turn in their unlicked copy, it is smoothed of the irregularities and angularities of extemporaneous speaking, piece the whole section together for review, then dismember it, sending the crazy-quilt patches into every State of the Union for individual correction ; later, after much prodding and smothering of

strong vernacular (because of the inexcusable delay practiced by many of the speakers in returning copy), he must again dovetail the literary mosaic, and thus prepared it goes into the hands of the general secretary for printing and publication.

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THE Committee which had under advisement among others the revision of these two offices, and ultimately formulated the present arrangement, took these duties under careful consideration, and the result of their deliberations, when reported, was accepted by the Institute as a most complete and perfect whole. This writer, the present recording secretary of the American Institute, since his advent in office, has made it his most particular study to learn in what regard he might add to the efficiency of the work, and where it might be prudent to lop off outgrown customs and expenditures. He has given of his professional time many hours, and expended equally many dollars in postage and stationery to secure the best of reporters, so that the actual work of the Institute—the medical and scientific part—might not suffer. He and the general secretary know that the aftercoming profession—nay, even the present generation of physicians—care as naught for the forensic display in the Institute over the letting in of sundown doctors, or the keeping out of otherwise proper medical applicants unless they are affiliated with every little cross-roads medical society of their immediate district and State ; these secretaries know that the insurance examiner problem, and a hundred others which will come up and be as fiercely and valorously fought on the Institute floor, in but little concerns the great profession outside the doors of the Institute ; they know, as does every interested homeopath within or without the Institute, that the true scope of the Institute is to be a bright and shining exemplar to the whole world of what homeopathy is accomplishing from year to year ; what aconite and veratrum and nux and secale are doing for patients in the different conditions of life ; what latest and most approved of operations in surgery have found their way into the profession, and so forth and so forth, and so on.

THE profession as a unit is not concerned in the politics of the Institute. These questions will die out shortly and be forgotten, as will be their champions and antagonists ; but the homeopathic and scientific part will live. Out of this arose the plea of the recording secretary at the beginning of his term of office, that he be relieved in great part of the actual verbatim reporting of the general sessions, in order the better to give his time to the medical and scientific part of the Institute. Instead thereof, however, he is not only *not* relieved of this onerous part of the work, but more is added to his portfolio in the creation of an ultra-important committee, the *Materia Medica* Conference, which will hold several sessions before even the Institute puts on its regulation regalia, and must therefore be reported by skillful stenographers. So that instead of reducing the duties of these two hard-working officials, more work is piled upon them, more manuscript is thrust into their keeping, more reporting must be done, more responsibility crowded into their labors, and yet at the close of the year, when the secretaries have done their utmost to restrict the constantly augmenting size of the annual Transactions, and by rare skill and business finesse have been instrumental in cutting down the printing and binding bill, then the calamity-crying reformer comes along and offers to lay the pruning knife at their door. Better let the secretaries alone.

* * *

THE great mistake made by the Institute—and we are properly mindful of our strictures concerning *post hoc* wisdom—was during the hurrah session at Denver. Carried away by the prosperity of the preceding years, by the lavish entertainment of our Colorado brethren, by the great influx of new applicants from the North and West and South, the Institute lost its proper head and went into wildcat schemes. It had money galore. The surplus needed to be depleted. To put it out at interest, as was suggested, would be unprofessional—the Institute not being in the note-shaving business. The money was on hand. It came from no one's individual pocket. It needed but a vociferous "aye" to put it in circulation. So it was expended. Old salaries were increased, and new

ones added to ; traveling expenses were paid ; committee work was paid for that might with good grace have been done gratuitously ; and in other ways the money went. Then when the inevitable rebound came, when the exhausted exchequer was exhibited, like Cæsar's wounds in the market-place—then these reformers offer to put the ax at the feet of the secretarial offices. Indeed, the reckless expenditure began even before Denver, when that needless and absolutely outrageous bill of over five hundred dollars for reporting stenographically the so-called World's Homeopathic Congress at Chicago, was audited and paid without the batting of an eyelid. The present criers of reform and cutters down of the secretaries' expenses were in power then as now, but no cry of retrenchment was sounded, although we protested personally, privately, and editorially against the payment of that bill, giving for our reason that we were in attendance upon that Congress at the request of the Institute as the Institute's representative, ready and willing to do the work, but were elbowed aside by the local management of that Hysterical Homeopathic Humbug. Begin the reduction process in some of the unnecessary items of expenditure. Better let the secretaries alone. As you impair their usefulness you impair the integrity of all that the Institute stands for to-day—the preservation of the homeopathic trend in medicine up to the last hour of adjournment.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, REMEDIES.—The Denver Journal of Homeopathy gives the following clear-cut symptoms :

Alumina.—This drug has the ptosis and diplopia of the earliest stages ; the patient staggers when walking in the dark ; the soles of the feet are anæsthetic and seem to be padded ; there is formication in the back and extremities ; the nates go to sleep when sitting upon them ; the heels become numb when walking ; and there is an intense burning pain in the spine. There is also frequent dizziness, feeling of cobwebs upon the face, and the alumina constipation.

Phosphorus is of use in erethistic cases. It has burning along the spine ; the same in the

extremities, associated with formication. The sexual excitement is generally marked. When there is atrophy of the optic nerve, the patient sees flashes of light.

Picric acid is of use when the sexual appetite is more inordinate, in the early stages, with much asthenia.

Belladonna will many times relieve the lightning-like pains, especially if they appear suddenly, and disappear in the same way.

Nitric acid is recommended for syphilitic patients, if the pains are of a sticking character, and the patient has had much mercury during his past treatment for his specific malady.

Rhus Aromatica in Diabetes.—Hom. Recorder.—*Rhus aromatica* is one of those valuable remedies rescued and preserved from oblivion by Hale's New Remedies. The remedy was originally brought to notice by Dr. F. McClanahan, who stated that he first obtained his knowledge of its virtues from his grandfather, Dr. John Gray, who had used the drug for over thirty years with the utmost benefit to his patients. *Rhus aromatica* in material doses is "a sovereign remedy" for diabetes. The doses run from ten drops to a teaspoonful of the mother tincture. Another use of the remedy is in the cure of that annoying complaint, involuntary dribbling of the urine. It is also a great remedy for enuresis; indeed, a few years ago Dr. Worthington of Versailles, Ky., said that it was practically a specific for this troublesome complaint. He does not look for symptoms, but when he has a case of wetting the bed to treat he gives it *rhus aromatica* in ten-drop doses. It has, like everything else, been also recommended for other complaints, and may be useful in them, but in diabetes, dribbling of urine, or incontinence of urine and enuresis, it stands forth as a strongly marked remedy.

Œnanthe Crocata in Epilepsy.—Boletin de Homœopatía.—Dr. V. Rappaz was consulted with regard to a young girl of ten years who suffered for three years from epilepsy, and who under distinguished allopathic treatment had steadily grown worse; the seizures gradually increasing in frequency and intensity. The patient was depressed, pale, and without appetite from overdosing with various bromides. April 18 she received *œnanthe crocata* 6 cent. dil. No

attacks until May 12, when a slight seizure occurred. June 3 she had a mild seizure of vertigo, without losing consciousness. The twelfth dil. was then given, and no other attacks appeared. She has entirely regained her health.

Prunus Spinosa in Ciliary Neuralgia.—Hom. Eye, Ear, and Throat Journal.—Pain in the eyeball as if it were crushed or wrenched, or pain as if pressed asunder. Or pain, of a sharp, shooting character, extending through the eye back into the brain; or this sharp pain may be seated above the eye, extending into and around it over the corresponding side of the head. Sometimes the pain will commence behind the ears and shoot forward to the eye, but, as remarked, it is generally of this sharp, piercing character. Motion usually aggravates and rest relieves the severity of the pain. The pains are usually periodic in character and may be worse at night.

Rhus Tox., Erysipelas, and a Tumor.—P. N., in Hom. (London) World.—An unmarried lady, æt. about fifty, suffered from a small tumor of scalp for many years. Examination proved this to be an ordinary retention cyst or wen. Operation for removal suggested, but refused, as a friend had told her the tumor could be cured by *rhus tox.* Purchased some mother tincture, took 3 or 4 drops twice in the day; visible diminution in size of tumor on third day; fourth day was seized with severe erysipelas of same side of face and scalp as tumor; erysipelas yielded to treatment, and at the same time tumor completely disappeared, and there has been no return for some years. The interest in the case lies in the fact of the erysipelas being induced by the large dose of *rhus*,—a medicine used in erysipelas,—and which in high attenuation cured this. Had the patient been instructed as to the strength of tincture to use she might have had her tumor cured with less discomfort.

Rhus Tox.—A PECULIAR SYMPTOM.—S. A. JACKSON, M. D.—Hahn. Adv.—Last winter I had a case of rheumatism in an elderly lady who lived about twenty miles from Boston. She was unable to do any work and was in constant pain, with a good deal of swelling in both legs. One day a friend telephoned me about her, and something said led me to give *rhus toxicodendron*, which was sent by next mail, the 200th potency,

to be taken in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. After the second dose she had a sensation as though a pair of tweezers were plunged into the left thigh, turned around and then pulled out, bringing up a nerve, which was let go of just before coming out. This sensation was felt after each dose, so the medicine was stopped, and she went on to recovery.

Rheum in DIARRHEA.—Dewey in Century.—One symptom always leads to the thought of this drug, and that is sourness of stools and sourness of the whole body, though rheum is not the only remedy for sour stools; nor are sour stools the only indication for rheum. Indeed, they may be wanting in sourness, and rheum still be the remedy. For sour stools, beside rheum, we have notably *calcareo carbonica*, *magnesia carbonica*, and *hepar*. *Magnesia carbonica* is said to follow rheum well, and besides sourness it has the frothy green frog-pond-scum stool; debility is also characteristic of the remedy.

Characteristic among the symptoms of rheum, besides the sourness, is a griping colic, often followed by tenesmus. In color the stools are brown and frothy and usually sour; they are worse from motion and after eating. Chilliness during stool is also characteristic. The continuance of the colic after the stool also suggests the remedy.

Antidote to Rhus.—Recent investigations quoted in the current number of Science establish the fact that the essential poison of *rhus toxicodendron* can be nothing but an oil. Hence water will not remove the poison from the surface, but alcohol will, if applied freely.

Mag. Phos. in Removing Placenta.—Wm. Chapman, M. D., in *Hom. News*, says: I was called to confine a young married lady, æt. twenty-seven.

The labor was perfectly normal, and everything apparently satisfactory.

Immediately after the birth the uterus contracted, firmly retaining the placenta in its embrace. The abdominal walls were hard and rigid, assuming a conical form.

I used several means to relax the contraction, so that I might take away the secundines, but all to no purpose. I at last administered *magnes. phos.*, 15 grs. in hot water. In five minutes

abdominal muscles relaxed, were soft and pliable to the touch, and I had the satisfaction of removing the placenta without further difficulty.

I think *magnes. phos.* is just the remedy for spasmodic, retained placenta. It will certainly relieve the patient and leave no bad effects.

Chloroform might have been used to good purpose, but with a possible nauseating after-effect, and might have proved positively dangerous to some patients. But with *magnes. phos.* there was positive and immediate relief with no after-effects, and no danger.

AN APIS CASE.

THE following interesting test case from the early practice (1857) of Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, found recorded in a current number of Dr. Majumdar's *Indian Homœopathic Review*, is worthy of a careful study:

In 1857 a boy, four years old, was given up by the attending allopathic physician, as a case of hopeless hydrocephalus.

When first seen, the child was lying on his back with eyes wide open, extreme squinting, dilated pupils, rolling of eyeballs without winking. He gave no evidence of seeing when the finger was thrust toward the eye; when pricked with a pin no sign of feeling; when water was put into the mouth no effort of swallowing was made.

The left side had been entirely motionless for two days; he moved the right arm and leg occasionally. He had passed no urine for forty-eight hours, and the region of the bladder showed no distention. Drugs had produced no stool for several days.

At the commencement of his illness he complained of pain in the occiput, with occasional sharp, piercing shrieks.

He had been blistered with cantharides from the nape of neck to the lumbar region two days previous, since which time he had passed no urine, and given no evidence of seeing, hearing, or feeling.

The case certainly seemed hopeless. It was evident that effusion had taken place, and the suppression of urine added to the danger from

this source. Dr. C. Hering had then just published his proving of *apis mellifica*.

The shrieking, piercing pains in head, the suppression of urine, and the fact that the child had been suffering off and on from a stinging, itching urticaria, led to the selection of this newly introduced remedy.

A few pellets of *apis* 30th were dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, with directions to put a few drops of this solution into the mouth of the child every two hours, even if it was not swallowed.

Next day the child was in much the same condition, but had passed water several times during the night. The mother thought he also swallowed once or twice. *Apis* was continued every three hours.

Next day there was a very decided improvement. There was perspiration over the body, and about the head; the eyes were closed; he gave signs of pain when pricked, swallowed quite tolerably.

He had taken nearly half a cup full of milk. *Apis* every four hours.

After five days he had so far recovered that he sat bolstered up in bed; he moved both sides of the body equally well, and all his senses were restored. No more medicine was given, and had it not been for the brutal blister on his back, which confined him to his bed ten or twelve days longer, the boy would have been about the room in a little more than a week after commencing *apis*.

HOTEL CADILLAC.

THIS year the American Institute of Homeopathy, under the suggestion of some of the journals and official members, having concluded to have no special hotel set aside for its official headquarters, it is well to say a few words concerning this grand and well-apportioned hotel. It is centrally located, very near the Harmonie Hall,—the place selected by the local committee of arrangements for the Institute meetings,—and is, therefore, in line for a good share of the Institute's patronage. The proprietors, Messrs. Swarts, have undertaken to and will make the membership very welcome. We believe that it

will be to the interest of the American Institute friends and their wives and children to consider well the advantages of this excellent hostelry. The rates of this house are as reasonable as can be expected of any house of its reputation and standing. It is very certain that the Ocean House fiasco of Newport last year will not be repeated here. Send in your requests for rooms early, in order not to be discommoded by inconvenient rooms, when an earlier application could give you a first-class apartment.

"FUTILITY OF MEDICAL LEGISLATION."

UNDER this caption that very clever and able monthly, the *Denver Journal of Homeopathy*, presents some very interesting ideas. It refers to the manner of dealing with its delinquents exercised by the legal fraternity, and counsels a somewhat similar course in medicine.

In Ohio we have recently been made superlatively happy by the passing of a medical practice act requiring a diploma or a certificate of ten years' practice of the resident physician, and a diploma or a State medical examination for any outsider who may lust after the Ohio medical flesh-pots. And now the poor unwary inhabitant of Ohio will no longer need to fear to call in the nearest leech in the event of illness; they will all be first-class physicians.

But there is apprehension lest the present medical board, appointed by the Governor, do certain acts that will of themselves make the law a dead letter. This consists, first, in construing that the ten years' practice of medicine must be ten years of practice in Ohio. It would seem to require no blue print to show to most any thinking man that this is a preposterous construction. What the law contemplates is a practical experience of ten years in the practice of medicine. It is not the number of years in any given place, but the years of experience. Secondly, there has been much said about bringing the lowly chiropodist within the intent and scope of the law, because he, too, occasionally applies a plaster to a corn, or puts a drop or two of medicine upon an aching bunion, and is called Doctor. This is a *reductio ad absurdum*. It is

the violent straining after a meaning which the people did not contemplate when they passed the act.

We were, ourself, in favor of a diploma law, and did all that in us lay to further the bill. And were rejoiced when it ultimately became a law. But we are sure that the law was asked for and put upon the books with a very distinct understanding that it should prevent the illegal practice of medicine by pseudo-physicians, and by those who were not and are not yet competent to properly administer medicaments. It had no thought to bring in the corn-doctors, or any other lowly but honorable craftsman, because, in the pursuit of his vocation, he may use a pair of scissors or a knife or a paste upon some part of the human body. It seems almost unnecessary to say that no man who has passed a satisfactory medical training of four years, and has his diploma, will voluntarily engage in chiropody. To insist upon such violent construction of an innocent-looking passage in the law will be to deservedly make the law ridiculous and speedily put it on the shelf.

But will the law protect the people? We have now an instance in Cleveland of how it will not protect them. A wealthy medical corporation from some Eastern State has put up its sign in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Its parlors are handsomely furnished and equipped. There is always to be seen a corps of polite attendants, type-writers, clerks, etc. And to make the wound the more rankling, the arrow is barbed with one of our own tail-feathers; that is to say, it is a "Homeopathic" concern. How does this firm evade the law which was made to protect the people? Easy enough. It probably does elsewhere as it has done here. On a day or two preceding its opening, it advertised for graduated and legally registered homeopathic physicians. This was answered by a number of them. Several of these were at once employed at one hundred dollars per month. Their duties? When the poor protected people need a physician, instead of applying to their regular family physician, who has battled for years with adversity and poor debts in order to get a foothold, who is a law-abiding citizen, intelligent, educated, and gentlemanly, and to whom a fee must be paid, they, these protected

people, are instructed to send a postal card to this Homeopathic Company, who will instantly send out a graduated and duly certificated physician to examine them free at their residence, and prescribe a medicine to be had at the nearest drug store and which medicine it is guaranteed will not exceed twenty-five cents in cost.

Of course these impecunious but graduated men who answered the advertisement, and who are to draw one hundred dollars a month, are the physicians who are sent out. The law cannot reach them. Each of them has a little book of particulars; from these he selects the leading symptoms in the case before him, and at once prescribed specific No. 1, or No. 13, or No. 27, as the case may seem to him. And of course no law can reach these wealthy vampires, because they are not in evidence. Are not *these* what the law contemplated in the regulating, these traveling caravansaries of pretended medicine, and not the hauling over the coals of a dozen or two of chiropodists and manicure and facial blemish artists?

OHIO STATE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

THIS society met at Piqua, as several times announced in these columns, and had a good time so far as the social and entertaining element was concerned. As to the medical part the sessions dragged themselves wearily along, though without break or hindrance. A newspaper sent us from the seat of war gives a number of half-tone portraits of eminent members, and in other ways shows that the local press was well groomed for the occasion—which is not always possible in larger cities. Dr. Fahnestock and his good wife, as will be admitted on all hands, were host and hostess in every good sense of those words. They provided, or were instrumental in providing, for the entertainment of the society, and right royally was it done. When he invited the State society to visit Piqua at the last Cleveland meeting, Dr. Fahnestock gave his assurance that nothing would be left undone to make the visit there a memorable one. And it was so. Dr. Maurice P. Hunt of Columbus, now, but more recently of the Ann Arbor University, is now president. He will do the honors royally, and the society will have no occasion to

be ashamed of its new standard bearer. Another good choice was that of Dr. Geohegan of Cincinnati, for first vice president. Dr. Ellis of Waynesville is second vice president; the treasurer and secretary remaining as before. The next session will be held at Akron, where the members may expect the usual courtesy and open-handed hospitality of our indefatigable friend and physician, Dr. R. B. Carter, who has been made the assistant secretary. Among the notables we note the names of Drs. Stewart, Geohegan, Parmalee, Hunt, Boice-Hays, Pomeroy, Beckwith, Sawyer, Phillips, Buck, Gann, Reddish, Beebe,—the latter prominent as usual with his good help-meet in making the guests happy and comfortable,—Means, Meade, and many others.

STIRRUPICULTURE.

THE first number of a medical journal entitled the *Medical Council* has made its appearance in Philadelphia. It is a monthly edited and published by Dr. J. J. Taylor. Among the subjects to which it professes to give special attention is stirrupiculture, which a humorous contributor, Dr. Louis Lewis, turns into "stirrupiculture," and under that heading furnishes the following lines:

"A horse 'race' resembles the great 'race' of man,
 Tho' the simile's force is diminished,
 For the man's 'race' is naught but a 'cell' at the start,
 While the other's a 'sell' at the finish.
 Moreover, in case of the 'race' of the horse,
 It's 'over' as soon as he wins it,
 Whereas in the case of the 'race' of the man,
 It's 'ova' before he begins it.
 Then let us be cautious, and wisely remember,
 While patiently waiting the issue,
 That horse 'sells' are naught but a tissue of lies,
 And man 'cells' allies of a tissue."

GETTING A BEAN OUT OF THE NOSE.

A CHILD was brought to me one day who had put a bean up her nose. The bean, having absorbed moisture, had swollen; it was in so far as to be just perceptible to the sight. I had no special instruments with me, but found that I could push the flat end of my probe (it was quite thin) between the wall of the nostril

and the bean. But it would not catch onto the bean. To make it do so I bent the extreme end of the probe in the opposite direction, and was gratified to find that after pushing it then until the point was back of the bean, upon withdrawing the probe the bent portion of it pricked into the bean, and I readily removed it by means of this improvised instrument.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF GETTING A BRASS RING OFF A SWOLLEN FINGER.

SOME time ago a child was brought to me with a brass ring on her middle finger. Her parents had tried in vain to get it off. The ring was one of those flanged ones that are found on cheap tool handles. The flanged portion was toward the hand and the finger was much swollen, the flange being embedded in it. I was about to get instruments to attempt cutting the ring off, when my eye caught sight of one of those small endless elastic bands made of India rubber. I put it on the finger, ring fashion, and after twisting it several times so that it would constrict the finger, I pushed it over the soaped finger under the ring and next to the flange. The elastic constriction quickly reduced the edema, and the ring was easily removed, it following after the elastic, the sharp flange not even scraping the finger. This way out of a similar ring difficulty is well worth remembering.

REPORTING STATE SOCIETIES.

A LITTLE correspondence which has appeared in the *New York Medical Times* between Dr. Carleton, a member, and Dr. Moffatt, member and secretary of the New York State Homeopathic Society, touching the elision of Dr. Carleton's remarks on anti-toxine, makes a pleasant moment's reading. As it never rains but it pours, so we have in Ohio an incident somewhat similar, but not yet with the same conclusion.

At the regular annual session of the State Society of Ohio at Cleveland last spring, during the reading of the necrological report, speeches were invited and indulged in concerning the

memory and virtues of deceased members. Dr. Biggar, during this time delivered an eloquent *résumé* of Dr. Nathaniel Schnieder's life and work. But mark, when the Transactions of that session are published, as in the instance first above cited, Dr. Biggar's tribute to Dr. Schneider is made most painfully conspicuous by its complete absence. Dr. Biggar has not appealed to the tribune of the journals for vindication, or to show the animus on the part of someone in authority to deprive him of an honor deservedly belonging to him; but immediately upon the appearance of the expurgated Transactions, wrote the president and secretary—who are now become ex-officials—and learned that the omission was at the request of the necrologist, who deemed them out of place and not worthy a place in his department.

A day before the meeting of the present annual session, one of the officials of the society writes the stenographer of the Cleveland meeting, asking "if the remarks of Dr. Biggar were stenographically reported, and if so, why were they not embodied in the report that was sent to the ex-secretary?" Cool, that, wasn't it?—for a hot May day, and just one day preceding the next session, almost too late for defense.

But there is a deceased African in the underbrush. Dr. Biggar has requested that his resignation be accepted by this same State Society, unless justice is done him—he asks for nothing more, and will be content with nothing less. So the powers that have been playing fast and loose with the manuscript are "sashaying" around to find a scape-goat to bear this burden. And who could be selected more eligible and more harmless than the poor stenographer, so this poor innocuous party is asked the day before the next session if he stenographically reported the said aforesaid speech, and if so why it was not included in the whole transcript, assuming "pint-blank" that he did not report that speech, or if he did that he willfully eviscerated the Transactions in order to leave out this speech. Even so, it would reflect but little credit upon the printing official and his copy-reading printers not to have noted so glaring an omission—the speech having occupied the better part of twenty minutes. Where is the African? Why in this: that this is but a continuation

of the Cleveland internecine college fight. There are letters in existence which will put a new light upon this performance—letters that seem to have been forgotten by the writers; and letters that will take the stigma off the poor innocent and harmless stenographer—who happens to be ourself.

THAT LONDON TRIP.

ANSWERING many queries, the editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST wishes to say thus publicly that the trip is to be from Montreal; that it will cost, including railway fare from Detroit, about \$90 to London and return to Detroit. From Cleveland it will be about \$86, inclusive of Lake fare. From Montreal the ocean fare is a little over \$70. Of course this does not afford the choicest accommodations, nor all the accessories that a higher price would obtain, but there will be abundance of good food, and clean berths. Sailing July 25, the ship is due at Liverpool August 1. Several days being taken up in riding down the river St. Lawrence, so that the actual ocean voyage is but four or five days. Private boarding houses are being communicated with in London and Paris in order to get moderate rates for room and board. It is expected to remain a week or ten days in London and a week in Paris. There is no obligation upon any member to stay with the party after reaching Liverpool. The fare will be paid to London. After that one may do or go as he likes. The return tickets are good until the close of this year, and on any vessel of the line carrying this class of passengers. As to probable expense of the five weeks' jaunt,—for it is expected to be home again by September 15,—it is believed that \$150 will cover it all from Detroit to Paris and return. Only a limited number of berths have been reserved for this party. It requires a deposit at once of \$10 to secure one of these berths; the remainder of the passage money is payable to the editor before July 1.

—The local Committee of Arrangements at Detroit is making things hum. Frequent advices reach us of the work that is being done to make the Institute welcome and comfortable.

TRANSPORTATION BULLETIN, NO. 3.

Directions for procuring certificates.— Each person desiring the excursion rate must purchase a first class ticket to Detroit, paying the regular fare, and obtain from the ticket agent a certificate that such ticket has been sold him.

If the ticket agent at the place of starting be not furnished with blanks, purchase to the nearest point where such certificate can be obtained, and then to Detroit.

These certificates when vised by the chairman of this committee, *to whom they should be given at once on arriving in Detroit*, and a special railroad agent, will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one-third the regular rate.

Certificates going may be obtained from Saturday, June 13, to Friday, June 19, inclusive.

The return trip may be made any day to June 29, inclusive. Those wishing to avail themselves of the three days' extension of time to July 2, inclusive, must deposit their certificates with the special agent in Detroit. He will hold them until the day the return trip is to be made. These directions apply to members, their families, and friends. No refund of fare can be expected because of failures of the parties to obtain certificates. No stop-overs allowed on return tickets.

W. A. DEWEY, Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, AUGUST 3 TO 8, 1896.

WE have been requested to insert the following:

In consequence of the demand for a hearing at this Assembly, it has been determined that the forenoons, hitherto destined for extemporized and informal gatherings, shall be utilized for "overflow meetings," to be held under the rules and officers of the Congress. They will be devoted to the further discussion of the subjects of the preceding afternoon, or to the handling of fresh subjects of the same order.

As a good deal more time will thus be made available, the officers can abandon the limitations under which, in their "Preliminary Announcement," they invited further communications. They will now welcome such, not only "on the topics hitherto specified, and on those which will be later announced as chosen by the American Committee," but upon any subject which may be selected by the essayist. They would add, moreover, that even should the additional time prove insufficient for a discussion of all the papers they may receive, these—if accepted—will be read by title at the meeting, and be printed in the Transactions.

All American contributions should be sent to Dr. Dewey, 170 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, the Secretary of the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy for furthering the interests of the Congress from that side of the water. Contributions from other countries should be addressed to the General Secretary of the Congress, Dr. Hughes, Brighton, England.

A CHEMICAL EXAMINATION IN STOMACH DISEASES.

THE light thrown upon diseases of the stomach by use of the soft rubber tube, and chemical examinations after the test meal, says Dr. C. A. Smith in *Medical Sentinel* of November, has produced radical changes in modern treatment, and the latter is not now complete and satisfactory without, in suitable cases, a systematic employment of the former.

The degree of digestibility of the gastric juice should be inquired into. Whether or not albumen has been changed to subsequent stages of propeptone and peptone can be quickly learned from the so-called Biuret test, which consists of neutralizing a small amount of the filtrate in a test tube, and adding a solution of cupric sulphate, when a purple-red color appears if either or both of these be present.

Furthermore, we can determine the general digestive power of the gastric juice as well as the relative presence of pepsin, by pouring an equal among of the filtrate into four test tubes, in all of which is placed the same sized disk of egg albumen. To the first is added nothing, to the second a few drops of HCl, to the third a small amount of pepsin, and to the fourth both HCl and pepsin. Placing them in a temperature of 100° F. and observing from time to time how rapidly the albumen is digested in each, we can rapidly discover which ingredient, if any, is deficient in amount.

AMMONIATED COLLODION FOR INSECT BITES.

Ammonia	4.0 drops.
Collodion	3.0
Acid salicylic	0.03
Apply several drops to the bite.		

SUGGESTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF SEASICKNESS.

NOW that the season of ocean travel is fast approaching, the physician is frequently consulted by tourists on how best to avoid the torments of seasickness, and although the materia medica contains remedies recommended for this dreaded affection, few of them have stood the test of critical clinical experience. Of course, much of the success of any remedy in these cases will depend upon a thorough preparatory course of treatment, having for its object the regulation of the gastro-intestinal tract, the correction of digestive disturbances, the relief of constipation. By the employment of mild laxatives, especially the salines, the use of digestive agents, as the mineral acids, pepsin, and the bitter stomachics, and the adoption of an appropriate dietary, much can be done to prevent an attack of seasickness, or at least to lessen its severity. If in spite of these precautions the disease makes its appearance, a trial may be made of a drug which has been warmly recommended by some authors during the past two years—namely, sulfonal. This remedy not only acts as a mere sedative, relieving the distressing nausea, vomiting, and vertigo, but, owing to its potent hypnotic virtues, it will secure the sleep so often denied these sufferers. Dr. S. E. Burroughs writes enthusiastically of its ability to relieve the most obstinate forms of vomiting. He says: "Sulfonal will stop vomiting of almost any character the quickest, safest, and surest of any remedy in the category of medicine." In ten to fifteen grain doses dissolved in boiling water and given as hot as the patient can bear it, he has never failed to relieve the vomiting of pregnancy and hiccough. Dr. Shaw Mackenzie of London advises the use of sulfonal in five to fifteen grain doses in cases of so-called train-sickness, or the sickness from traveling analogous to seasickness, from which people of delicate constitutions so often suffer. He also urges a trial of this remedy just before embarking for an ocean voyage, and later on as the occasion may demand.

—According to the *Medical Journal*, Amick, the consumption curist, has recently died of the disease he attempted to cure.

Globules.

—The sore throat of diphtheria at the onset, says Dr. Dukes, is not to be distinguished from that of simple acute amygdalitis. Hence the necessity of the early isolation of all patients with tonsillitis.

—The first State to establish a crematory was New York, in 1888, for the incineration of the victims of infectious diseases at the Quarantine. In 1893, in 900,000 deaths in this country, there were less than 600 bodies subjected to cremation.

—The Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society has held its forty-sixth annual meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Hartford. We refer to this in especial at this point for a principal reason, namely, that this old and wise society of the East has learned the value of having only a few bureaus and but few papers in each of such few bureaus. There is no apparent desire to pad the programme with titles and names; there is an evidence of much good common sense displayed in keeping within the human limit; that is to say, not to expect to read a paper in three minutes and discuss it in four more. This is a most commendable innovation or custom, and we hope it may be abundantly copied.

—Another very excellent State Society is that secretaried by the indefatigable Aldrich—the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute. This organization held its thirtieth annual session at Minneapolis—which is across the river from St. Paul—and was well attended, as it always deserves to be.

—Dr. Michael William Kapp of Akron, O., has been united in wedlock to Miss Caroline E. Sheppard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Sheppard of Medina, O. We extended heartiest congratulations to Dr. Kapp, whom we hold in grateful memory as a private student of our own.

—The Southwestern Homeopathic College of Louisville, Ky., had a banquet at the Louisville Hotel in honor of the Centennial of Homeopathy on May 20, 1896. We have no doubt the occasion was a pleasant one, and redounded as well to the honor of the profession of homeopathy as to Hahnemann himself.

—A great big embossed sunflower adorns the programme of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, which held its twenty-eighth annual session at Topeka, May, 6, 7, and 8. Dr. Menninger was president, and this will account to all who know his industry and energy for the handsome programme, and the equally handsome way in which it all took place. Dr. Yingling

was in charge of the bureau of materia medica, which also accounts for the fine papers that appear upon the programme, and which we hope were presented and read in extenso.

—A newspaper clipping states that on May 8, among the bills passed by the senate at Washington, because they were unobjected to, was one permitting the erection in Washington of a monument to Samuel Hahnemann, and appropriating four thousand dollars to defray the cost of the foundation. The only restriction placed is that the monument shall not be erected in the Capitol grounds. We indulge the hope that the restriction was urged by the framers of the bill.

—Both English journals have been received and both make extended mention of the proposed International Homeopathic Congress to be holden in London. But both of these eminent exchanges fail to answer why all the officers of the Congress are Englishmen. Probably forgot it, or mayhap it was an awkward thing to debate.

—President Clokey of the Kentucky Homeopathic Society issued a very eloquent leaflet calling attention to the then forthcoming eleventh annual meeting of that State Society. We trust he was enabled to secure a good attendance and that all went merry as usual, with no end of discussion on diphtheria and the use of ergot.

—The Homeopathic State Society of Ohio should not have lent itself to doing an injustice to so old and established a member as Dr. Biggar. Under the lead of an internecine college strife, Dr. Biggar's remarks upon the life and virtues of Dr. Schneider were eliminated from the published transactions. This was a high-handed transaction, and should have been closely gone into. Dr. Biggar tendered his resignation unless his remarks were inserted in a subsequent volume; but the State Society chose to ignore the justice of the cause, and so accepted Dr. Biggar's resignation. Wonder where this pernicious college lightning will strike next.

—Dr. C. E. Sawyer of Marion, O., has issued an interesting catalogue of his Sanatorium, profusely illustrated, which will give information to any physician who has patients needing the care and attention to be had no where so well as in a well-regulated sanatorium.

—We note that the *Hahnemannian Advocate*, which is not the successor to the *Medical Advance*, has a very voluminous correspondent, but always a readable one, who is evidently a Hindu, from his signature, "H. T. Nosduh." Babu Nosduh is usually reminiscent, but strange to say his reminiscences take the form of scraps from American history.

—We still lack that diamond ring, although we can readily furnish the third finger in order to have a Roentgen ray cathode photograph taken. Shall we throw out this hint a second time? If so, here it is, and finally.

—Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, have issued a pamphlet upon the use of bone marrow in various forms of anæmia that contains some interesting reports by John A. Robison, A. M., M. D. Copies mailed to physicians upon request.

—The April number of the *Homeopathic Guide*, of Louisville, contains twelve pages, showing a decided increase not only in its size, but also in its instructiveness and interest. We hope our brother Clokey will meet with sufficient encouragement in the box-office to continue to add improvement to his *Guide*. It is well edited.

—The *Columbus Medical Journal* of March 31, 1896, contains half-tone portraits of all the members of the Medical Board, thus setting at rest the suspicion that some one or more of the appointees had not yet been found. Without an exception the *personnel* of the board is very excellent, if physiognomies go for aught. We hope the board will not make any violent efforts to discredit the Medical Practice Act, by saying or doing things which will turn the profession against them. Upon several days of last April the secretary of the board, assisted by Dr. H. H. Baxter of the homeopaths, and some other medical man representative of the other school, met in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, and gave the medicos an opportunity to have their diplomas viséd, an opportunity which was gratefully accepted and appreciated. The certificates of the board, however, are not yet ready, and may not be delivered until some date in June.

—Dr. Maurice P. Hunt, now of Columbus, O., has been elected president of the Ohio Homeopathic State Medical Society. Dr. Hunt is a well-known homeopathic physician and surgeon and was most recently an appointee in the old Ann Arbor University homeopathic department.

—The *Review of Reviews* continues to be one of the most readable of journals which reaches our editorial table. It is essentially the busy professional man's friend. In a few moments he can be possessed of the salient points of the world's most famous events. It is for busy doctors certainly a fine magazine, and we believe, honestly and sincerely, that every doctor should have it upon his reading-room table.

—Since our good friend Dr. Ludlam has given us his personal views in the form of spicy editorials in his *Clinique*, we deem that this

journal has advanced a good deal in the estimation of its readers. Perhaps we are wrong, but we have always contended that a journal should have opinions of its own, aside from the labored contributions of its contributors. Dr. Ludlam is a charming conversationalist, and his pen is equally facile.

—The *Homeopathic News* of St. Louis, for so long a species of outcast because of its former piratical policy, has of late taken on new form and life, and is rapidly forging ahead to a first place in the affections of the profession. Under the management of Mr. F. August Luyties the old objectionable self-advertising features of the old *News* have been done away with. We no longer find clippings from other journals copied verbatim, except to interpolate the name of a proprietary preparation in lieu of what the author wrote. All this has been done away with. It is always artistic in its cover pages, and its reading matter is of the first order of merit. As now conducted we wish the *News* abundant success.

—We have upon our table a very interesting and instructive article in reprint from the *Homeopathic Eye, Ear, and Throat Journal*, of April, 1896, by Dr. George H. Quay, M. D., of Cleveland, with topic "Hare-Lip." Dr. Quay is one of the professors of the Cleveland Medical College and deservedly popular.

—The *Medical Century* says of Imperial Granum: "It is so thoroughly reliable a product that it needs no commendation at our hands," a commendation we can also heartily assent to.

—An injunction was issued in behalf of the Drevet Co. by the Circuit Court of the United States, against Dr. A. P. Beach of Seville, O., on February 25, 1896. Some months ago Dr. Beach put on the market a preparation of his own, which he was selling in the most discreet manner, through female agents all over the country, under the name of Glycozone, infringing upon the trade-mark of the Drevet Co. in the most audacious manner, labeling his bottles "Glycozene" and calling it "Glycozone" in his circulars, hence the injunction.

—In working upon a case a few days since, *à la Pratt*, sphincter stretching and so forth, lady of fifty-six, ill for a long time with gastric and other troubles, we produced a copious diarrhea which lasted for three days, profuse and foul, horrible retching and vomiting, and now a calomel sore mouth and teeth. Did the dilatation produce all this? No medicine given except nux and bryonia.

—Make your arrangements to go to London in attendance upon the International Homeo-

pathic Congress which meets August 3. Private advices indicate that the American fraternity will be well received.

—The pictures given in Fisher's prospectus of his *Homeopathic Surgery* are fine and lifelike. The idea of issuing a post-prospectus is certainly quite novel, but seems to fill a long-felt want. The pictures alone are worth the price of the bottle—book, we mean.

—Dr. Daniel Lewis is editor of the *American Medical Review*, which, as we understand its scope, is designed to be to the medical profession what the *Review of Reviews* is to the literary guild. But we should like it better, and believe it would strike the average physician with more force as to its fairness and honesty, if it did not confine its reviews to acts and deeds of the allopaths alone. It is a little late in the medical day to ignore a branch of the medical profession which is able, without opposition, to pass a bill through the American senate granting it permission to erect a sectarian monument in Washington, and appropriating four thousand dollars of the people's money to build the foundation.

—Hold your tongue—when you have the hic-cough, and so arrest the spasm.

—Have you ever tried putting a foot tub full of freshly drawn cold water under the head of the bed of a patient who is sweating himself almost to death? If you haven't, try it, and earn his thanks.

—In regard to the side trips from the American Institute of Homeopathy, you will not fail to engage berths with the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, and take a trip up to Mackinac. Guaranteed to be full of interest and fun. Put this in your memo. book for instant reference.

—Which also reminds us that the quietest, easiest, and most comfortable way to reach Detroit is by way of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company's boats. This means, of course, for those who are traveling from the South and East, and centering at Cleveland. Come, and let us go over in a body.

—And about the Hahnemann Monument fund. What have you done for it *this* year? Give as your patients have prospered you. It is a good cause; none better.

—The California State Homeopathic Society held its twentieth annual session at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, May 13, 14, and 15. From the handsome programme which was sent us we noted a number of very excellent papers which were to be given by eminent men and women in

the profession. We feel sure that the occasion was an excellent one, and proved instructive to all who participated.

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Society is still holding its semi-monthly sessions, with a fair average attendance of physicians. This society will adjourn for the hot season, so that those who are anxious to learn all there is to be learned in closer communion with the other, must not fail to attend its interesting meetings.

—The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has issued a handsome prospectus of its annual post-graduate session. This school is noted for its fine work, both in teaching as in letting the profession know of it. Its printed matter is always attractive and catchy.

—The American Institute of Homeopathy, need we repeat, will hold its sessions in Detroit, beginning June 17. But you want to be there on the day preceding in order to enjoy the symposium of materia medica ideas which the special committee has prepared. We understand there is to be no official headquarters,—so far as hotels are concerned,—but for all that the officers will most likely congregate in one of the best of Detroit hotels, namely, the Cadillac. Better get ready for this hotel soon and not wait too long.

—The *London Lancet* of March 28, 1896, says editorially: "Antikamnia is well spoken of as an analgesic and antipyretic in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., etc. It is not disagreeable to take, and may be had either in powder or tablet form, the latter being made in five-grain size. It is described as not a preventive of, but rather as affording relief to, existent pain. By the presence in it of the amine group it appears to exert a stimulating, rather than a depressing action on the nerve centers and the system generally. If this be so, it possesses advantages over other coal-tar products."

—The wits are at work on cathodography,—which is still a more harder word to pronounce than skiagraphy. But has this wonderful invention, of which the learned and unlearned laity prate so much and so long, accomplished anything as yet for medicine, or will it?

—We have received a reprint from the *North American Journal of Homopathy* by Dr. F. Parke Lewis of Buffalo, on "Auto-toxis in Its Effects upon the Eyes." 'A worthy paper from a worthy surgeon.

—A short "Life History of Hamilton Fisk Biggar," published by request of the juniors, Class '97, Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, has found its way to our table. The history reads well.

—Dr. H. E. Beebe of Sidney, O., has been selected vice president of the Ohio Medical Registration and Examination Board. A well-deserved honor to a good and enterprising man.

—The tenth semi-annual meeting of physicians composing the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Association was held at Elkhart, beginning May 5, with Dr. I. O. Buchtel in the chair. After a business session lasting some hours, the annual election took place with the following result: President, Dr. John Borough; first vice president, Dr. Geo. L. Shoemaker; second vice president, Dr. John C. Rollman; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. A. Mumaw. The time of the meetings was changed from the first Tuesday in May and October to the last Tuesday in April and September. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Elkhart, on Tuesday, September 29.

—The prolonged inhalation of oxygen is the most efficacious remedy for illuminating-gas poisoning, if we except transfusion of blood.

—Nikola Tesla claims that exposure of the head to a powerful X radiation produces a general soothing effect, a sensation of warmth of the cerebral lobes, and a tendency to sleep.

—The twenty-second annual announcement of the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan lies before us, the first of the usual annual overflow supply from the college sources. This announcement is a pretty bit of printers' work, and as to its literary make-up no exceptions can be taken. Dr. Wilbert B. Hinsdale continues as dean and Dr. Roy S. Copeland, secretary. *En passant* we may say that this school is not troubled with a long list of professors, whose principal duty seems to be to cause extra pages of printing and new boxes of capitals to supply the necessary alphabetical titles. There has been some wise arrangement of the faculty of this school. And one man in his time plays many parts. Move the school to Detroit and be at one with the profession of the State and of the United States.

—The *Doctor's Factotum* contains an excellent reproduction of a larger painting entitled "Before the Operation"—being, in brief, an attempt to coax a young woman to have a tooth extracted with the old style turn-key. If the Palisade Manufacturing Company of Yonkers, which agrees to send a facsimile in fourteen colors, would also agree not to put its advertisement in so conspicuous a place in the picture as it did in the "The Doctor," many more requests would doubtlessly pour in for this picture. The company gets sufficient advertisement when interested doctors send for the pictures, and it

is highly offensive to have an advertising name stamped ineradicably in a fine picture.

—In a recent homeopathic exchange we note a leading article describing the life and death of that "eminent homeopathic physician and philanthropist, Count Mattei," of green and blue and other variegated electricity fame. Someone is not well up on homeopathy. Do we receive a second?

—*On dit* that there is to be a new homeopathic publication launched in Chicago sometime about the middle of the year.

—Dr. Henry J. Ravold of St. Joseph, Mo., was married to Harriet May Jackson on June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sharon, Kan. Our congratulations herewith.

—The Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, will have every convenience for the American Institute tourist. It is one of the best hotels in the city, centrally located. Send notice of your coming and secure good rooms.

—Have you got a wheel? If not why not get one of the best—the Columbia?

—An interesting letter appears in the Boston *Herald* of April 20, signed by Fredrick Howard Wines, concerning the excellencies of the Westboro Asylum and its methods. Dr. Adams, the medical superintendent, is well spoken of in the article which is substantially borne out by the record of what has been done in this institution since this efficient superintendent has been in charge.

—In P. Blakiston Son & Co.'s latest bulletin of publications there is to be found a number of portraits of authors of books. Among these we find one which looks like President Pemberton Dudley may have looked when he was younger, but not handsomer. But mark our amaze and astonishment to note that it is labeled "George M. Gould, A. M., M. D." Queer freak of fortune, isn't it? Both men are good and true, each in his own school of medicine, but *persona non grata* as physicians—or at least so we have inferred from the torrid language occasionally indulged in in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* in times past when the subject of Gould was under discussion.

—Dr. W. J. Martin of Pittsburg will sail for Europe on the *Labrador* from Montreal on July 25.

—Dr. W. P. Cutler is rustivating in wilds of Missouri, his most recent mail bearing the postmark of Burnham, Mo.

—The *Hospital News* devoted to the interests of the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital is an

interesting and well-edited little booklet. It gives of course first attention to the needs of its hospital, but its make-up is always lively and bright, and a careful perusal of its contents gives information worthy to be treasured.

—Arthur Fisher, M. D., of Montreal continues to contribute his interesting "Reminiscent Homeopathy" to the *Hospital Manager*. It is a readable paper at all times.

—What became of all the post-graduate schools this year? Our editorial table received notice of but one, and that one is personally known to us to be genuine—the Chicago Homeopathic College. Has the fad died down, —for with the great majority of colleges it was simply a passing fad or—fake.

—Dr. Moses T. Runnels of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, is making herculean efforts to keep his successful society in the professional eye. It meets in Omaha, Neb., in October, and already the president-doctor is stirring up every homeopathic physician within reach of his tongue and pen to gird on the armor of homeopathy and be in attendance when the time comes. There will be no slip-up on anything Dr. Runnels undertakes. He is noted for his thoroughness. Wish him well.

—Dr. Eugene H. Porter, the genial and efficient general secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and Dr. St. Clair Smith, the medical Chauncey Depew, have been appointed medical examiners of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. Which has moved our friend and brother, Dr. A. B. Norton, to place a ten thousand dollar policy on his life in that progressive company. The Manhattan has had that reputation for some time. We, ourself, were for a time medical examiner of the Manhattan in Cleveland, and we know that no objection was made to our certificates.

—Private correspondence with our English medical brethren discloses the fact that the American contingent who will visit the International Homeopathic Congress in London will be met with open arms and made welcome. We have letters from Drs. Hughes, Wright, Hawkes, Heath, and many others, all evidencing the same kindly feeling. Come along, brethren!

—Several of the homeopathic colleges this past graduation time still farmed out their faculty addresses to the nearest preacher. Others, however, began this year to assert the right of the faculty of medical men to show they had brains and to spare, and had no need to call in help. Right!

--A Cleveland homeopathic physician advised a patient who was going to San Francisco with her husband, for the latter's health, that she, this lady, must have nothing done to herself while in California, since there are no surgeons of any celebrity on the Pacific coast. How's that, you gold-bug doctors over there? Rough, wasn't it, especially since this homeopathic physician first herein referred to is held up as a wonder of erudition and medical politics, and has occupied several important stations in the American Institute. What was the result of this ghostly advice? Why, this. Not knowing that there are any homeopathic surgeons in California to whom she might intrust her life, when a dire necessity arose for an operation the lady called in the best of allopathic surgeons, and--died.

--The proposed European trip of the editor of this journal is being very greatly discussed, and it is hoped may be filled in time for July 25, the date of sailing from Montreal. The editor will issue a circular giving detailed information concerning money and clothes, timetables, etc., etc., so that everything will be well known before leaving the home office. Send in your application without further delay, else you may not be able to go in this party.

--The materia medica section of the Institute promises large favors. Under the guidance of that able materia medica man Hawkes, and his equally thorough and enthusiastic secretary, Menninger, there will be no failure to interest and instruct the audience. Be there yourself with a memo. book and pencil.

--The Detroit brethren have been hard at work to make the Institute thoroughly welcome, and if we mistake not, knowing fairly well the temper and vim of that same Michigan "crowd," the Institute will have no occasion to be sorry that it met there.

--The Michigan Central Railway offers the usual inducements to make it one of the channels for reaching the Detroit session. Try it and be convinced that it is good and through line for your travel to and from the sessions of the Institute.

--Please, chairman of the sections, be a little regardful of the convenience and liberties of all other sections of the Institute, and do not change your sectional meetings from the time set down hard and fast in the programme. If you do, you will be sure to run into someone and cause trouble.

--A danger which threatens the usefulness of cod-liver oil is commented upon by Dr. J. T. Winter of Washington. He says without doubt

the great bulk of cod-liver oil is taken in the form of an emulsion. The reasons for this are evident. A good emulsion has little of the fishy odor and taste, although these are always present. An emulsion is more easily borne by the stomach, and is not so liable to cause eructations of gas. This is probably due to the fact that when an oil is emulsified it is, in a measure, digested, for the digestion of an oil is simply breaking it into minute globules. Modern physiology teaches that the oils are not saponified, but emulsified, by the pancreatic juice: this is the case, at least, with those oils which are assimilated. The oil in ordinary emulsions probably requires some further digestion in order to prepare it for absorption; but its emulsification is doubtless a great aid to its digestion. Then again, emulsions are more pleasant to the taste than are the raw oils. Therefore we find the majority of physicians prescribing them, while the laity, undirected by physicians, almost invariably ask for them.

It is an unfortunate fact that there is no fixed standard for cod-liver oil emulsions. We find one pharmacist offering an emulsion of his own manufacture at a certain price, while his competitor just across the way is offering one at a third less. But the former gives thirty per cent. of oil, while the later may give but ten, yet both preparations are "emulsions." No physician should prescribe an "emulsion" of cod-liver oil, unless he knows the preparation contains cod-liver oil, and in definite proportions. To prescribe any "emulsion" or "preparation" of cod-liver oil simply because it is an emulsion, or preparation, is to express as much confidence in the curative properties of the label as in the drug.

The danger, therefore, is one due to unreliability and uncertainty. It is easily overcome by the exercise of ordinary care that only those preparations be ordered which are reliable and of definite composition.

It is because I believe cod-liver oil to be such a valuable remedy that I call attention to this matter.

--An exchange in commenting upon the beauty and arrangement of a social function says: "Miss B., a skillful violinist, accompanied on the piano by her mother, relieved at times by Mrs. H., furnished several beautiful selections, much enjoyed by all."

Odd word, that word "relieved," isn't it?

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



GEORGE G. SHELTON, M. D.,
New York.

SUPERNUMERARY MEDICAL TITLES.

THESE, like other supernumerary things, should be "tied off," or entirely and promptly destroyed. The Vanity of Human Wishes is not to be compared with the Vanity of Medical Titles. We are not ever greatly surprised to find that one of the other professions—namely, the ministerial—is prone to lust after the titular distinctions of the profane world; so that at this later date every preacher is likely to be referred

to as Doctor; but among hard-headed, medical men—and one woman—who are credited by common consent with more than ordinary business acumen, it is really quite amusing to note with what affection and affectation some few of such members cling to the titular appendix granted them by some down-country college because of lapse of years, notorious absence out of penal institutions, or in gratitude for special favors, and in hope of a more tangible gratuity later. Lawyers, as a rule, are indifferent to this weakness of human aspirations, and care but little to strut about with a few double-eyed peacock feathers in the hip-pockets of their reputation. They have learned from experience that the masses of the American people look upon such designations as a weakness affected principally by those who are least entitled to it. There is properly no excuse for this sequestration and coddling, by the medical fraternity, of a small segment of the alphabet in setting forth its pre-eminent medical virtues; it is, indeed, a display of vulgarity that transcends the code of ethics in several directions. It is really inexplicable why neither age, gray hair, the gathering of presumed wisdom, nor anything on earth, nor in the waters beneath the earth, can wholly eradicate this infirmity. A good wine, it is said, needs no bush; so it would seem that a good physician needs no special handle to his reputation beyond that which belongs honestly to his work. Once indulged in, this habit of titles, and it seems as ineradicable as the pass habit or the opium trend. When we pick up a contemporary exchange and find that Johannes Wilhelm Hanswurstly, M. D., A. M., LL. D., of Boulevard St. Germain, read a learned paper before a learned body, we feel moved to inquire what poor unlettered literary hack prepared the said afore-

said paper, how much he was paid for it, or who devised the fame-inciting device there paraded.

We know of one Professor in a medical college who was so tenacious of the little reputation to be found in the alphabetical annex to the family name—a title got not from the exercise of any special merit, as might be expected in the case of Horace Greeley or Mr. Gladstone or Herbert Spencer or Charles Dickens, but because of the lapse of a certain number of years, and these spent not in the production of masterpieces, either literary or otherwise, but principally in growing old and commonplace—we know of such Professor insisting that a college faculty photograph must be rephotographed because a few letters at the terminal end of the otherwise honorable family name had been omitted by the intelligent compositor who arranged the names under the photos. This time, however, it was not a man. No explanation of unintentional oversight on the part of the arranger of the photos, nor of stupidity practiced by the printing office, nor of carelessness in the reading of the negative or proof, nor any other of seventeen different reasons assigned could assuage her grief and indignation; it was done with malicious intent—she knew it was, and it would jeopardize her standing with her vast army of patients. So the first picture was destroyed at the college expense, and re-photographed with a special guard appointed to watch the process and progress of the new picture as it went through the several hands in order that this Professor's name and titles be fully exploited.

There was a time when Esq. was done to death. At the present time Esq. no longer finds its place upon the addressed envelope of every green-grocer or garbage-gathering youth. So possibly also, if we wait long enough for Orlando's beard to grow—that is, for this vanity of human titles to be made ridiculous by the plentifulness of its unworthy use, it may be relegated, with the present craze for the mortar board and Mother Hubbard gown, to innocuous desuetude. Let us hope so at least. The profession of medicine has been pelted in the market place of the public for a number of centuries with mild ridicule, because of its jealousies and inconsistencies. This present fad for titles (when the putative possessor couldn't write two pages of

English without a grammatical or rhetorical blunder) is in no sense tending to elevate us in the eyes of the physician-employing public. It is not the intention of this article to disparage the granting of titles to those in any profession who have truly labored for and earned them. It will, however, be noted that educated gentlemen and ladies are the last to wear such ornamentation upon their sleeves for the vulgar mass of the people to peck at.

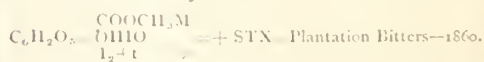
NOT IN DANGER OF SUBSTITUTION.

IN one of our recent old-school exchanges we find an account of another new product of the recondite Teutonic alchemist who has his abode and his abiding place in Germany, and is almost always in some inexplicable way connected with a vormal's Farben Fabrik. This time, as in all former times, the product is absolutely harmless,—on the statement of the proprietors,—and will form a very fine succedaneum to all the many at present coal-tar products with which the American market is glutted. But after reading the Chinese chemical formula which the disinterested proprietors append, and wading through a column of well-padded advertising matter paid for as reading matter, we exclaim with much impatience: Of what earthly use is this new chemical product from Germany, when it has already fallen in the hands of a monopoly firm, and will be inaccessible to the general profession as other chemical compounds fathered by this same firm have been?

When this new product appears on the market it will come heralded in three or four colors on linen paper, and read something like this:

SULFOBENZINOTOLOFORMYL

The new hyptic based on the following formula:



Discovered by the eminent chemist and professor, Johannes Sebastian Hanswurstle, Privat Docent and Magister to Sr. Durchlaut'sche

Majestät'sche Universität d. München, usw., usw. Prepared by Meister Sapperloth's Sohne u. Gebrüder Stiefelwix, voriginals Farben Fabrik, Pfinstingen am Blauen Donau gegenüber Höchst u. Niedrigst. Sole Agents for America, Messrs. Dickkopf & Fressbeutel, New York City: 4-11-44 William Street.

Chemically it is said to be a dildo-salicylic-alkaline methyl ether containing 67.3 per cent. of free sulfur which occurs in white crystals that are entirely odorless and tasteless. It is moderately soluble in alcohol, and readily soluble in ether and in vaseline, so that it is suitable for use in medicating gauze, collodion, and vaseline, etc., etc. The author mentions its having been used as a substitute for dodoform in one hundred and seventeen cases, consisting of chancres, blue-beaus, phimoses, and other orificial diseases, etc., etc. To any physician in good standing in his church or Sunday school, mentioning this journal and agreeing to pay express charges, there will be sent a one ounce package of this product in a plain envelope and securely sealed, on the remitting of a post-office order or sight draft for \$9.73, etc., etc.

A few days since a medical friend submitted a prescription taken from an allopathic journal which was given as a cheap and efficient substitute for many of the present coal-tar products. Stepping to the phone he spoke to a near-by druggist, recited the prescription, asking its cost per ounce if made up for him. Came the answer: "About \$3.30. The first item in the prescription is a proprietary article made in the recesses of some German chemical foundry, and is controlled in America absolutely by one firm in New York City; the other two ingredients are innocent things and can be had at about two cents a pound." So this pretended generosity was really a contemptible subterfuge on the part of this New York firm to advertise a special one of their monopolistic articles. What has this firm gained? Nothing. This medical practitioner felt that he had been deliberately tricked, and he said in words somewhat lurid, but very forceful, that he would try every other thing under the sun, before he would give that firm a try on anything they had for sale.

So we conclude that the discovery of another wonderful and harmless product of the old

monkish party connected with a voriginals Farben Fabrik, but now engaged in constructing chemical formulæ which are as lucid to ninety-three per cent. of the profession as in our earlier days was to us, if a hen and a-half laid an egg and a-half in a day and a-half and so forth—we conclude that it will not soon take the place of some other product which by reason of its extortionate price has been inaccessible to the general profession, and that if it did we would not bat the eye once out of regret for the displacement. Still, it is a pity that anyone, however remotely connected with the beneficent profession of medicine, should find it so necessary to traffic in it along the lines of the whisky trust, or any other despicable employment in which gain, and shameful piling up of gain, built upon the infirmities of the race, should be the prime incentive and object.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

MATERIA MEDICA IN MOTION.—The pulsatilla baby is satisfied with being carried slowly, and prefers the open air. It never cries with the energy and temper of chamomilla or cina babies. The arsenicum baby must be carried quickly. The belladonna baby cries to be carried quicker and quicker. Veratrum baby also wants to be carried quickly, and even shaken. The croupy baby whose case calls for bryonia, wants to be carried very quickly, and even says "Run, run." The antimonium tartaricum patient wants to be carried in a sitting posture. The cina baby wants to be rocked fast.—A. McNeil.

Ipecacuanha AND BEE STING.—The following note from The Medical Press—Hom. World of March 11 gives an interesting property of ipecacuanha. We do not remember to have seen this local use of it mentioned before.

"THE TREATMENT OF BEE STINGS.

"An unfortunate accident recently befell Dr. George King, of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. While engaged in Baroda, says the Indian Medical Gazette, he was attacked by a swarm of bees. He was severely stung on the hands, head, face, and neck, and no fewer than 150 stings were

afterward extracted from the neck alone. Relief, however, was at once obtained by taking some ipecacuanha powder, making it into a paste, and smearing it all over the affected parts. Both the swelling as well as the pain were immediately reduced. The use of ipecacuanha in this connection is worthy of being remembered."

Hering (Guiding Symptoms) says that ipec., low, has acted as an antidote to the potencies of apis after over-dosing. He gives as the "antidotes to massive doses and in poisonings nat. mur., the substance, the solution, and the potency; sweet oil, as it contains table salt; onions."

Ipecac IN GALLSTONE PAINS.—Hom. News.—A blacksmith who had suffered from these attacks for two years was so much reduced in strength that he was obliged to give up all work and keep to his room. At the time I saw him he was suffering severely from rheumatism. A remedy was left for this trouble, and I advised his using olive oil every morning with coffee; left some ipecac 6th, to be taken should an attack come on. A year or more afterward I was called to his house to see an old lady. He left his work in the field to tell me he had only one of those attacks of pain; the medicine had stopped it, and there had been no more.

A man living twenty-eight miles away came to me for some of the medicine which he had heard cured these awful pains in the pit of the stomach. He sent me word, more than a year afterward, that it did the work, and he had had no more.

There are other cases I might mention, but the above are enough. It has always worked, and worked promptly, leaving no unpleasant after-effect.

Trombidium IN BOWEL TROUBLES.—Hom. World.—Speaking to a respected colleague one day, says Dr. John H. Clarke, of trombidium, I asked him if he knew what it was, and he replied: "Oh, it is one of the rarer metals, isn't it?" "No," I answered, "it is a parasite of a fly!" The word is often erroneously spelled with an "h"—thrombidium. Allen gives it so; so does Bell in his excellent book on diarrhea. This might lead one to suppose it had something to do with a thrombus, but, of course, it has not.

The principal use to which trombidium has been put is in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery, the most characteristic of the symptoms having been manifested in the abdominal region and rectum. Of several cases treated by myself with the drug, the following must serve as an example:

In June last Mrs. C., aged fifty-eight, came under my care suffering from excessive heart disturbance following an attack of influenza. Under thyroidin 30 the heart's action became very much improved, but later on she was taken with a very violent diarrhea. There were severe pains in the abdomen; stools like blood, of an unbearable stench, occurring in the early morning, compelling her to jump out of bed, also after the least food or drink was taken. The action itself was unaccompanied by pain. Podophyllum was given, but without good effect. On June 29 the condition was much the same, except that there was great pain in the rectum, as well as the abdomen, and that the patient was able to retain arrowroot, which I had ordered.

The condition was a very grave one. The patient was so exhausted and collapsed that I was not at all sanguine of her recovery. A study of Bell on diarrhea revealed a striking correspondence between the symptoms of my patient and the symptoms of trombidium, and I determined to give it. Among the symptoms found in its pathogenesis are the following:

Stools—Thin, brown, fecal, bloody.

Aggravation—In the morning; and after eating and drinking, griping pain in the abdomen before stool, tenesmus and burning in anus after stool. Great debility; fainting on rising up.

Aggravation after eating and drinking is, perhaps, the leading characteristic of this remedy.

I dissolved a few globules in water, and told her to take a teaspoonful every two hours.

The pain was relieved at once. The stools became less frequent and gradually returned to normal. She was able to take food without any internal disturbance. She commenced the medicine on June 29. On July 4 I discontinued the trombidium. After a few days there was a slight relapse, occasioned by drinking some broth, but the trombidium again, and this time permanently, arrested it.

Naja Tripudiana IN ANÆMIC CONDITIONS.—Dr. Majumdar, Ind. Hom. Review, relates the following case :

It may be used in sore throat and even in diphtheria. Here it is analogous to lachesis, and my belief is that latter is more efficacious than naja. In various conditions of heart this remedy is very useful. In a young woman with great oppression of chest, amounting almost to suffocation, feeble, irregular, and almost imperceptible pulse, anæmic appearance of face, inability to speak—in fact, she is in great distress, and her friends and attendants were almost despaired of her life, and I was called in a great hurry. I gave her a dose of naja in my presence, and to be repeated if necessary every four hours. She took two doses and was cured. I was charmed with the effect of naja. The next day when I approached her bed she spoke in a loud voice, "Doctor, you administered a poison last evening." I inquired and she said she felt awful heat in her system after the first dose, but she was glad that all difficulties left her forever.

Arsenic.—EAST INDIA INTERMITTENTS CURED.—Karunamoy Singha, Pathuriaghata, got fever at noon, the temperature was above 106° , with intense heat and thirst, but could not drink, much restlessness, violent headache. Ars. 6 was prescribed; the temperature gradually began to decline, in two days it went even below the normal temperature; the patient and his relatives were very much afraid at this, but on my assuring them of the harmless character of the pulse and the temperature, they depended solely upon me and were cured for good.

Ant. Crud.—Babu P.'s wife, suffering from fever, the temperature ranged between 104.5° and 102° F., abdomen tender on the epigastric region, tongue thickly furred, headache very much, bowels rather loose, perspires during the hot stage, temperature high, very irritable, taste bitter. Ant. crud. 6x was given.

I prescribed ant. crud. 6; was cured in two days, although the general character of ant. crud. fever is the furred tongue and the condition of the abdomen, but it is very efficacious in spite of them if the other symptoms coincide with its character, of which we cite below some few cases.

Medorrhinum IN INCIPIENT PHTHISIS.—D. C. M'Laren, M. D., in Hahnemannian Advocate.—A young French-Canadian of delicate constitution, after working in a factory all winter, began coughing in the spring and running down in health. He returned home about the end of May and came under my treatment. The cough proved stubborn, and prostration was so rapid that he soon took to his bed in spite of carefully selected remedies. After going to bed I learned a peculiarity which had hitherto escaped notice: there was relief from the cough and a general feeling of comfort from lying on the face. This, coupled with the fact already known to me that there was syphilitic taint in the boy's parentage, led me to give medorrhinum. The next day I was sent for in haste, but could get no satisfaction from the messenger as to what was the matter. On arrival the patient asked me to close his bedroom door, and then removing the bedclothes disclosed to view a profuse gonorrhea. The cough and all threatening symptoms disappeared promptly, and the gonorrhea in turn yielded to remedies in the course of two or three weeks. In this case the exposure to contagion had taken place three or four weeks previously, but owing to deficient vitality the disease could not find its usual expression, and consequently was endangering the patient's life.

Pryogen IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. W. A. Yingling in Hahn. Advocate.—J. A. W., aged sixty-one; an old soldier, full of rheumatic aches and pains.

April 7, 1895. Rode twenty-two miles in a big wind storm, chilling and disagreeable, on the 5th. Taken to bed at once.

Hot and cold flashes, worse moving about. Aching and sore all over. Bones ache. Very restless and nervous. Impatient. Head feels big, full, and aches all through head and down neck; worse coughing. Nasal discharge fluent and thin. Lungs sore and painful; worse coughing. Coughs considerable, some little expectoration; worse at night.

Pulse 84. Bowels not moved since the 4th. Urine scant. Chilly when moving. When first taken sick, and when riding in the storm, his toe nails felt as if they were flying off, first one and then another. This feeling was very marked and disagreeable.

Pyrogen. cmm. (S), three doses two hours apart.

Within twelve hours the pains were all gone and he had a good night's rest. Sat up the next morning feeling "better and freer from pain than in four months." A very rapid and prompt cure.

Pulsatilla IN OZENA.—From the practice of Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft in 1828.—The Indian Hom. Review.—An offensive, yellowish-green discharge from the nose, of several years standing, had been treated allopathically for more than a year, with no benefit. The patient was a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of eighteen, of sensitive, lachrymose disposition, with tardy and scanty menstruation, ushered in with agonizing abdominal pains.

This was one of the cases selected by the physician, in 1828, as a test for the trial of a homeopathic remedy. From his (then scanty) knowledge of the homeopathic materia medica, it seemed to him so strongly to indicate pulsatilla that he determined to give it.

Instead, however of following Hahnemann's recommendation to give the remedy in the thirtieth potency, particularly in chronic affections, he yielded to his own superior reasoning, and gave the sixth. For, in the sixth, he argued, an appreciable amount of the original pulsatilla might possibly still be found. It seemed to him absolute madness to suppose that a decillionth part of a drop should affect a case of so long standing, when evident ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose, and probably of the frontal sinuses, had taken place. Accordingly, several drops of the sixth attenuation were given in a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful of the solution to be taken four or five times a day.

Three days after the doctor called. To his amazement he found the girl in bed with cloths before her upon which dropped the mucus from her nose. "See," she exclaimed, "what you have done! Ever since I commenced taking that horrid medicine, I have been sitting here unable to attend to anything but my nose—I shall not touch another drop of it."

The doctor discovered the homeopathic aggravation, waited two weeks, and had the satisfaction of finding the ozena entirely gone.

A CLEVER LESSON WELL PUT.

COOLEYS FURNACE, MD., December 14, 1895.

MISTER SCHUMACHER & Co., Baltimore, Md. Gentlemen:—I cend you lasht week allretty sixdy cends to puy me four banes of glass ten by dwelve. Dot glass come allretty but der size vas not allridgt. It was only sixd by eat, dond you made sum misdake about it?

Yours druly,

GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT.

BALTIMORE, December 15, 1895.

MR. GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT, Cooleys Furnace, Md. Dear Sir:—Your favor of 14 inst. at hand. In reply would say that there was no mistake about the glass. It is true that you ordered the panes 10x12, but we were entirely out of that size, and we sent you 6x8 as a substitute.

Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, we await your further esteemed orders, which shall have our best care and attention.

Yours truly,

SHOEMAKER CO.

COOLEYS FURNACE, MD., December 16, 1895.

MISTER SHOEMAKER & COMPANY. Gentlemen:—I got your letter about dot glass and der gostomer dond kno how to put sixd by eat in der ten py dwelve holes, so dond I. He dond shust know what dot substitute is, has dot got anyting to do wid der fit? I never had a subsidute before allretty.

Pleas let me know right away, pretty soon.

Yours druly.

G. SCHMIDT.

BALTIMORE, December 17, 1895.

MR. GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT, Cooleys Furnace, Md. Dear Sir:—We do not undertake to furnish brains with every pane of glass we sell, nor do we keep a manual training school. We will say, however, for the information of your customer, that he can get a new sash to fit the 6x8 glass.

Yours truly,

SHOEMAKER CO.

MISTER SHOEMAKER & GOMPANY.

Gentlemen:—My gostomer says he dond want no new sash, and he puy der glass ten by

dwelve from my combettitor, so I send der glass back by express; please cend my sixty cents back, ride away.

Yours truly,

GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT.

P. S.—De gostomer keeps der puddy.

BALTIMORE, December 19, 1895.

MR. GOTTLIEB SCHMIDT, Cooleys Furnace, Md. Dear Sir:—The glass has been received, but we are sorry to say that three panes were broken and are utterly worthless. We therefore give you credit for the one pane in good condition, fifteen cents, and as you sent the package by express at our expense, we had to pay thirty cents charges, which we have charged you with, leaving a balance in our favor of fifteen cents, which please remit.

Yours truly,

SHOEMAKER CO.

COOLEYS FURNACE, MD., December 20, 1895.

MISTER SCHUMACHER & COMBANY. Sirs:—Dunder and Blitzen, I dond understand dot dransaction any more. I dond got no glas, I dond got no sixty cents and I still owe you fifteen cents, and I only got my gombettitor as bigger as never was, der bisness turns me outside in and down side up, and I cend you der fifteen cents in bostage stamps and you may all go to the dyvil ride away.

G. SCHMIDT.

It is not only *glass* that is desired, but glass of certain *specified* dimensions. So it is with the doctor. He not only wishes a certain kind of drug, but a *particular, specified preparation* of that drug, which experience has taught him is eminently adapted to some pathological conditions. And it is equally presumptuous, not to say dishonest, in the druggist to insist upon his having what he did not *order*, and is not *suited* to the requirements of the particular case.

The parallel does not hold good all the way through, as, in this case of misfit substitution, the customer knew what he was doing and protected himself in his rights, but the poor patient does not possess the requisite knowledge. He can only confide in his doctor, and that doctor

must not fail him. See to it, gentlemen. You have no more right to practice medicine without making yourselves acquainted with the best drug preparations made, and seeing that your prescriptions are filled as directed, than a surgeon has to set about an amputation with dirty, rusty instruments.—*Medical Brief.*

ALCOHOL IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

The *Medical Reporter* has this to say editorially on the above subject:

The time was when alcohol was believed by the majority of the medical profession to be the ideal stimulant in typhoid fever, pneumonia,—particularly in the later stages,—and in fact all cases of anæmia or collapse or shock, or in any and all conditions of the system in which the vital powers were by any means brought below par.

Men in the front rank in the profession held out, and a few are still holding out, that alcohol augmented the heart force, and by that means increased arterial tension, and if given when for any reason the heart was unable to properly fill the arteries, and especially those at a distance from the heart, the heart's energy would be revived and the results would be beneficial; and this all in the face of what physiologists had taught many years ago—that alcohol was rather a depressant of the vital powers than a stimulant.

When we know the immediate effects of a large dose of alcohol upon the coats of the stomach, and when we stop to reflect that one of the most apparent effects of alcohol upon the system at large is a benumbing of the sensibilities, how can we doubt its depressing influence?

Real stimulants do not act in this way, but their effect is to increase the tonicity of the nerve supply throughout the system, by stimulating the heart and causing it to beat with more energy, thereby increasing sensibility and giving vigor to all the functions of the body.

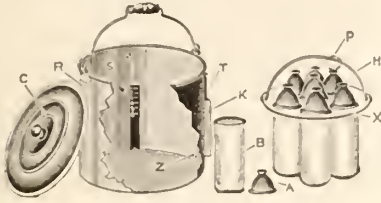
The consensus of opinion is now, we believe, that alcohol holds a very limited place in medical therapeutics, and should rarely be used—surely never as a stimulant.

A TABLE SHOWING THE CHIEF INDICATIONS OF SOME DRUGS OF USE IN URETHRITIS.*

<i>medy.</i>	<i>Discharge.</i>	<i>Amount of Urine and Symptoms on Urinating.</i>	<i>Concomitant Symptoms.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Cannabis semp.</i>	Very slight or absent.	Burning and soreness of urethra.	Pains in limbs and body. Malaise.	One of the best remedies in early stage of gonorrhea, before much discharge has appeared, and if feverish symptoms present. Also in spasmodic stricture.
<i>Cucullaris.</i>	Mucous or purulent.	Scanty, high colored; may contain albumen and blood. Intense burning, "like molten lead," on urinating.	Chordee. Tenesmus vesicæ.	Suitable in acute cystitis or urethritis, especially when neck of bladder involved. Useful in complications of "suppressed" gonorrhea.
<i>Cannabis sat.</i>	Yellow; purulent.	Often turbid from the discharge. Burning and smarting during and after the flow of urine.	Swelling and dusky redness of glans. Chordee. Slight tenesmus.	Suitable in gonorrhea when discharge established.
<i>Cannabis ind.</i>				Very similar to above, but nervous system particularly involved. May be paralysis of sphincter and incontinence of urine.
<i>Argent nit.</i>	?	Increase of quantity, and pale. Burning during and after flow.	Urethra feels hot, sore, and swollen. Some tenesmus.	Follows Cannabis well.
<i>Mer. sol.</i>	Muco-purulent (greenish) discharge; worse at night.		Tenesmus. Redness of meatus. Burning between acts of micturition. Balanitis.	Rheumatic and other pains not relieved by sweating.
<i>Capsicum.</i>	Thick, yellow pus.		Stinging pain in meatus, and stitches in deep urethra between acts of micturition. Hemorrhage from urethra. Irritation at neck of bladder. Erections.	Especially suited to fat persons of lax fiber and indolent dispositions. Persons prone to hemorrhoids.
<i>Copaiva.</i>	Pus, or milk-like corrosive discharge.	Burning in urethra and neck of bladder.	Meatus externus tumid and inflamed.	Patients very sensitive to heat and cold and changes in weather. Nervous system easily deranged.
<i>Digitalis.</i>	Thick, bright yellow pus.	Scanty flow at first, then diuresis. Burning with urination; stranguery.	Balanitis. Urging to urinate, especially on standing and at night. Constant erections. Seminal emissions during sleep.	
<i>Pulsatilla.</i>	Thick purulent or muco-purulent.	Micturition followed by cutting pains and priapism.	Pains across groins and hypogastrium and down spermatic cord. Testicle swollen.	Epididymitis and prostatitis occurring during gonorrhea.
<i>Thuja occident.</i>	Thin muco-purulent or mucoid discharge.	Copious, turbid; burning in neck of bladder during and after flow.	Scalding in urethra and urging to micturate. Painful erections at night. Sometimes balanitis, with suppuration in preputial fold. Warts on prepuce, glans, or around anus. Enlargement of hemorrhoidal vessels and discharge of mucus from anus.	Especially useful in recurrent attacks of gonorrhea—gonorrheal pyæmia, or other ill-effects of suppressed gonorrhea.
<i>Clematis erecta.</i>	Mucous discharge.	Urine flows in fits and starts. Patient has to wait a considerable time before he can pass water.		Of use in early stage of stricture (Hughes). Induration of testicle and epididymis.
<i>Nuxvomica.</i>	Thin, almost absent.		Irritation far back in urethra, about prostate and at root of penis. Urging to urinate and stool.	Indicated in old cases where the membranous-prostatic portion is involved, and chronic inflammation of prostate, especially after long continued sexual excess.
<i>Sulphur.</i>	Thin purulent, or watery.	Slight burning during micturition.	Induration of prepuce. Redness of lips of meatus.	Suitable for end of attack, or in cases in which the chronic urethritis has left behind great weakness of sexual organs. Erection not possible. Cold feet. Flushes of heat in the head from sexual excess.

* From a paper by Dudley Wright, M. R. C. S., Eng., L. R. C. P., London, entitled Urethritis with Special Reference to its Diagnosis by Means of the Urethroscope, read at a meeting of the West of England Therapeutical Society at Clifton, October 30, 1895, and published in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* (London), April, 1896.

A NEW STERILIZER CALLED THE HYGEIA, DEvised BY WM. MORE DECKER, M. D.



DESCRIPTION OF PARTS.—R—Reservoir ; C—Cover ; W—Water-gauge ; S—Support for Rack ; T—Thermometer ; K—Water-cup for Thermometer ; Z—Water-tap ; X—Rack ; H—Handle ; B—Cell ; A—Sterilizing-cap for Cell ; P—The Same corked with cotton.

THE accompanying cut, with description of parts, gives a correct impression of the Hygeia Sterilizer. It was designed to be used in connection with the Hygeia Nursing Bottle, which consists of two parts, namely, an open cell receptacle, which is cleaned as easily as a goblet ; and a breast-nipple, having the form of a woman's breast, and as easily cleaned inside as out. For naturalness, simplicity, and cleanliness the Hygeia nursing device is unexcelled.

Milk is Pasteurized in the Hygeia Sterilizer as follows : Fill the cells with milk. Cork the sterilizing-caps (A) with cotton, and adjust them over the cells. Put water in the reservoir until it comes to the mark on the water-gauge (W) that corresponds to the number of cells to be sterilized. Place the cells in the rack (X), and lower it in the reservoir until it rests on the supports (S). Then cover the sterilizer and put it over a source of heat. The thermometer (T) in the water-cup (K) records the temperature of the milk by the temperature of the water.

The water is heated to 160° or 165° F., and that temperature is maintained for ten minutes, which completely Pasteurizes the milk.

The milk should now be cooled as rapidly as possible. This is accomplished by uncovering the sterilizer, and placing it under the cold water faucet, and let the water flow into the reservoir, as rapidly as it over-flows the water-cup (K), until the milk is cooled to the temperature of the water. The rack of milk is then lifted out of the sterilizer and conveyed to the refrigerator, where it is left until required for feeding.

The unique and excellent points in the Hygeia Sterilizer are :

First. The use of cells instead of bottles, thereby obtaining simplicity in construction and cleanliness. The cells are the same as those used for the Hygeia nursing device ; and when a cell of milk is required for feeding, remove the cap (A) and put a breast-nipple on the cell.

Second. The rack, which is a flat plate with openings through it for the cells, supports the cells by the flange about their mouth, and the rack rests on the supports (S), so that the cells are SUSPENDED in a water-bath, and the rack is ABOVE the water. The advantages of this plan are, that it prevents water from swashing on the cotton in the caps ; it lessens radiation and conduction of heat from the water ; and it makes room at the base of the sterilizer for cold storage.

Third. The water-gauge (W), which gauges the amount of water by the number of cells to be sterilized.

Fourth. The water-cup (K) and special thermometer (T), so that the temperature of the milk is determined without uncovering the sterilizer, and the cup is a vent for water in cooling the milk, or in keeping it cool with ice stored in the sterilizer. The outflow of water, by way of the water-cup, prevents submerging the caps.

Fifth. The sterilizer is easily handled in one hand, therefore it is conveniently portable. It is also adapted to the transportation of milk, and for keeping it cool at home or on a journey.

The Hygeia nursing device has been IMPROVED by venting the breast and doing away with the wire rack, and the price has been reduced to thirty (30) cents.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 167.)

BRAIN : Feels as if crushed : ipecacuanha,
phosphoric acid, sepia.

Feels as if in motion : cyclamen.

Feels as if it revolved ; worse when sitting :
robinia.

Feels as if it rose and fell at every step :
belladonna.

- Feels as if loose : crocus sat., hyoscamus, lactuca.
- Feels as if loose on moving the head : crocus, hyoscyamus, natrum sulph.
- Feels as if rolled up in a lump : antimonium tart., arnica, cocculus.
- Feels as if squeezed and relaxed alternately : calcarea ost.
- Feels as if tired : apis mell.,
- Feels as if torn to pieces : arsenicum alb., muriatic acid.
- Feels as if too large for the cranium : actea rac.
- Feels as if bound up : æthusa.
- Headache as if the brain was moved or raised : worse while talking, from motion, while drinking, from sunlight : aconite.
- Lancinating headache at the base of the brain as if too full : æsculus hipp.
- Pressive pain in half of the brain as from a nail : hepar s. c.
- Pressure and tearing in the left half of the brain : amania.
- Sensation on motion as if the brain moved and beat against the skull : arsenicum alb.
- Sensation as if the brain was balancing to and fro : aphs c. g.
- Sensation of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain accompanied by a prickling sensation : abrotanum.
- Seems to move to and fro as if loose on motion of the body : baryta carb.
- Stitch deep in the brain on coughing : bryonia.
- Thinks the brain is softening : abrotanum.
- Wabbling or swashing sensation in the brain : arsenicum album, belladonna.
- Wavy motion of the brain : glonoinum.
- Brandy : creates a disgust for brandy : arnica.
- Bread and butter disagree : acetic acid.
- Bread : craves bread boiled in milk : abrotanum.
- Breast : Pain in the left breast when the child nurses the right one and *vice versa* : borax.
- Breasts : Soreness of the breasts after the menses : conium.
- Milk in the breasts instead of the menses : mercurius.
- Breast : Weeps every time the child is put to the breast : pulsatilla.
- Breath is cold in cholera : camphora.
- Drinking takes away the breath ; must stop frequently while taking a draught : anacardium, or
- Can only breathe when sitting erect : apis mell.
- Must remain awake in order to breathe : chlorum, gelsemium, grindelia, lac caninum, lachesis, opium.
- Breathe best when carried in an upright position (children) : antimonium tart.
- Breathes only with the diaphragm (pneumonia) : aconite.
- Breath is hot in croup or blood-spitting : aconite.
- Breathing is difficult when lying on the left side : apis mell.
- Breathing is carried on only by the abdominal muscles : antimonium tart.
- Breath : must lean forward in order to get his breath : argentum nit.
- Breath seems to be taken away by the presence of many persons in the room : argentum nit.
- Breath smells like chloroform or ether : veratrum vir.
- Brick-dust sediment in the urine : actea spicata, apis mell., arnica, arsenicum alb., arundo maur., bryonia, coccus, copaiba, digitalis, lactic acid, natrum mur., natrum sulph., nux vomica, palladium, pareira, pulsatilla, lycopodium, valeriana, sepia.
- Bright objects : looking at bright objects aggravates : belladonna, cantharis, stramonium.
- Broad and high : forehead feels as if very : condurango.
- Bronchial affections : sleeps best when lying on the right side in : ailanthus.
- Bronchia : Rattling in the bronchia without any expectoration : antimonium tart., ferrum phos., ipecacuanha.
- Broods over imaginary wrongs and misfortunes : ignatia, naja, natrum mur., nux vomica.
- Broods over past disagreeable events : natrum mur.
- Bruised feeling all over the body after coition : sepia.
- Bruised feeling in the occiput : æsculus hipp., baptisia.
- Bruised inside : head feels as if : bovista, ipecacuanha, phosphoric acid, sepia.
- Intestines feel as if : apis mell.

Bruised pain in the sacral region when lying on the side : *actea spicata*.

Bruised sensation in the region of the base of the heart : *arnica*.

Buccal cavity feels numb : *baryta carb.*

Buccal cavity feels icy cold : *coccinella*.

Burning-aching in the region of the heart : *æsculus hipp.*

Burned : Fauces raw ; hot as if burned : *aloe soc.*

Burning and redness of one cheek : *arnica*.

Burning and stinging deep in the left orbit : *æsculus hipp.*

Burning and stinging in the soft palate : *æsculus hipp.*

Burning between the scapulæ as from hot coals ; worse in summer : *lycopodium*.

Burning from the fauces through the œsophagus to the stomach : *arnica*.

Burning in the anus after the passage of flatus : *aloe soc.*

Burning from groin to groin with morning stools : *lilium tig.*

Burning in the brain : *arnica*.

Burning in the intestines : *arsenicum album*.

Burning in the lungs when coughing : *arum tri.*

Burning in the neck of the bladder when not urinating : *aconite*.

Burning in the palms of the hands and in the soles of the feet at the climacteric : *sanguinaria*.

Burning in the right lung and under the left shoulder : *ailanthus*.

Burning in the soles of the feet at night : *calcareæ ost., chamomilla, sulphur*.

Burning in the soles of the feet : *calcareæ ost., carbo veg., chamomilla, sulphur*.

Burning in the soles of the feet at night ; puts them out of bed : *chamomilla, sulphur*.

Burning in the stomach like glowing coals : *arsenicum album*.

Burning in the throat when swallowing : *arnica*.

Burning in the urethra when not urinating : *bryonia*.

Burning in the vagina daily at the same hour : *chelidonium maj.*

Burning in the vagina during and after coition : *lycopodium*.

Burning in the vagina, can scarcely keep still : *sulphur*.

Burning on the tongue as from pepper : *camphora*.

Burning or hot spots on top of the head : *arnica*.

Burning in the stomach as from acidity : *abrotanum*.

Burning on the vertex : *calcareæ ost., lachesis, sulphur*.

Burning pain in the back while lying quietly on it : *arsenicum album*.

Burning pain the region of the ovaries : *arsenicum album*.

Burning sensation in the back part of the throat : *aconite*.

Burning sensation in the kidney ; can trace the outline of the kidneys by the burning : *helonias*.

Burning sensation in the esophagus from the throat to the stomach : *aconite, cuprum arsen., cyclamen, doryphora, gelsemium*.

Burning sensation in the pharynx : *aconite*.

Burning stick : Feels as if he had a burning stick in his throat : *anantherum*.

Burning : Tickling-burning in the pharynx : *aphis chenopodium glaucis*.

Burns : Diarrhea after burns : *arsenicum album, calcareæ ost.*

Burst : Abdomen feels as if it would burst on coughing : *anacardium orient.*

As if the head would burst : *bryonia*.

As if the brain were too large ; as if it would burst : *arsenicum met.*

Forehead feels as if it would burst on coughing ; *natrum mur.*

Sensation before stool as if the abdomen would burst : *arsenicum alb.*

Thrusts in the forehead as if it would burst : *ammonium carb., ferrum met.*

Business of the day : Delirium at night of the : *bryonia*.

Buttermilk : Desire for sweetened buttermilk : *elaps corr.*

Calves feel, when the person walks downstairs, as if too short : *argentum met.*

Calvarium : Dull, pressive, persistent headache encircles the calvarium like a wreath : *argentum nit.*

Cancer on the lips from pressure of the pipe : *conium*.

Cannot sit still for fear of something dreadful happening : *amyl nit.*

Cannot think on one subject continuously :
apis mell.

Cantaloupe : Complaints after eating :
zingiber.

Cap : Feeling as if a cap was over the heart :
zincum met.

Cardiac region : Fluttering sensation below
the : caladium.

Fluttering sensation in the : atropinum.,
caladium, kali iod., natrum mur., rhus tox.

Caressing or petting aggravates the ill humor :
chamomilla, china, cina.

Care to get well : Does not : calcarea ost.

Carried : Child cries if taken hold of or
carried : cina.

Child wants to be carried : antimonium
crud., antimonium tart., arsenicum alb.,
causticum, chamomilla, lycopodium.

Child wants to be carried all day :
causticum.

Child wants to be carried rapidly : cina.

Child wants to be carried slowly : pulsatilla.

Catamenia : Cholera-like symptoms at the be-
ginning of the : ammonium carb.

Extraordinary sexual excitement during the :
dulcamara.

Nymphomania from suppression of the :
antimonium crud.

Stinging in the ovaries during the : apis mell.

Stops a few days and then returns : apis
mell., pulsatilla.

Catheter : Sensation in the urethra after the
use of the catheter as if the muscles did not con-
tract : magnesia phos.

Ceased to circulate : Blood seemed as if it had:
gelsemium.

Ceases on lying down (headache) : belladonna.

Ceasing or changing of place of headache on
touch : asafetida.

Cessation of involuntary motions during
sleep : agaricus, artemesia, cocculus, mygale.

Changes his position every moment : aurum
mur., bismuth, cantharis.

Cheek : Burning and redness of one cheek :
aconite, arnica, chamomilla, moschus.

Left cheek bright red in croup : acetic
acid, ammonium mur.

One cheek is red, the other being pale :
aconite, arnica, cannabis sat., chamomilla,
lachesis, moschus, rheum, sulphur, zizia.

Cheeks red, with fear of death : aconite.

Cheek : Sweat of the cheek on which he lies :
aconite, actea spicata.

Cheerful and sad alternately : aconite, aurum,
crocus sat., ignatia, kali mur., nux mosch., phos-
phorus, platina, stramonium.

Chest and abdomen : Sweat oily and only on
the : argentum met.

Chest : As if a cord was bound tightly around
the lower part of the chest : cactus grand.

Feeling as of a band around the chest :
aconite, amyl nit., argentum nit., cactus
grand.

Feels as if in a vise : æthusa.

Chest pains alternate with those in the
abdomen : æsculus hipp.

Chest : Palpitation with a feeling as if boil-
ing water was poured into the chest : aconite.

Pressure of the clothes upon the chest is
unbearable : ailanthus.

Rash on the chest alternates with asthma :
caladium.

Red sweat on the chest : arnica.

Sharp stitches in the chest when exhaling :
antimonium crud.

Tight as if bound with a hoop : arseni-
cum album.

Correspondence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30, 1896.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

A change of time has been made for the ses-
sion of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medi-
cal Association at Omaha. The dates of the
session will be September 1, 2, and 3, to con-
form to those of the Nebraska State Fair and
Knights of Aksarber parades. Make a good
notice for the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST. Rail-
road rates one-half or less than full rates.

Omaha physicians promise "to make it
warm" for all who attend.

Truly and fraternally,

MOSES T. RUNNELS.

ON BOARD STEAMER, "LAKE SUPERIOR,"

BOUND FOR LIVERPOOL, May 27, 1896.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

It occurs to me that you might be interested

to know my impressions thus far of the St. Lawrence River route which you and your friends proposed to take in July.

Wife and I left Chicago May 19. Spent a few days visiting our parents near Columbus, O. Sunday night we left for Toronto, and here visited the Homeopathic Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and the General Hospital. The Homeopathic Hospital has capacity for about one hundred beds. The wards and private rooms are well furnished, light, airy, and inviting. The training school numbers twenty-two nurses. The building is well located. It was originally erected for a hotel, but is quite well adapted for its present use. The hospital was established about three years ago.

The Children's Hospital of Toronto was erected five years ago at a cost of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is the best equipped institution of the kind I have ever seen. We saw more interesting cases in this institution than in all the eight other hospitals we have visited since we left Chicago.

The General Hospital of Toronto is an old institution having spacious grounds. It has a capacity of about three hundred beds. Yesterday we visited the hospitals of Montreal. It may be news to many of our school to know that the Homeopathic Hospital of Montreal, started two years ago, is in a flourishing condition. A new wing of the building is being completed, which will increase the capacity of the hospital to fifty beds. The outlook is very encouraging, yet we are discouraged from a homeopathic view after we visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, the new *million* dollar hospital of Montreal, the gift of two rich men. It is stone, and built on the side of Mt. Royal, and commands a fine view of the city and river. It is truly a palace outside and in. Good enough for the queen after whom it was named. The Medical Department of McGill University enjoys its clinical advantages. The General Hospital of Montreal is an old institution up to date. It was established about seventy-five years ago, and is now in the most densely populated portion of the city. Its wards are very cheerful and well ventilated. The general appearance is inviting. The capacity is about three hundred beds. The nurses are the most beautiful I have ever seen in

any hospital. The courteous treatment we received at all the Canadian hospitals has greatly increased our respect for our Northern neighbors.

I started out to give you my impression of the St. Lawrence Route, but have digressed very much.

We took this route for novelty, economy, and because it was a slow one. We wanted a good chance to rest going over. On our return we shall select the most rapid boat on which we can procure passage. There are three lines running out of Montreal. They are all desirous of diverting from New York all the first class cabin passengers they can. They endeavor to make the voyage as comfortable as possible for their passengers. The first day's journey down the St. Lawrence is all that could be desired. We already begin to experience that restful disposition which all busy physicians need. We left Montreal at 4 A. M. and passed Quebec at 2 P. M.; at three o'clock to-morrow morning the pilot will leave with the last mail which we can send this side of Liverpool.

We are impressed with the substantial character and general intelligence of the saloon passengers, among whom is Sir William Dawson, forty years chancellor of McGill University. I must close this disjointed letter. Its incoherency is due to the action of salt water on an overworked brain for the last twelve years.

I shall probably take a degree at Edinburgh. I expect, however, to spend my summer at Vienna studying surgery and pathology.

Faternally,

L. D. ROGERS, M. D.

Globules.

—Belgium has about 3000 physicians, or one to each 2100 of population.

—Retention of urine is a very common event after operations about the rectum.

—North Carolina physicians are required to pay an annual fee of ten dollars.

—In 469 *post-mortem* Cæsarian sections recorded, 112 living infants were delivered.

—Dr. Roentgen of X-ray fame is a native of Holland. He is now fifty-one years of age.

—The death rate from tuberculosis in Massachusetts is higher than in any other State or country.

—An account shown only in a physician's visiting list is not legally collectible in most states of the Union.

—Of sixty-one deaths from anæsthesia last year in the United Kingdom, fifty-two were due to chloroform.

—*VERATRUM IN ECLAMPSIA.*—There is no drug, with the possible exception of chloroform, that is of so much value in eclampsia as *veratrum viride*. Obstetricians in general are less forgetful of the virtues of this drug than its comparative inconspicuousness in current literature might lead one to suppose.

—A Parisian doctor named Chantemesse has discovered that antioxin serum by the rectum is as certain and efficient in the same dosage as when administered hypodermically. It should be injected by means of an ordinary enema syringe and a gum elastic catheter of medium caliber, eight or ten inches long.

—From the sixth annual report of the New York Pasteur Institute, we learn that, during the year 1895, 432 patients applied for treatment, of whom 167 received the regular preventive inoculations against rabies. Of these latter two died from hydrophobia; one of whom applied for treatment on the fifth day and the other on the fifteenth day after being bitten.

—While removing a *foreign body* from the *right nasal fossa* of a child, Dr. Vansant, remarked that the most characteristic symptom of foreign bodies in the nasal passages is a unilateral purulent, at times blood-streaked, discharge, associated with signs of more or less obstruction. The discharge is often very fetid, and causes excoriation of the upper lip.

Careful examination of the nasal passages should be made, and this may require the use of a general anæsthetic. The foreign body should be removed with probe and nasal forceps. A method of removal that sometimes is successful, is the forcing of a stream of water up the healthy side, and thus by the pressure of the water from behind removing the foreign body.

—*Sarsaparilla Delusion.*—There is not a single tangible fact to show that sarsaparilla has any therapeutic properties whatever; no one has been able to show that the drug has produced any appreciable physiological effects. In spite of this fact, however, "sarsaparillas" appear to be popular remedies. A recent analysis of goods of this class shows that they depend for their popularity chiefly upon iodide of potassium

and a large content of alcohol, which latter often reaches a percentage of twenty-six or more.

—*Bladder Symptoms.*—These complicate a supposed pelvic trouble in women so often that it will be found well worth while to apply local treatment in this direction. Dr. Baldy has found by long experience that such symptoms as painful or frequent micturition, irritability of bladder, bearing-down pains, and bladder distress, are relieved in the case of a considerable number of patients by simple dilatation of the urethra. It is, of course, presumed that these symptoms are not being produced by a positive inflammatory condition (cystitis). Even in the case of true cystitis, urethral dilatation, accompanied by alkaline diuretics and bladder irrigation, is invaluable.—*Philadelphia Polyclinic.*

—The need of a substitute for coffee in many nervous disorders, and particularly where there are heart complications, has induced me to give special recognition to the cocoa preparations, for all are not of equal merit. The essentials of a proper production are found in the well known cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., and in one or two others, but I give preference to the one named, because it is always and everywhere obtainable and is of uniform quality. Its usefulness is not, however, restricted. In many cases of deficient nutrition, it may be well prescribed as a food-drink with every meal.

—An unusual condition of intense irritation of the conjunctiva and cornea presented itself in the service of Dr. Schneidman of Philadelphia. Almost all the members of a fire company were suffering most intensely as the result of exposure to the heavy smoke from a fire in a saw mill. Many of the men were almost distracted with pain. On inspection of the anterior part of the eyeball, strange to say, there was but little to be discovered to account for the severe symptoms; nothing more than a slight degree of hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, with some lachrymation. The corneal epithelium, contrary to what was expected, was intact.

Rest in bed in a darkened room, with the constant application of cold water, gave great relief; in twenty-four hours the symptoms had almost entirely subsided.

A similar condition, originating in the same way, except that the smoke was produced by burning spices, was reported a few years ago as occurring in London.

—Some newly made American citizens of foreign extraction have difficulty in mastering the intricacies of the vernacular. In a hand-me-down clothing store the other day, the proprietor said to his friendly doctor who had dropped in:

"Dot vas a mean man vich yoost now der door out vent. He insult me in mein own schop." "How was that?" inquired the friend. "He say dot bile of bants ud make good miluck sdrainers mit a cheese fagdory. Boot I got efen mit him, you ped your poots." "What did you do?" asked the friend. "I say to him, 'Come to hell!'"

—The bladder, when partially paralyzed from parturition, or any other cause, can always be made to empty itself perfectly by throwing a large amount of very warm water into the bowel, thereby doing away with the necessity of using a catheter, a most important consideration, particularly when the patient lives at a distance from the doctor.

After difficult and protracted labors I have been obliged to use the catheter every day for weeks at a time, which was annoying to the patient and inconvenient to myself. Since using the above recommended plan, I have had no trouble in this direction, the bowel and the bladder emptying themselves at the same time.

—Some good eye notes :

When the eyes ache close them for five minutes.

When they burn bathe them in water as hot as can be borne, with a dash of witch hazel in it.

After weeping bathe them in rose water and lay a towel wet in rose water over them for five minutes.

When they are bloodshot sleep more.

When the whites are yellow and the pupils dull, consult your doctor about your diet.

—DOCTOR : I must forbid all brain work.

MINOR POET : But may I not write some verses for the magazines ?

DOCTOR : Oh, certainly ! I spoke of brain of work only.

—DR. WISEMAN (Examiner of the Medical College) : If a tramp should die of delirium tremens on your hands, to what would you ascribe his death ?

THE STUDENT : To drunkenness.

DR. WISEMAN : And if the victim were Mr. Munnybags, the millionaire ?

THE STUDENT : To acute alcoholism, superinduced by nervous trouble.

DR. WISEMAN : Here's your diploma.

—ELSIE : Yes, dear, my husband is a doctor, and a lovely fellow ; but he is awfully absent-minded.

ADA : Indeed ?

ELSIE : Only fancy ! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he felt my pulse and asked me to put out my tongue.

ADA : He won't do the latter again.

—EXAMINER IN PHYSICS—What happens when a light falls into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees ?

STUDENT : It goes out !

—The Institute should put its foot down steadily on all efforts to change the established order of the programme after it is once accepted. The rule should be : The greatest good to the greatest number, not the good of a handful of specialists who may want to advance their section in order to save a day's hotel bill.

—By all means let us have retrenchment of *unnecessary* expenses in the American Institute of Homeopathy.

—And that Hahnemann Monument Fund. What have you done toward that this year ? You know there is still a big amount of money to be collected.

—The Materia Medicine Conference in Detroit, the day before the regular sessions of the Institute, if we may judge from the names of those already given who are to take part therein, will be an occasion not to be missed. Come yourself, and bring your neighboring doctor.

—Now, gentlemen of the Institute, you who have given your names and papers to that Materia Medica Conference, fail not to be on hand yourselves. A paper, however well written, need its author present to elucidate and protect it. Don't make the great body of the Institute membership feel by your absence at this time, that your name was put on that committee simply because it is a great name, and not because you were likely to be present. Honor your appointment by a personal presence. You can go to Europe a month later. Don't let us have any repetition of the Newport absenteeism.

—If the membership will attend the Institute at Detroit, and pay up its dues, there will be no longer any cloud of debt hanging over the Institute. This means you, who have on several occasions taken the Institute time to run away, especially when she came almost to your door for entertainment and welcome.

—As soon as you begin to prescribe on peculiar symptoms you prescribe on keynotes, and will not do good work. When you have three symptoms,—keynotes,—it is true you may possibly get the right remedy, but what do you know of your *patient* or of the image ? You will never have the case in hand, or grasp the true nature of the case, in this way.—*Kent*.—*Hahn. Act.*

So say we all of us. But why, then, does the Post Graduate School of Homeopathics father

so many one or two prominent symptom cases, as appear from time to time in the *Hahnemannian Advocate*?

—The New York Board of Health is taking practical steps toward limiting the spreading of consumption, as indicated by the recent notice to railroad and ferry companies, ordering removal of matting from floors of cars and vessels, and placement of disinfected cuspidors therein. Apropos of this we would call attention to the fact that Platt's Chlorides is particularly adapted to the disinfection of cuspidors, as it is not rendered inert by the coagulation of albuminous matter present in sputum, nor by odor can it offend the most fastidious.

—We consider listerine certainly a safe and also a valuable preparation. It is largely used as an external antiseptic, and its oily constituents give it a more healing and penetrating power than is possessed by a purely mineral solution. As a toilet antiseptic to use after a post-mortem, or similar work, listerine, with its pleasant odor, need only to be tried to find a permanent place there.—*Maritime Medical News, Halifax, N. S.*

—Wanted.—A Resident Physician for the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital. Apply to Dr. E. W. Avery, 16 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

—By private letters from Central America, a most frightful epidemic of measles and mumps is reported to be raging in Costa Rica. More than ten thousand children are estimated to have died from these maladies during a period three weeks. All official reports are vigorously suppressed, for commercial reasons.

—A woman, residing near Mayfield, Ky., recently gave birth to five children at one accouchement. Four of the infants weighed four and a quarter each, and the other five pounds. All are in good condition and give fair promise of living.

—They pressed forward and closely examined the Roentgen photograph. "His liver," they said, "is the image of his father's, but he gets his lungs from his mother's folks."—*Detroit Tribune*.

—A MIXED OBITUARY.—The paper was late, and the maker-up dumping matter in the forms at the rate of a column a minute. Result: The first part of an obituary had been dumped in the form, and the next handful of type came off a galley describing a recent fire. It read like this in the newspaper: "The pall-bearers lowered the body into the grave, and it was consigned to the roaring flames. There were very few, if any regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the town for years. The loss was fully covered by insurance."

—A GREAT CELEBRATION.—Emperor William took occasion to make the unveiling of the statue of his grandfather, William I., in Frankfurt o. M. one of great pomp and importance. Among those present were the empress, princes, princesses, men of state, generals, and prominent personages from all parts of the empire. In the evening, after the celebration, a magnificent banquet, rarely equaled, was tendered to the imperial couple and to the numerous dignitaries at the Palm Garden.

The menu, as published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of May 11, 1896, was all the most advanced connoisseur could wish, the wines being of the most celebrated vintages, and G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry the champagne served.

—A woman in Muncie, Ind., fractured her jaw in conversation with a neighbor, who dropped in to call, and then, in telling another woman how it all happened, she broke her jaw again.

—"A little exercise before bathing, and a good deal after bathing, is very essential," says a household note. It will sometimes be found that some exercise *while* bathing will not be altogether useless.

—In all cases of hyperacidity of the gastric juice, the use of tobacco should be interdicted if possible. Chewing, especially, should not be allowed for three hours after meals, because it aggravates the pyrosis.—*Stewart*.

—The Michigan physicians and surgeons, irrespective of schools, organized themselves into a league at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, last evening for the purpose of debarring from practice in this State all men and women who attempt to come here to practice medicine without the qualifications showing that they have been graduated from a reputable school of medicine. They elected these officers: Dr. E. L. Shurly, president; Dr. E. S. Sherrill, corresponding secretary; Dr. S. H. Knight, recording secretary; Dr. D. F. W. Robbins, treasurer; executive board, Dr. J. H. Carstens, Dr. R. C. Olin, Dr. D. A. MacLachlin, Dr. H. J. Mulheron, Dr. Covey. It will be observed that in this list all schools are represented. There will be ten vice-presidents, to be appointed by the executive board. The next meeting of the organization will be held some time next month.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
Towanda, Pa.

NOTES FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

DETROIT, June 19, 1896.

UP to this morning—the beginning of the third day of the Institute's regular sessions, 206 members have registered and 301 guests. And more coming by every steamer and train. The Materia Medica Conference was what might be termed a qualified success. The first question was vigorously and thoroughly discussed, and whatever doubts might have been engendered in the minds of the profession concerning the value of the law of similars, by a reading of the construction of the question, was very thoroughly dissipated by the action taken by the

conference both in committee and in general sessions.

It is to be regretted that nothing can be done to prevent the local newspaper press from seizing upon the insignificant points of a debate, and working them up into glaring headlines which startle the homeopathic populace and give much satisfaction and glee to the allopathic part of the profession. For instance, on the second morning of the Materia Medica Conference sessions, both of the leading papers of Detroit gave large space to "Grave Doubts Cast upon Homeopathy by One of its Principal Followers." This was the result of a listening with an ear singled to catching odd statements, personal scraps, vilifications, and the like—something that the public at large would be most interested in. Some of the volunteer speakers on the question of whether the law of similars was true, indulged in a good deal of nonsensical talk, sarcastic and witty, and this, of course, was gladly seized upon by the local press and disseminated as the purport of the meeting. This present writer, knowing from of old the danger of these things, and how ready general reporters are to seize upon something oblique in order to make up their given column of space, when their lack of technical training precluded their following the true gist of the reports, spoke to these reporters, offering to place into their hands the official report of the proceedings, and within good time for revision by their blue pencil: but neither this pleading and promise, nor a letter respectfully couched and sent to the offices later at night with the promised official report, availed aught. Next morning there appeared the wonderful statement that homeopathy was being condemned in the house of its friends, etc., etc.

THE only possible way to avoid a recurrence of these scare-head reports would seem to be to either have a hard club ready for use on the reporters, or to lock the doors. Or perhaps a better and more feasible plan yet would be the injunction for these fool-talkers in these meetings to keep their nonsensical talk to themselves, and not air their mischief-breeding ideas in a public meeting. It is to be lamented that some folks don't know enough to come in when it rains. Meaning by that that a lecture, holding out an invitation to a large mixed audience that upon a given evening or afternoon a certain popular topic would be discussed, should not be deflected into a technical dissertation which would weary the plaster-cast image of Hahnemann as it stood upon the stage. Yet this was done on several occasions.

* *

PRAY, too, what is the need of inflicting an annual repetition upon the Institute and its friends and guests of a history of Hahnemann, with all the side lights of his life from cradle to grave thrown minutely into the hopper? There is no wish to give offense to any of our eminent members who did their duty as it to them seemed proper and meet, for giving long-winded and long-drawn out dissertations on a subject in which the mixed audience was not and could not be interested, and which the unfortunate band of ex-presidents and notables on the stage knew thoroughly well by heart, and would have given part of a King's ransom not to be obliged to listen to on a hot sweltering June night. We speak, however, the voice of the membership when we say that it is a mistake which should not be often repeated.

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TO be commended is the action of President Dudley for his strict enforcement of the time limit as to speaking, as well as to the limit of the sessions. His declaration upon one morning that the time had now arrived for the session of the section of gynecology, and that therefore any effort to prolong the meeting of the general sessions of the Institute, would be an unconscionable trespass upon the rights of the section in gynecology was timely, was fair, and

above all was just. It was the more true and biting because there was no excuse for the dilatoriness of the chairman of bureaus and committees on resolutions and whatnots, since, unlike Newport, every member could get his breakfast in good time, and be at the hall within eight minutes thereafter. There could not be offered the defense that the carette—not curette—did not leave the hotel until too late to reach the hall for the meeting. It is truly remarkable that the offenders in this regard are those who are best known and become most virtuously indignant when the question is agitated to do away with the morning hour session. Then when the hour for adjournment is at hand they file in with papers and reports clamoring for the President's eye. Isn't there a modicum of selfishness in this annual attempt to steal the time of the section for the transaction of business that had its own hour set—and was known for days preceding? It looks that way.

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DR. FISHER has offered a resolution that the general sessions of the Institute be held at twelve o'clock noon of each day except Sundays. This resolution now lies in the resolution committee's hands. What its fate will be is not really known; but judging from the tenor of the remarks made in the lobby by the very members who are offending by their tardiness and trying to occupy someone else's property, it will not be adopted even though the committee bringing in a favorable report. Oh, dear, no! We are very conservative of the rights of the Institute as a body, but as individuals—that's another matter. A man who had applied to a bank for a loan said to the several members to whom he had applied personally before making his formal request and been refused: "Individually you are gentlemen, but corporately you are the ding dangdest set of scoundrels I have ever heard about."

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SOME talk has been heard asking for a return to the old system of having no sectional meetings; that is to say, begin each morning with the general session, close it at a specified hour without adjournment, however, and at once go on with a section, and keep at it until done

with that section. Then take up the next section, etc. This might prove rather cumbersome. The better way would be to call the general Institute each morning at ten o'clock and continue in session until 1 or 1.30 P. M. Then give the afternoons and evenings to sectional work. Or have such meetings only every other day. The present system is certainly not the right one. Let us cite an instance. This morning the President called for unfinished business. Not a single committee was ready. Then the chairman of the Board of Censors, the ever-ready and witty Cowperthwaite, read off the names of applicants which had been posted, as required, and asked for a vote. And the vote in the affirmative was given, constituting a long list of applicants members of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Was this right? It was not. Pretty soon there will go up another lamentation because of the looseness of methods for admitting applicants. True, many more safeguards have been thrown about the form of application; still the decisive vote making the applicants members ought not to be left to a mere quorum.

When the first committee reported, which presently meandered leisurely into the room by its official head, more than two-thirds of the membership in the room at the completion of the report, but who were not present at the beginning, knew nothing of what had preceded, and were therefore not in a position to vote intelligently; others offered resolutions, amendments, and substitutes for which there was no warrant, because the introductory part of the resolution covered most of them. It prolonged the discussion needlessly, and confused the voters.

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THE President up to this moment, notwithstanding a very serious indisposition, has kept courageously at his post. His rulings have been honest and popular. May he continue so to the close of the sessions! His annual address was given over a good deal to a whacking of the proprietary medicine evil, and a recommendation for its curing, which we feel not will be practicable. But we will see when the committee on Presidential address gets up some morning early enough to appear in the hall in time for a morning session. His Hahnemannian Oration

was a good one, covering all the points, but was too long for the general audience assembled to hear it. We are very much tempted to refer to an old recommendation of ours, made several years ago, that the Institute secure a deep-voiced, clear-speaking, fog-horn reader to deliver the average address of chairmen and other addresses. It is very difficult to understand a speaker who insists upon reading his paper, with his head below the line of his desk and his hands behind his back. Take away that desk—that relic of the old manuscript-reading professor. Stand out in front of your audience and lift up your voice. What is worth writing is worth reading; what is worth reading is worth being delivered in a good, round, full clear voice. Otherwise it is useless.

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THE city of Detroit is beautiful. The weather has been made to order. The people have been uniform in their courtesy and kindness to the stranger homeopath within their gates. The street car system is all that could be wished. The streets themselves are charming for bicycle riding, and the distance to which any one such wheelman can ride seems to be almost illimitable. A beautiful garden spot is Belle Isle Park. The local committee of arrangements is outvicing itself in preparing entertainment for its honored guest. But this is a point to stick in another pin. It is not a new pin nor a new point. Yesterday when the Section in Materia Medica was called, a trolley party arranged for the ladies was also on deck. Result: that the ladies went accompanied by their husbands and members of the Institute, and the Materia Medica Section was defrauded of much of its membership. This is no fault in especial of the local committee. But it is a mistake, just the same, to forget that the first duty of the Institute is to attend to the business of that Institute, and not the acceptance of entertainment at times when the Institute needs every man to stand by his guns. Trolley parties may be novel to some of the country people who live in New York City, or Boston, or even Philadelphia, but to Western folks a trolley party about the limits of the city has ceased to be novel, and is not sufficiently exclusive to keep them from an important meeting. For trolley parties can wait

a more suitable time. If a doctor and his wife come to the Institute simply because of reduced rates for railway transportation, and possible fish suppers and riding in a street car, he and his had better stay at home. There is a time for taking recreation, as there should be a time for work. The time to play is after the work is done. The American Institute should not be permitted to drift into the hands of a few claquers who speak on every resolution and practically determine the policy of that Institute. Do not eliminate the social feature, but put it under control. We have been told that a special excursion has been provided to take the Institute out of the city on Saturday afternoon, and not again return them until Monday evening or Tuesday morning. Now, what becomes of the memorial service set for Sunday? Have our dear and honored dead,—Dake, Holcombe, Phillips, Schneider, Lilienthal, and the many others who are waiting for us on the other shore,—no rights which we, their representatives, need to regard? Is it better to be a live dog than a dead lion? It is thoughtless, not to say unkind, of the profession to ignore our friends, living or dead. But this excursion will likely fail, since it costs from ten to fifteen dollars to make the trip. So that Providence, after all, seems to take heed of its own.

The Harmonic Hall is most wonderfully adapted to the needs of the Institute. It is almost perfect. It requires only one thing. Proper acoustic properties. An ordinary conversational-toned speaker cannot be heard twenty feet away; and a trumpet-toned shouter gets tired in six minutes. Could we have a sounding-board attachment introduced among the movable assets of the Institute? The decorations of the hall are beautiful. The American flag predominates everywhere. The speaker's stand is wrapped in it, and the only exception is the portrait of Hahnemann, which is festooned in German colors. The walls are hung with some most realistic crayon portraits of our honored friends of the Great Majority. Here we see Dake, Holcombe, Schneider, Sturm, Hering, Marcy, Lippe, Boenninghausen, Dunham, A. R. Thomas, A. L. Sawyer, Gray, and others. The large portrait of Hahnemann on the stage is a wonderful bit of art work. On the stage in

front of the speaker's desk stands a half life size plaster cast of the proposed monument of Hahnemann. Flowers and plants help to give the stage a bright and inviting look.

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THEN when a semi-circle of ex-presidents and old members of the Institute, clad in chastity and swallow-tail coats, fill up the back of the stage with a scene from "Fra Diavolo" behind them, one is almost irresistibly tempted to think of a white-faced minstrel company, and wondering on which end is Brudder Bones, and on which Brudder Tamborine. We were exceedingly sorry for them on two or three occasions, when they had to sit proper and upright, without crossing the legs, while a long-winded and long-papered speaker was piling on the dense and dreary monotony. But all greatness has its penalty: and this seems to be one of them.

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CANNOT something be done or devised to relieve the Registrar of being forever tied down to his table and fountain pen, and keeping him out of the meetings of the Institute? It seems a God's pity that so good a man as Aldrich, for instance, should be made to cool his knickerbockered calves without the door of the Institute's sessions, taking down names and handing out badges. To be sure it would be difficult to find another more worthy and faithful man to do this onerous service so well as Aldrich: but the regret is that he should be taken out of the meetings, when there is so much need for the good and the great in the body of the sessions, to keep the perennial talker from occupying all of the floor and most of the time of the session.

* * *

THIS reminds us to say that whoever it was that got up the new badge of membership which is decorating so many noble bosoms in Detroit to-day did a bit of work that should be commended for its neatness, its artistic simplicity, and its absence of cattle-prize conspicuousness. It is truly a souvenir badge; one we will be glad to continue to wear after we leave here. There is only one little addition to make to it, or change in its printing. Namely

that instead of "Member" or "Guest" on the bar that carries the pin-part, put in the official designation, "President," "Secretary," etc., or "Meissen," "Local Committee," "Censors," etc. The present badge consists of a bar containing the word "Member" inserted on paper; from this is suspended, by a short blue silk ribbon, a metal-rimmed, coin-shaped badge with a celluloid covered inscription bearing the consecutive number of registration, and the letters and figures "A. I. H., Detroit, 1896."

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WE were glad this morning to find that the thrifty party who had on yesterday morning put a "for sale" sign on each of the handsome crayon pictures decorating the hall of meeting had taken them down, to try some other less conspicuous and offensive way of selling the pictures. We would suggest that the Institute take these pictures, or that they be offered the colleges and hospitals. Talking of pictures reminds us to speak of the uniformly excellent cuts presented by the local press of many members of the Institute. Each day contains from half dozen to a dozen. It is a little inconsistent, however, to give pictures of people who are not and will not be present, and of whom no possible mention is made in the accompanying reports. Some of the delineated persons also found themselves ticketed for other towns than those from which they hail.

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NOMINATIONS were made this morning under the new order created for that purpose. This consisted in preparing nomination tickets, presenting the name of some member for the office desired, that ticket being signed with ten good names, and handing it in to the secretary before ten o'clock of the third day. These were read this morning by Dr. Porter, and disclosed the fact that there are but two candidates for the presidency, to wit: J. B. Gregg Custis of Washington, and D. A. MacLachlan. It has been affirmed since that Dr. MacLachlan did not wish his name to be used, and will likely decline the proposed honor. Of vice-presidents there are several: C. E. Walton, Ch. Gatchell,

Middleton of Philadelphia, C. C. Miller, and Julia Holmes Smith. Kellogg, of course, for Treasurer, and equally of course, E. H. Porter for General Secretary. No nominations were offered for Assistant Treasurer and Recording Secretary. Under the by-law these delinquent nominations will be made by the executive committee. Election to-morrow, when the old time scramble and unseemly conduct of lobbyists will be wholly done away with, and an orderly procession will file its way to the ballot box, held open for several hours, while the regular work of the Institute proceeds. At the close of that time the ballot will be displayed and announced.

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THERE is no sort of doubt that the American Institute of Homeopathy is in favor of the Hahnemannian Homeopathy. The report of the Materia Medica Conference by its chairman clearly indicated the wish of the conference to be considered as so reporting. If any doubt has been cast upon the law of similars, it was done by individuals, and not then intentionally: but the great majority of the Institute is in favor of homeopathy pure, and not of heteropathy or drug-poisoning.

Some of the debate in conference was acrid and acid to a high degree: but the summing up showed the true spirit of the profession, which was and is for homeopathy. The Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis, as remarked by T. F. Allen in his chairmanship report this morning, is not a proper book for materia medica teaching: that has been overwhelmingly proven and in the most practical way by the continued refusal of the profession to buy and apply it. In all the sections a mention of homeopathic materia medica along the line of Hahnemann, Lippe, Hering, Dunham, and others of the really great men in the profession brings quick and substantial applause. The audiences are ever good-natured, even under the several times severely inflicted monotonous reading of long and technical papers. No, it may be taken for granted that Homeopathy is not dying out. The beginning of the new century brings the profession back to its original landmark, and it will work with more vim and more thoroughness in the old mines which have furnished so many excellent results.

ONE of the pleasant side features of the convention is the bicycle brigade, formed of members of the Institute, who each morning don their "knicks" and take a twenty-mile spin over the beautiful asphalt pavement of the city and its ong-vee-rongs. When you get Fisher, and Stafford, and Hawkes, and Hanchett, and Meade, and Meninger, and Rumsey, and a dozen more of other wheel-enthusiasts upon the steel steed, and watch them flying along the streets, it is matter for admiration and envy.

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WE have not so far been made happy with a view of either Mayor "Potato" Pingree, or of his superior excellency the Governor of the State, Mr. Rich. Both seem to be absent, and welcome us at long range. Dr. MacLachlan, the excellent vice-president, has done the honors to the queen's taste. He is a charming, unconventional speaker and debater. His speech is always replete with little catchy anecdotes and trite sayings that hold the audience and bring a smile and frequent applause. He has certainly been the right man in the right place in Detroit.

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IN the medical exhibit—which by the bye is admirably arranged in Harmonie Hall—we find our good old friends Mellins' Food, near the door on the one side, and Luyties Pharmacy on the other, like the pillars of Hercules at the entrance of the temple. Both are excellent houses, and their representatives here are well calculated to do the honors of their respective firms. Dr. Sturm, who presides over the Luyties exhibit, is a born manager and a thoroughly cautious and honest business man. His display of drugs and instruments is artistically arranged and proves one of the attractive features of the room. Mellins' Food needs but little mention from us—who have always been a friend to this preparation. Their exhibit cannot be made any more attractive than it has been in the past.

Horlick's Malted Milk, with Horlick and his handsome family in attendance, is also another feature of this room. Boericke & Tafel held their own with books and instruments and preparations which have been for many years standard all over the homeopathic world. Next to

them is Reed & Carnrick, with their protonuclein and other preparations. A very enterprising firm, and a very, very generous one, as we have had times out of number occasion to test. Their preparations stand deservedly high and are ever popular with the profession. Tarrant's Johann Hoff's Malt is here with the same cheerful, well-preserved, elderly party in charge, who follows the Institute about year after year, until, if he should ever fail to put in an appearance, it would seem like a personal loss to many of us. Other exhibitors are here with various compounds and drugs and chairs and tables and instruments and inventions and books, which will be reviewed in a further letter.

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THE elections have been attempted and in part proved successful. The president for the ensuing year is Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis of Washington, there being no opposition. Dr. MacLachlan was put on one nomination paper on the day preceding, but on learning of the effort to make him stand for election he appeared by special permission upon the platform and declined the nomination. In the matter of vice president a hitch was occasioned by the lack of sufficient votes for the second vice president. Dr. C. E. Walton received a majority of the ballots cast for vice president, and was therefore duly declared elected: but on summing up the next highest in order to find the second vice president it was found that three candidates received in the neighborhood of sixty votes each, which being below the line of majority was decided to need a further election. This will be taken up on Monday as a special order of business at ten o'clock. Dr. Porter, Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Kraft, and Dr. T. Franklin Smith were re-elected. Dr. H. L. Aldrich of Minneapolis was elected registrar, and Dr. Cowperthwaite censor for five years. Buffalo was selected for the next annual session.

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IN this connection a novel idea was suggested, we believe by Dr. B. F. Bailey of Lincoln, namely that the Institute go to Buffalo, charter a Lake steamer, take the Institute on board, and between Buffalo and Duluth on the boat hold all

the sessions of the Institute. The idea has quite a number of admirers, and only few, so far, of adverse critics. These latter base their criticism on the possible discomforts for the lady passengers of the party : and the danger of some accident taking the whole Institute to Davy Jones' locker. There was but little opposition to Buffalo. Dr. Youngman made an eloquent appeal for Atlantic City, and Bushrod James thought that Lookout Mountain would be a desirable place.

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THE action of President Cleveland in pocket-vetoing the Hahnemann monument site bill as unanimously passed by both houses of Congress, it is needless to say, has stirred up much feeling, and will redound to the benefit of the profession of homeopathy. A number of rather sharp and pointed speeches were made, but as a whole the disposition seems to be to ignore President Cleveland's action and trust to the action of the new Congress and the incoming President. There is apparently reason for believing that the Army and Navy medical aristocracy are responsible for the action of the President. Dr. Beckwith advanced the rather unique idea of letting the cities of the Union compete for the monument, if Washington didn't want it. Said he, "I will bring you in sixty days a check for ten thousand dollars, if you will give the monument to Cleveland." Others of the Institute, notably Fisher of the *Century*, opposed the thought, believing that the monument was a professional testimonial, and should be completed and erected solely by the profession and its patrons. He was decidedly adverse to the Sunday-school bank system of making beggarly contributions ; or of soliciting patients to do this. He insisted on some of the prominent movers in the monument adding and indeed doubling their subscription. Many of these, he said, are abundantly able to do this, and if there was any pride about them they would hand out a good "wad" in order to have it of record that thus and such a man or city or college did more than anyone else. The promoters of the monument fund are confident that every penny of the required fund can be raised in time, and have lost no faith in the ultimate success of the attempt. A half-life sized plaster

cast of the monument proper was on the platform during the sessions and attracted much attention.

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IT is noticeable at Detroit, as perhaps never before, that the representation is a picked one. That is to say, they are all men and women who are doing well, with whom the hard times are not unduly oppressive. This is true even of the profession in Michigan, who are but a few miles away from the seat of war. Those who are in attendance give evidence of success, financially as well as medically. The hard times has had rather a queer tendency to weed out the poorer element, and leave the better class in the front. Complaint was made last year at Newport because of the inexcusable absence of Boston and New York doctors. One correspondent, writing to his family paper, attributed the slowness of attendance to a desire on the part of the East to rebuke Dr. Fisher for his successful candidacy at Denver. At that time we denied the charge. Now we are the more certain of our denial, because there could not have been a more popular president than Dudley ; and yet Cleveland, which is but three dollars worth of boat fare away from the scene, has sent up but a bare dozen out of a possible two hundred. All the rest are at home hugging themselves and damning the hard times. It was also believed at Newport, since Cleveland had twice asked for the Institute, that if Detroit got the prize that Cleveland would "chip in" and help fill up the "barrel." But if Cleveland has done any chipping or helped to do anything to the barrel, except to empty it, it is not known to the Michiganders, who are proud in their consciousness of carrying the Institute unaided. But Cleveland ought to be ashamed of itself. Of all the many professors, male and female, who pretend to be homeopaths, and reside within a night's journey of the principal Institution of its school, and then do not come for even one day's sojourn among the prominent men and women of the national profession, it need hardly be said that they are no honor to any school. We are about ready to say that Governor Bushnell knew what he was about when he ignored the Cleveland homeopathic profession in his appointment

on the State Examination Board. Cincinnati, on the other hand, with all that distance to travel, came up twelve or fifteen strong.

On this afternoon the Institute was made the recipient of a boat ride to the St. Clair flats and to a fish supper on shore. The occasion was a truly happy one, and each participant was glad to have been along. Music on board made the possibly otherwise heavy time pass pleasantly, and on the return trip dancing was indulged in. It is somewhat singular that so few doctors dance. Ever notice it? Well, do some time. On this occasion the principal occupants of the floor were friends of the doctors or the exhibit men and their sweethearts; but of doctors, not above half a dozen. Someone standing by called attention to this remarkable thing, and ventured the thought that it was because doctors as a rule begin life in hard lines and for many years are too hard at work earning bread and butter, with no time to give to the social feature. Then when the time comes for a little relaxation the spirit no longer is willing or, if willing, the flesh is stiff and unwieldy. The trip, however, interfered with the sectional work; three sections which were ticketed to meet at eight o'clock necessarily failed of so meeting because the boat did not return until after ten. This will complicate matters a little. Many of the members have already gone home, claiming that they attended a whole week, some coming as early as Monday evening in order to attend the opening of the Materia Medica Conference. The hotel service so far leaves nothing to be wished for. At the Cadillac, especially, which has in a measure made itself the headquarters, everything moves along smoothly. No complaint has been heard so far. The rooms are commodious, readily accessible, and the table good. The bicycle brigade takes its morning "constitutional," a spin of not less than fifteen miles. The Meissen is having its meetings in quiet. Dr. E. Louise Orleman of Detroit has been having open house every day since the session began. Her resources for making the lady members of the Institute comfortable and at ease are truly remarkable. The reception given the Institute on the night of Friday, at Harmonie Hall, was a delightful affair. The weather continues beautiful. A heavy fall of

rain has cleared the sultriness of the evening air and promises a splendid Sunday.

Dr. MacLachlan has publicly declined the honor of candidacy for president. Some little commotion was caused in the meeting this morning, when Van Baun announced that some weeks ago one of the Detroit papers had published the statement that Dr. MacLachlan had induced the Institute to visit Detroit despite the protest of the Michigan profession, and doing so only to promote his own personal interest. Dr. Van Baun recited the history of the selection of Detroit, and in this he was corroborated by Porter and a number of others, all going to prove that MacLachlan correctly depicted the Michigan situation and did not invite the Institute as charged. It was some coward's attempt to put a little dirt on a man who had done so much in the Ann Arbor controversy to save homeopathy on the campus.

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TALKING about "dirt" recalls the fact that someone has been at work in a peculiarly small way to injure another Institute member. When Fisher first started the *Century* he chose a rather grandiloquent device and monogram, had it embossed on his letter head, but before using it many days realized the boastfulness of the device, and at once consigned the large cargo of linen paper thus stamped to the flames. And from that time—two or more years ago—not another sheet of paper has been used with this motto on it. But some small human animal had one of these crests, copied by photographic process, printed on a card, and covered the floor and chairs of the auditorium with them. What the purpose of this despicable thing could have been, seems to be a mystery, since Fisher has taken no prominent part in any of the meetings, is not a member of any section, and is not running for any office; indeed, he has not been honored with even a temporary membership on any of the many committees which are appointed by the chair and have an ephemeral life. But some people have great ideas of getting even with a fellow-mortal. In this case, as in that of MacLachlan's, there are not a few persons who could lay the finger in each case upon the guilty person.

THE EDITOR.

THE AFTERMATH.

THE fifty-second annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy has adjourned *sine die*; and thus becomes only a memory—but a most precious one. We have attended every session since 1886, and if there was any one of these which was more ably conducted, both in the Institute and in its entertainment, we do not now recall it. In the first place the city of Detroit was an ideal place in which to meet. There were any number of hotels at prices to suit every purse. These were readily accessible from all parts of the city; the railway depots and boat-docks were near at hand; those who wished to make purchases found everything within a radius of a mile. The most compact of cities so far honored by the Institute. Added to this was the exceptionally beautiful weather, there being but one or two hard showers of rain. The streets and boulevards, the parks and waterways, as well as rapid transit systems, left but little to be desired by the guest. The local fraternity were in constant evidence, and untiring to make us welcome. Scarce a day passed upon which they were not industrious in making either the member or his wife participant in some excursion or other entertainment. The local press vied each with the other to report the meetings fairly and intelligently. If they failed at times to grasp the whole question and reported only such parts as to them seemed pertinent, and so precipitated on the Institute a measure of trouble, it was more the result of ignorance of technical matter than a willful misrepresentation. Of one thing every member remained sure to the end, that fairness was a dominating characteristic in all reports. The pictures, too, were exceptionally beautiful and realistic, as given in the *Free Press* and *Tribune*. More reports would doubtless have been given had we not been in session just when the Republican Convention was in existence, filling the papers everywhere.

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THE closing hours of the Institute were attended as usual by the faithful few who are present at both ends of the session; that band of men and women whom nothing but downright ill-health can ever deter from visiting

annually the Institute and enjoying its sessions. A great number of members came on Monday night in order to be present at the opening of the Materia Medica Conference; so that the average attendance during the week was very good. But as one section after the other closed its labors, the attendance upon the general sessions became gradually smaller, until only the old guard remained, and they helped to close the eyes of the fifty-second in due and legal form.

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IT is worthy of comment that the number of papers was considerably smaller this year than for several years past. Also that the reports of standing committees gave evidence of much pruning and boiling down. So that the heart of the General Secretary and Treasurer will be gladdened by the smaller expense of the forthcoming Transactions. But the papers were good. This may be said of all bureaus, but the section in Gynecology and also of Surgery fairly ran over with valuable ideas tersely put. Of course we have had the perennial and eternal speaker who does not ever realize what a bore a man may become who talks on every occasion and to every subject. However, much of his former eloquence will be nipped in future by the action of the Institute in directing the Recording Secretary to report only the debate on Standing Resolutions, and even these will be made succinct and are not to be sent to the speakers for revision. This latter action has been advocated by this journal for some time past, and it is with pleasure that we note the result. No personal thought was included in our recommendation. We believed it to be a nonsensical thing to report the spread-eagle speeches of the general sessions which might result in naught but a motion to lay on the table; yet under the provisions of the by-law all that speech had to be reported, transcribed, and mailed to the medical Demosthenes, who took his own good time and dictionary in revising and changing the copy sent him until it presented a wholly different aspect. Again, time was lost that was valuable to the Institute in the getting out of the Transactions. So long as it was necessary to send every little impromptu speech to its author, it was apparent that the Secretaries could not go to press with even the

first page of the Transactions, because one of the speakers of that first page might reside in Florida and not return home from his vacation for several weeks, and hence the General Secretary would be delayed until that one member could be reached and his MS. returned.

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THE Memorial Services for the dead were impressive and beautiful. Only one suggestion : namely, that they be made briefer still. The fear that long-winded, pathetic papers were to be read deterred a number of the members from going to the church edifice. The idea of the memorial service is a beautiful one, and should be sedulously encouraged and improved upon. The remarks of Chairman Hedges contained some very appropriate lines. His impressive reference to the participants in last year's memorial service, but who were now gone, is to be treasured among the beauties of memorial tributes. But, somehow, the occupancy by the Institute of part of a church with a fashionable choir directly overhead, the gifted tenor and soprano doing the usual flirtation and giggling act, while the most affecting parts of the reading and speaking were going on, seems inappropriate. Just how to correct this is not apparent. Something is lacking. There is not enough individuality to the service. The Institute is simply the guest of the church. Our dead should be, as they are, very precious to us. True, this is a very bread-and-butter world ; but in a profession depending so much for co-operation and sympathy each upon the other as does the medical, something is wrong when that profession fails to be present to do a brief outward honor to the brethren whose hands we pressed for the last time at the last memorial ceremonies. No one better than the physician knows the mutations of life and death : and no one more than he ought to be more mindful of this little ceremony. Possibly there is a wrong done in the appointment of the chairman, or of the members, who do not truly represent the best feelings of the Institute in this regard. The new chairman has been chairman before, and we believe has been on the committee in some capacity for several years past. Why not reach out into the timber of the greater Institute and pick a younger stick occasionally ?

No, we are not advocates of the idea that a man should not be re-appointed if he has shown his fitness in some one particular. But we do not believe in fetich worship notwithstanding. Kinne last year at Newport, and Julia Holmes Smith at this session, showed what could be brought to the front in mural eloquence. Even the memorial service must be made attractive.

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ONE of the changes made in the by-laws was that there should annually be appointed three members, who shall be the Publication Committee. As heretofore constituted, the publication committee was a myth, consisting commonly of but one man—the General Secretary. He, very naturally, refused to accept the responsibility of passing upon the value of papers presented to the Institute : the other members of the putative Publication Committee were inaccessible. Now, that grave responsibility is conferred upon three special members. There is no question in the mind of anyone that the transactions are in a bad way, so far as the quantity of material presented for insertion is concerned. Much has already been accomplished by Dr. Potter, in the way of condensation and elimination ; but more yet remains to be done. Another committee having in charge the recommendation for improving the sessions and removing some of the dissatisfaction which comes to the fore every year, reported a number of resolutions, prime among which was one to have the sections take one subject, and put each member of the section to the duty of working in that same mine, though upon a different vein of ore. As it is now, and has been for some years back, the chief effort of many chairmen seems to have been to get as many members as possible, and to have each present a new subject.

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ANOTHER recommendation of this committee was to hold the general sessions at twelve o'clock noon of each day, except Sunday. This was Fisher's suggestion in the early part of the session. Just how that will cure matters is not quite apparent. The general sessions require about so much time, whether we set the meetings for four o'clock in the morning or at high

noon. It is very evident that the Institute does not want to remain in session longer than a week. Possibly the thought of the committee was, that the sectional meetings might take more interest in their work, and so appear earlier in the morning than the general session folks. Perhaps this is true. A man with paper to read is more apt to be on hand than one who drops in merely to see what is going on. Increase the attractiveness of the sectional work.

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THE Interstate Committee, appointed on MacLachlan's recommendation, is an important adjunct of the Institute. It ought to be encouraged to do its utmost for the Institute. Here now lie the possibilities of adding strength and numbers to the membership; and by mutual efforts build up the State society as well. Each State society should be incorporated; and there should be a State society in each State.

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THE closing of the session was as usual very pathetic. It is to be regretted that so few members are ever in at the death. The closing remarks of President Dudley were pathetic, and his leave-taking impressive. There were tears in his voice and eyes as he brought down the gavel in final adjournment at 6.35 P. M.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Pulsatilla.—CHRONIC LARYNGEAL COUGH.—Dr. Bryce, * Edinburgh.—A nurse complained of a hard, distressing cough, which had troubled her on and off for eighteen years. Examination by a skilled laryngoscopist revealed nothing but slight congestion of vocal cords. Spongia and afterward causticum were prescribed, but failed to relieve, though the larynx was evidently the seat of the trouble. Afterward it was learned that the cough commenced originally after measles in childhood, and since it was always worse in a hot room and relieved by going into colder air, pulsatilla 30 was prescribed. After a few days the cough ceased and has never returned.

* Reports by Drs. Bryce and Ord are from the Homeo. Review.

Pulsatilla.—CHRONIC HEADACHE.—Bryce.—A woman, over sixty years old, had suffered from constant attacks of severe headache for thirty years. The pain was over the vertex, and if it came on when she was in a hot room she was obliged to go out into cold air to relieve it. It was much more frequent in hot, confined air, and rarely or never occurred out of doors. These being the only indications, pulsatilla 30 was ordered, which cured in a few weeks, and the headache has not been felt since.

Bryonia.—CONSTIPATION.—Bryce.—A female patient suffered from severe and exhausting diarrhea for some time, which was quickly cured by kali bichrom. After this, the motions became very large, hard, and light-colored, and being presently too massive to pass, resulted in obstinate constipation, which nothing relieved for ten days. With this there developed a severe pain over the right hip, which was worse on motion, and became so violent that the patient could not get out of bed. Bryonia 200 was prescribed, which cured both troubles almost at once.

Arnica.—TUMOR OF NECK AFTER A FALL.—Bryce.—About nine months after a severe fall and bruise of the neck, over the posterior cervical spines, a tumor formed, having the following characteristics: It was firm and rather hard; there was no fluctuation; it was slightly movable, and evidently not fixed to the bone, but probably in the deep cervical fascia. In size it became as large as a closed fist. Arnica 2x was ordered internally, and without local treatment removed all trace of the swelling in a month.

Plumbum Met.—CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Ord, Bournemouth.—Miss S., age twenty-two years, had suffered from chronic constipation for four years, obtaining relief by pills or purgatives, without which she would go from seven to fourteen days having no motion. Patient was becoming thin and anæmic, and suffering from constant colicky pains before food, which were much worse before the periods. Menstruation had been too frequent, but was now regular and normal. Appetite fair, tongue clean. After nux and hydrastis had failed, plumbum metallicum 3x trit. was ordered. In three days a natural motion occurred, and after this bowels moved regularly every second day, and continued to do so a year afterward.

Lycopodium.—CHRONIC ABDOMINAL PAINS.—Ord.—Mr. C., æt. fifty-eight, a shoemaker. For several years has suffered from attacks of severe pains shooting through bowels into privates. They are especially worse in cold weather, are felt generally when sitting, and are so severe as to double him up and prevent his walking. Formerly they would cease in bed at night, but now they continue for two hours after he goes to rest. The pain ceases usually when he lies down, but returns immediately on sitting up. It is worse at the bottom of the bowels, and shoots into the scrotum, and sometimes is relieved by holding up the latter. Now the attacks have become so severe that nothing relieves them.

Patient suffers much from fullness after food, and is afraid to eat. There is much flatulence in bowels, which are constipated. His water is thick and deposits a red sediment. Examination failed to detect any cause of trouble or tenderness, though there was distention from flatus.

The ethereal tincture of lycopodium was ordered, five drops of the 2d dec. t. d. s., before food. In a fortnight patient returned in delight, having suffered no pain after the second day, and believing himself cured. Six months afterward he remained well.

Ranunculus Bulbosus.—PLEURODYNIA.—Ord.—Mrs. W., aged forty-five, felt a slight pain in left side, which caught her breath, but soon passed. Two days after, on returning at night from a concert, the pain reappeared, becoming rapidly worse. I found patient in bed, respiration rapid, shallow, and "catchy." Patient cannot move or draw a breath, without jumping up in bed from pain. There is tenderness round left (fifth, sixth, and seventh) ribs. No cough, no pleuritic rub, no dullness on percussion. No cardiac murmur. Temperature 99.3°. Patient very restless and distressed. Ordered a poultice to side, aconite and bryonia internally. Next day a little easier, but very bad. Temperature 97.8°. Aconite stopped, and cimicifuga given in alternation with bryonia. Two days after, pain very little better; feels well in herself, but cannot move or breathe in comfort; pain worst on raising arm and sneezing, it is still violent and tearing. Side was now strapped, and sulphur tried, but with very little benefit. Pain has now

settled in a spot size of a crown piece over apex of heart, which is very tender to touch. Ordered *ranunculus bulbosus* 1x. gtt. v. every two hours. In two days pain almost gone; she was up and doing her work. In a week slight soreness on sneezing or raising arm only. Next week well. Two months after, pain had not been felt since.

Plantago.—ACUTE AURAL CATARRH.—Ord.—Mr. X., æt. about thirty-five years. Has five or six times in last few winters had most violent and distressing earache, lasting two or three days, and followed by perforation of drum-head and discharge of sanguineous serum, with relief to pain and transient deafness. The pain is throbbing, and completely incapacitates him from business, being most agonizing. All kinds of old-school treatment has been tried, but nothing relieved it except five-grain doses of exalgine, which patient freely used with port wine. During an attack the drum was seen to be bulging, red, and to visibly pulsate. There is some chronic catarrh always going on in ears, but hearing is very slightly affected. The attacks are brought on by exposure, mental over exertion, or want of sleep. Last winter two threatened attacks were stopped by *plantago* 9, three drops every hour. When first prescribed pain had lasted six hours, and was rapidly increasing. Belladonna relieved the violent throbbing, but did not affect pain, which, however, disappeared after three doses of *plantago*. Patient had a good night and went about his work as usual next day, complaining only of fullness and soreness of ear, which had gone the second day. There was no perforation of drum or discharge. A second attack was similarly aborted about a month later. A year after patient had remained free from attacks.

Cinnamon FOR CANCER.—Dr. J. Carne Ross, while carefully guarding himself from saying anything that would suggest that cinnamon should be regarded as a so-called specific in cancer, yet he has invariably found that where pain was present it ceased, that fetor disappeared, that the general health invariably improved after using the drug. The best results have been obtained where the tumor was cut off from the air, being situated either in the stomach, the rectum, the uterus, or the mammæ, where the superjacent skin and coverings of the nipple

were intact. The preparation of cinnamon employed was a strong decoction made by taking one pound of Ceylon sticks and boiling slowly in a closed vessel for eight hours in three pints of water, till the water is reduced to one pint, pouring off without skimming. The mixture should be shaken up before taking each dose; the patient to drink half a pint every twenty-four hours, the half pint to be divided into such doses as best suits the patient.—Ex.

Eupatorium Perfol. IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Dr. Banerjee in *Calcutta Jour. of Medicine*.—An adult, aged forty-eight years, came under my treatment on the 20th February, 1894, for a very severe attack of ague. He had taken large doses of quinine to no effect. Every attack would come on at 4 P. M., with distressing vomiting, preceded by a very severe chill. The bilious vomiting would continue in the last stage, with pains all over the body. When the temperature rises to 105° he becomes somewhat loquacious, and then falls into a deep slumber.

Eupat. perf. 6th, for three days, did him no good. On the 23d of February a dose of *natrum mur.*, in the morning, checked the attacks.

CHRONIC HEART DISEASE.

IN the *Practitioner*, Eccles writes an article on this subject. He believes the *rationale* of the treatment of certain chronic diseases of the heart by a combination of rest, massage, assisted and resisted exercise, followed by outdoor walking carefully graduated, is based upon:

1. The rest afforded to the overstrained or enfeebled heart by the adoption of the recumbent position for a time.

2. The aid given to the circulation by the mechanical centripetal pressure exercised on the limbs and trunks by massage.

3. The more rapid oxygenation induced by the acceleration of the circulation, and the diminution of peripheral resistance by the same means.

4. The improvement in general nutrition, the elimination of waste products, and the increased metabolism induced by the passive and active exercises in and out of doors.

5. The careful preparation and selection of

suitable food, coupled with the aid to digestion afforded by abdominal massage and exercises acting directly on the walls of the abdomen, and exercising pressure on its contents.

6. The substitution of regular, graduated, assisted and resisted movements for the spasmodic and ill-regulated exercise taken by patients suffering from cardiac functional disturbance, with or without organic lesion.

INJURIES TO THE SPINE.

DR. PAGE (*The Hospital*) discusses some points with regard to fracture dislocation of the spine, more especially in connection with the condition of the reflexes as a diagnostic sign, and as an indication for treatment. He takes it as an accepted fact that the cord is injured in fracture-dislocation either by displacement of vertebra, transient or abiding, or by the bend to which it has been exposed in over bending of the column. The indications of grave injury are that the patient is paralyzed both as to motion and sensation in the parts below from the moment of the accident, and the level of lesion is diagnosed by the observing carefully the area of anæsthesia and paralyzed muscles. The condition of the reflexes is also of great importance. All seem to agree now that in complete transverse division of the cord the deep reflexes are instantly and permanently abolished; but opinions vary as to the state of the superficial reflexes persisted, but Thorburn is of opinion that this is due to some part of the cord not having been completely divided. In nineteen cases of his own, both deep and superficial reflexes were absolutely lost. He sums up: (1) Shock is not the cause of early loss of reflexes in spinal injury; (2) when the lesion causes complete paralysis and anæsthesia the deep reflexes are always lost; (3) when motor or sensory power, or both, return in even a slight degree, these reflexes also return; (4) when no such recovery occurs the deep reflexes remain absent for periods of practically indefinite duration; (5) when the lesion does not cause complete paralysis and anæsthesia, the deep reflexes remain in either a normal or an exaggerated form; (6) but if the motor and sensory symptoms afterward become

complete, such reflexes disappear ; (7) the superficial reflexes do not conform absolutely to these rules. In nearly all cases, both of complete and partial lesions, these disappear and remain absent, the "plantar reflex" only existing.

A HAHNEMANN STATUE.

AN esteemed contemporary remarks that "Germany has never ventured to erect a statue to Hahnemann." Literally speaking this is true, yet there is in Germany a statue to the man who discovered "the inner, monstrous, chronic miasm—psora, the only true fundamental cause and producer of innumerable diseases which figure under the names of hysteria, rachitis, scoliosis, cancer, jaundice, amenorrhœa, hemoptysis, asthma, impotence, migraine, deafness, cataract, etc." (*Organon der Heilkunst*, Section 80. This work, be it remembered, is still used as a text-book in homeopathic medical schools.) Our contemporary has evidently never encountered in his wanderings abroad, a life-size, bronze statue "to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann." It is placed in an inconspicuous corner in Leipsic, and is considered a good representation of the great potentizer. With reference to the position of the figure, a Viennese wit propounded a rather neat conundrum : "Warum sitzt Hahnemann?" Answer : "Weil er für die Homeopathie nicht stehen kann."

This was the expiring kick of ex-Gould of the *Medical News*. Looks as if the Dying-out Homeopathy might yet outlive the Gould-treatment.

Globules.

—Professor J. Kent Sanders, M. D., of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, left for Europe on July 1, and expects to work with Olshausen and Martin in Berlin for a few weeks. Dr. Sanders is rapidly forging to the very front in his specialty of gynecological surgery, and spares neither time, pains, nor expense to keep himself abreast with all that is good in the school. A bon voyage.

—In the *Ayur-beda* of the Hindoos, the Brahmins taught "the uterus is a dark, disagreeable

place, a species of purgatory ; the soul which had lived one or more lives on earth is there fitted with another body. The movements of the *fetus in utero* express the discomfort of the soul which is suffering for its sins ; and which on leaving this purgatory at birth, forgets all that happened, and enters upon a new probation, perchance to advance nearer *Nirvāna*."—*Dr. Julia Holmes Smith*.

—We note with pleasure the marriage of our friend and brother, Dr. George Samuel Coon of Louisville, to Miss Louise Brocksmith, also of the same city, on Tuesday afternoon, June 23, 1896. Dr. Coon is the very popular professor of surgery in the Southwestern Homeopathic College, and we join his great host of friends, students, and admirers in wishing him and his bride a happy life.

—Dr. James W. Covert of Newcastle, Pa., with Dr. Miss Walker and her father, of the same place, paid this editor a visit on Decoration Day.

—Dr. Flora A. Brewster conducts an excellent sanatorium at 1221 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

—The Era Publishing Co. notifies the profession of the having in press of a Manual of Surgery with special reference to Diagnosis and Treatment, by Charles Adams, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and H. R. Chislett, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Certainly a very strong team of surgeons, and from two good schools. We will look with much interest to the arrival of this new book.

—We are very much afraid the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* is dead again : but we shall not say so, for a while yet. We have received no copy since January, and to repeat the statement of the Governor of North Carolina to Governor of South Carolina, its a blessed long time between journals. But perhaps the publishers are still getting even with us for advertising their journal so much and so extensively.

—The *Clinique* is certainly becoming a very readable journal since Editor Ludlam is talking a little French and some English in the editorial pages. For instance here is one of his expressive paragraphs : "Let us thank God for our friends ; while for the enemies of such an enterprise, if there are any, *que le diable les emporte*."

—F. E. Harrison, M. D., Abbeville, S. C., says : I have used Celerina in appropriate cases, and can heartily recommend it to all who wish

an elegant preparation, combined with undiminished therapeutic activity. It is peculiarly fitted to such cases as delirium tremens, headache from debauch, or excessive mental or physical exertion.

—A New York pharmal concern which has not been a vormal Farben Fabrik, Hochst a. Donau u. s. w., has its printing done in England, and mailed in Belgium.

—The Hahnemann Emblem Company of Rochester, Pa., offers to sell a handsome gold button suitable for wearing in the button-hole, representing Hahnemann as he appears in his monument. It has other attractive features which ought to draw the Hahnemann brotherhood more closely together. It is placed upon the market dirt cheap, so to speak, at \$3.50, the profits to be given to the Hahnemann fund.

—Now look out for the annual announcement of the colleges with their fearfully, wonderfully made tables of statistics which show that "our" college does the most cutting, but remains eloquently mute about the mere curative part of the teaching.

—The Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co. of St. Louis, mindful of the frightful disaster which has overtaken so many of their employees in the recent tornado, very generously donated the profits of all orders received by them during the month of June, to sick employees. Certainly a most commendable example.

—A new idea in advertising circulars has appeared on our desk. A sealed letter contains a pretended private type-written communication—one which shows that the address is inserted afterward. This letter asks that the circular inclosed be not thrown in the basket, because it contains more at full what the writer intended to write in a "*personal* letter," but rush of business prevented, etc. A most delightfully cool and breezy request, seeing that the circular is nothing but a bucket-shop advertisement, and the writer a total stranger to the party addressed. *Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus.*

—Dr. J. W. Calvert has located at 61 Plymouth Street, Cleveland.

—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada offers some exceptionally fine advantages to tourists, whether to the American Institute of Homeopathy, or plain doctors. The road is laid through some of the most magnificent of nature's parks. In appointments and equipments this road has no compeer. Try it, brother-doctors, and be assured of what we say.

MRS. YEAST—I wish I could think of something to keep my husband home at nights.

MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—Get him a bicycle.

MRS. YEAST—That would take him out more than ever.

MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—Oh, no, it would not! My husband got one day before yesterday and the doctors say he won't be out for a month.

—"What have you there, Professor, your lunch?" asked a student, pointing to a box the teacher held in his hand. "Not exactly a lunch," replied the professor, looking at his book containing the apparatus for experimenting with the cathode rays: "just a little something for the inner man."

—ADDITION:

Now one and one are two, 'tis true;
But if the two do marry,
Then, in a year, 'tis also clear,
They're two, and one to carry.

—*The Mathematician.*

—Mr. John Jacob Astor's former mate, Captain Charlson, an old "sea dog," sailed Sunday, June 21, from New York for various European ports, in a twenty foot open sailboat, the "Sozodont," so christened in honor of the well-known dentifrice of that name. She will carry packages of Sozodont and advertising matter for special use in England. No American product has ever before been sent over in such a boat. The voyage will be made by the northern passage—to return next year. This is the first serious attempt to cross the Atlantic both ways in a small boat.

—Professor Pellmann of Bonn University, has made a special study of hereditary drunkenness. He has taken certain individual cases, a generation or two back, and has traced the careers of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren in all parts of the present German empire until he has been able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard. The last person whom Professor Pellmann has immortalized thus in medical literature is Frau Ada Jurke. She was born in 1740, and she was a drunkard, a thief, and a tramp for the last forty years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants have numbered 834, of whom 709 have been traced in local records from youth to death by Professor Pellmann. Of the 709, he found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were 142 beggars, and 64 more who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 lived disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, 7 of whom were sentenced for murder. In seventy-five years this one family rolled up a big bill of costs in

Asylums, trial courts, prisons, and correctional institutions, of over one million dollars.

—The editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST takes his pen in hand to say that he objects most decidedly to being held *personally* responsible for reading notices which laud this or that article found in his advertising pages. Some time since an enterprising advertiser took one of the reading notices found in these pages, transplanted it to the back of a "greenback," and gave it wide circulation as coming from Dr. Kraft. Latterly we have been informed that a pill manufacturer has done something similar in a public advertisement. Dr. Frank Kraft is a homeopath, and does not recommend proprietary articles; or if he does his name will be found attached to such recommendations. Every editor and publisher of professional literature knows whereof we speak, and the needs of the publishing department. The editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, and Dr. Frank Kraft of 57 Bell Avenue, Cleveland, O., Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Medical College (?) and a lot of other juicy compliments to which he is not entitled, are two distinct and widely separated persons.

—"I believe that in a majority of cases of epilepsy treated by the practicing physician more harm has been done to the patient than good."

This broad assertion was recently made by Dr. John P. Stewart, a regular practitioner of Louisville, Ky.

—Two full equipments of the Roentgen photographic apparatus have been dispatched to the Nile for use with the expedition which is advancing upon Dongola. It is hoped the new photography will be found of great service in military surgery.

—Recent investigations, quoted in the current number of *Science*, establish the fact that the essential poison of rhus toxicodendron can be nothing but an oil. Hence, water will not remove the poison from the surface, but alcohol will, if applied freely.

—A white tongue indicates febrile disturbance; a brown, moist tongue, indigestion; a brown, dry tongue, depression, blood poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, moist tongue, inflammatory fever; a red, glazed tongue, general fever, loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flabby tongue, feebleness, nervousness; a glazed tongue with blue appearance, tertiary syphilis.

—A French gynecologist has reported the case of a woman who had been in the habit, for more than twenty years, of using a lemon in lieu

of a pessary. The effect was quite satisfactory, and no harm appeared to follow the practice.

—There are, says Dr. Hatch, of Quincy, discussing "Illegitimacy," few who recognize the importance of this subject or know of the frequency of its occurrence. Nor do physicians as a rule appreciate the fact that much of it might be prevented by their counsel and instruction. The alarming increase in suicides, infanticides, and murders, as well as the relative increase in number of public prostitutes must be ascribed to the growing evil of illicit intercourse, and particularly in the rural districts. It is true that a majority of girls in country towns who "get into trouble" are now shrewd enough to go to some city to remain until all traces of abortion or of natural labor have disappeared, and then return home in as good social position as before their secret "fall"; but the number of public illegitimate births is rapidly increasing; in Europe the ratio is 120 to the 1000 births; in America (so far as recorded) 78 to the 1000. In the way of public health, illegitimacy heads the line of degeneracy; abortions, alcoholism, sexual perversions, generation of criminals, etc., being the direct result. The causes of the increase are (1) human passions; (2) too free mingling of the sexes—especially in the high schools; (3) too great liberty during courtship; (4) poverty of the masses—preventing marriages which otherwise would take place; (5) wrong laws. The remedy is neither education nor religion, though both are of some value as preventives. The laws should be changed so that the mother of a bastard shall be punished as fully as the father—for as things now are the man runs away to escape punishment (or marriage), while the woman remains as a subject of pity instead of being held equally responsible before the law. Further, the law ought to hold the parents of minors responsible for the sexual sins of their children, for many cases of illegitimacy may be traced to want of instruction on the part of parents; many more to want of watchfulness. It is the duty of physicians to instruct mothers, and even the young men and women, and to create public sentiment against the unbridled liberty between the sexes so common in this country. Still further, it might be well to advocate a law which will make castration the punishment of the man convicted of seduction who refuses to marry the woman injured.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



F. H. BOYNTON, M. D.,
New York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CLOSING REMARKS.

THE sectional work had its annual and customary jangle, and it is not to be wondered that dissatisfaction grows apace because of the cumbrous system. It is cumbrous in this, that the local committee deems it part of its inalienable right, if not one of its paramount duties, to prepare entertainment for the membership, and that all else must bend to that end. It is to be deplored that there are members in every body of professional men who care more for

the possible recreations than the scientific work to be done, or the interesting and profitable knowledge to be gained. But why let this govern the local committee? They ought not to forget that the prime object of the Institute is the education of the homeopathic profession, through its annual meetings and rehearsals of the road over which the profession has for a twelvemonth passed; and that the wish, on the part of the local committee, to not seem niggardly, is more apt to result in harm to the Institute than is the other extreme. There are always camp-followers. Justice, too, should govern in such matters. Take, for instance, the Detroit sessions. Owing to the repeated demands of the local and State profession, Friday evening was set apart for a reception which did not receive—for the governor had hied him to the foothills of the northern peninsula, and from the fastnesses of his retreat, welcomed the homeops by letter—postage prepaid; Saturday afternoon was taken up with an excursion to the St. Clair flats, with no possibility, or if possibility, no intention on the part of the entertainment committee, to return to the city in time to take up either of the three sections set in the programme for Saturday evening; the fact being that the excursion did not return until after ten o'clock. On Sunday, of course, there was no Institute session—unless the Monday morning's newspaper report of that apparently wordy and windy memorial service may be so called. Then, when Monday dawned, lo and behold! the several defrauded chairmen, or their representatives, each upon his own motion, appointed a time for the meeting of his section, and each regardless of the other. Two of these held-over sections from Saturday night found it advisable, because of the home-going of so many of their

members, to combine, and hold a joint session. Is it not plain that this excursion was a mistake, and a very unkind taking away of the rights of these sections? One of these chairmen had made all arrangements to close his section on Saturday night, and then return to his home, having been in attendance very nearly a week. He was obliged to go home without attending his section, and with him went many of his best members. Wrong? Of course it is wrong; downright wrong. On Thursday afternoon, when the materia medica section was due, a trolley-party was announced for the ladies. As might have been foreseen, the males accompanied the ladies, and the materia medica section talked to less than a fifth of the registered membership. No, the local committee is doing the Institute an unkindness when it takes up its time in entertainments, and receptions, and time-eating performances. Will the Buffalo local committee stick a pin right here, and govern themselves accordingly?

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WE indulge the hope that President Custis will bring his backbone with him from Washington, and use it vigorously in the general sessions. There is no more excuse for taking up the time of a section for other than sectional work, than there is to take money out of a man's pocket. It is stealing just as plainly. The membership, for instance, of Dr. Green's surgical section had been promised by programme, and by the official adoption of that programme, that at a certain hour the deck would be clear for the surgical work. Was it? No! Nor would it have been even after the fifteen minutes of generous waiting, had not chairman Green appeared and demanded his rights. Pedology had an unusually fine programme, and waited over an hour for the stage to be cleared for its occupancy. Why was this permitted by the president, who in his opening speech promised to enforce the rules? And what could have possessed the usually bright and popular spokesman, Van Denburg, to inflict so long and so learned a paper upon the audience? But when the president himself attempted to break his own rule by speaking overtime, then tempor-

ary chairman Kinne brought down the gavel. And it stayed down. Royal had a fine programme laid out for one evening. The audience was a picked one. The shadowgraphs promised had filled every chair in the auditorium. But it was not to be a success: first because the male-midwives—the perennial talkers—insisted upon getting up on the speaker's dais and delivering technical speeches to this vast and general audience, until Chairman Royal put a summary end to them by advising the bottling of the thunder for another and more appropriate session.

But alas, the respite was short. The lecturer of the evening had his manuscript with him, and having once got started was unable to get any sand on his downward track; it became necessary to read each word on each page, and that large, and earlier in the evening enthusiastic, audience wondered when he would drop his textbook sermon and get to the "x" rays. Before the chairman of a section hands in to the general secretary the list of members and their papers, he should know the length of each paper and, unless by special agreement, a paper should not exceed fifteen minutes in the reading; the speakers to that paper should be limited to five minutes, and only one speech. The centennial addresses, as well as the Hahnemannian oration, were masterpieces of homeopathic literature; but it is a very obtuse reader of the signs of the times who dares present a paper longer than half or three quarters of an hour—unless on some very current matter, and then well done and well delivered. There are therefore three causes for the complaints lodged against the sectional system of the Institute: first, the demands of the local committee in furnishing recreation and entertainment under the supposition that this is the chief duty of the local committee: second, the lack of decision on the part of the president in according to each his time-right, and inexorably insisting that each department remain strictly within its own orchard: third, the thoughtlessness of the sectional chairman, in changing the time for holding their second sessions, by this means running in on some other section's time. A moment's study shows that all three causes are remediable.

THE *Medical Counselor* was deserving of better support than was accorded. Its daily issue was well prepared and edited, and from its pages, as we have already seen, several of our homeopathic contemporaries have secured their whole Institute budget. But a venture of this kind—which was inaugurated by Fisher at the World's Homeopathic Convention—may be classed with the extra-hazardous. The morning papers of Detroit, with their usually excellent pictures of members (many of whom thus represented had not attended the Institute in years), were cheaper and much more eagerly sought after than the *Counselor*. The intention of the *Counselor* to contribute the proceeds of the week's sale to the Hahnemann Monument Fund was meritorious, but, we are afraid, did not sell many papers. Doctors are possibly less sentimental than most of the other professions and trades. Their daily routine tends to make them intensely practical. Besides, in the great majority of cases, when a man wants to give charity or make a donation, he prefers to do it outright rather than, church-festival fashion, spend fifty cents or a dollar for a blue worsted dog with green eyes, resting on a magenta base, for which he wouldn't, in his own proper sense, give five cents. The *Medical Counselor*, however, was worth its price, as already stated, and in that regard differed very materially from the church strawberry festival procedure. It ought to have been generously supported.

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THERE is one little weak spot in the matter of governance of the sections of the Institute. Men selected for chairmanship are put into such positions because of their scientific knowledge rather than for their parliamentary acumen. Yet it frequently happens that some medical martinet, or one who likes to hear himself talk on every conceivable occasion, will wander into these sections and spring questions which need quick decisions on the part of the innocent chairman. For instance, after the reading of one of the centennial addresses—and a very excellent one, by the way—a most excellent member moved to suspend the rules requiring the submitting of all resolutions to a committee appointed for that purpose, and ordered a

number of copies printed for public distribution. This was done possibly in ignorance of the depleted treasury, and the cry of famine and the lean kine heard in the land. Now, if that paper fails of being printed, what will the harvest be? Harking back again to the sectional matter, we note that in one of these departments the secretary of that section read the paper of every absentee. This is an unusual kindness to the absentee, but a downright unkindness to the living and present member. It is a courtesy which may be extended to an absent brother when there are mitigating circumstances such as illness, death in the family, great losses, or other unavoidable and detaining hindrances, but just because a man is not present, to read his paper is rubbing it in pretty hard on the attending members of that section. The paper of an absentee cannot be discussed with safety. The author should be present to defend his offspring. Why not let the Institute formulate rules for the governing of the sections?

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THERE is also a parting complaint to make of the Hahnemann Monument Fund Committee. This estimable committee, it seems to us, has gotten into the bad habit of appealing too much to the blue-stamp circular-letter for help. Speaking from an editorial view-point, nothing so irritates him as the receipt of letters apparently directed to the recipient, but which upon reading proves to be an omnibus-circular. The editor, however, is more apt to look it over, fearful lest in destroying it he may perchance miss some item of interest to his readers: but the average man or woman, on finding the blue-stamp letter in his mail, usually without examining drops it into his waste basket. Something else must be done or devised by the committee. This form of proceeding will not much longer avail. The appeal at Detroit to the homeopathic journals to give renewed energy to exploiting the monument is becoming a trifle trite and stale. Not because of the ill-will on the part of journals; we believe they have all been glad to give space and material to the furthering of the project: and will continue so to do; but, because a newspaper admonition too frequently injected into the body of the writing ceases

presently to interest the reader and renders the object sought trivial. Journalism of to-day, more so than ever before, must be new; a something that has been once published fails of attracting attention a second time, unless arrayed in new and very taking garb. All has been said about the monument that could possibly be said by the press; so that the promise to go at it again is of doubtful value. The monument will not fail. Of that there is absolute certainty. But other means must be and will be devised for completing the noble work. The thought was suggested by hearing the reading of the expense account of that committee, that since a number of homeopathic physicians were not above having their palms crossed with silver for handling and forwarding without labor on their part the funds collected by others, that here in part was the solution of the vexatious problem. In short, hire good canvassers; send them out to hunt the recalcitrant doctor to his lair. But not with the make-believe *objets de vertu*. Put red blood into this venture. Adopt business methods. Do not descend to the Sunday-school and church-debt-clearing method of procedure—savings banks, specially prepared literature, and the like, which the average intending-giver despises and derides. Hahnemann must not go a-begging for a monument. Times have been very hard for all. Still, ten dollars per head of those who have paid nothing would soon wipe out the remainder of the indebtedness, and leave a balance on hand for contingencies. Out of that contingent fund pay the canvassers.

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ANOTHER matter to be referred to in these concluding editorial remarks is the conduct of several homeopathic physicians who appeared upon the floor of the Institute, took part in the deliberations, told the wonderful things accomplished by them, and yet were not then, and did not subsequently become members of that same Institute. A revival meeting once upon a time was being too frequently interrupted from the back part of the hall by a hallelujah-shouter; the presiding preacher whispered to a deacon to get that man to stop. This was done so quickly and quietly that the preacher asked the manner of bringing it about. "I asked him," said the

deacon, "to give a subscription to the church fund." Would this apply in the Institute? There is, of course, no legal obligation for a homeopathic physician to affiliate himself with the Institute; neither is he debarred the taking of an active interest in the scientific exercises—the sectional work; but, nevertheless, it seems to us to be an excess of gall for that man or those men, to travel to such meeting, mingle freely with its members, enjoy its reduced fares and rates, its entertainments, and then slink away between two days with never so much as a "thank ye." This has special reference to several near-by homeopathic physicians who appeared for the first and only time on the gratuitous boat excursion to the flats on Saturday, who partook with a generous hand and foot of the free hospitality and dancing, and thereafter were seen no more. It has reference, further, to that ineffable ingrate, who, by reason of his long connection with the homeopathic profession, has profited by the existence of the Institute, and its struggles to clear the path for the present and aftercoming profession, and, still, coming to the Institute's holiday under reduced fares and concessions, taking a lively part on the floor of some sectional meeting, does not belong to that Institute; having sated his appetite, and buttoned up his raiment, he returns to his daily treadmill or windmill, the absolute gainer by the mingling and touching of elbows with the giants in that specialty, and the further gainer by seven dollars which he did not pay for membership. How would "receiving benefit under false pretenses" fit this case? The younger members of the profession, who have not yet found the earth stable under their feet, are always invited and welcome. Poverty is no crime; but it was not poverty which accounted for the appearance and disappearance of these older and successful members of the profession, but non-members of the Institute.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Silicea (low) IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Dr. Babu Chandra Sekhar Kali, L. M. S., reports: M. N., aged thirty-five years, of robust, well-built constitution, and short stature, with

tumefied abdomen, began to have fever of an intermittent character from the 2d of April, 1892. I saw the case on the 4th of April. Fever used to come on from 8 to 10 A. M., with chilliness. During the chill I noticed "icy coldness of the feet and legs as far as the knees." Heat was excessive, ending in profuse perspiration all over the body. He used to drink much water in the hot stage. Guided by the quoted symptom I selected *silicea* and gave its 30th potency for two days; there was some improvement, but not such as we expect from homeopathic drugs. The question now to decide was, whether the potency should be changed or the remedy. Seeing that there was slight improvement as regards the intensity of the paroxysm, I decided to change the potency, but not having a higher with me, I gave *silicea*, 3d trituration, every three hours. The day this was administered the attack was very slight, and the next day there was no fever at all. The trituration was given only three times a day, and the patient was all right within a couple of days.

I had never used *silicea* in the 3d potency in any disease, under the idea that drugs which, in the crude state, are of an inert nature, such as *silicea*, sulphur, *carbo*, *calcareia*, cannot acquire medicinal power below the 30th potency. I am glad that I had not a higher potency of *silicea* in my case than the 30th, for if I had I would certainly have used it in preference to the lower, which I was in a manner forced to use. This simple case has therefore considerable value in that it shows that medicinal power is developed in ordinarily inert substances even at the third decimal trituration.

Ratanhia IN TWITCHING OF EYE.—W. A. Yingling, M. D.—Hahn. Adv.—Mrs. B., an evangelist, æt. about sixty; tall, slender, and dark.

December 9, 1895.—While holding meetings here she said to me, "Doctor, I wish you would give me something to stop this twitching of my eye; it is so annoying and distressing." It was the right eye, worse in the evening.

One dose of *ratanhia*, dry on the tongue, promptly cured without any return while here.

Bovista IN ITCHING OF COCCYX.—Ibid.—Joshua M., æt. thirteen; light complexion.

March 25, 1894.—Desired relief from a very

troublesome and distressing itching of the end of the coccyx. The itching was frequent, intense, worse scratching or rubbing, so that he would abrade the part. In company, not being able to scratch, he would be compelled to rub or wiggle on the chair like a turpented dog.

To corroborate my choice of remedy, by close questioning I found that blunt instruments, like scissors or the pressure of a knife, would leave indentations in the flesh.

Bovista, one dose, entirely relieved the trouble in less than an hour. A very slight return one week after was promptly removed by one more dose. No more trouble since.

Here was heredity. The grandfather, the father, the son, each had the same itching, and those who knew said each acted and scratched in the same manner. The science of allopathy, as seen in external applications, failed to give any relief to the grandfather. Pure homeopathy, the single remedy and the minimum dose, internally administered, promptly cured both father and son.

Ovi Gallinæ Pellicula IN PAINS ABOUT HEART AND L. OVARY.—Ibid.—Helen E., æt. forty-two; blonde.

May 6, 1894.—A dull, hard, heavy aching in the region of the heart; generally seems to be in the apex of the heart; pain extends at times from heart to left ovarian region; occasionally there is a cutting pain, extending to base of heart, which prevents breathing; after the cutting there is a sensation as if something went "thud," after which the pain seems to recommence at the apex.

At times there is a heavy aching in the base of the heart, which makes breathing very difficult. The only relief is by bending backward, which gives relief to the respiration.

This condition was constant and caused much suffering and some anxiety. No other symptom could be elicited.

Ovi gallinæ pellicula (F.) one dose, dry on the tongue.

In a very few minutes pain was all gone. Feels splendidly since taking the remedy. Without knowing anything of the remedy given, she says she has a taste of fresh eggs in the mouth since taking the powder. No further trouble.

If there is no power in the high potency, or if

the simple, every-day egg has no medicinal virtue, what caused the cure? What produced the taste of fresh eggs?

THE WOOL JACKET.

By J. Vogt, M. D., Junction City, Kan.

IN September, 1889, we took charge of a case of pneumonia. Woman twenty-four years of age, small, weight, 125 pounds, and rather solid, light brown hair, German parentage. Pneumonia was right side, just below the breast, and the spot of pain as large only as a silver dollar. We were four days in attendance, and the temperature stood at 105.5° without ever declining. Patient kept saying: "I am all right but that one spot." On the morning of the fourth day, having made the usual examination, we sat down by the bedside to think, and our thoughts were something like this: Is there nothing that will relieve this patient? When all on a sudden we heard a voice saying in the air: *Wool jacket*. The whole thing flashed on us in a moment. We jumped to our feet and said to the husband, "We have to go up town for something." He never asked any questions. Untied our horses and we drove rapidly to our hide and leather store, where we purchased three pounds sheep's wool; this happened to be washed and was as white as snow. Returned, we instructed the nurse to take a newspaper and cut a pattern first, of a garment for our patient, like a corset, only to open in the back, to fit it high to the neck and well under the arms and to come below the ribs; then to cut from this pattern a white cotton cloth jacket, spread the wool on it about four or five inches thick and stitch it on with basting stitches, then strip the patient and sew her up in the wool jacket, taking care to lap it over well in the back, so there would not be a cold streak down the spine. In the afternoon, prompted by curiosity and interest, we drove again to our patient and found the temperature had declined to 104°, and patient quite happy; next morning temperature down to 102°, and so on, and in a week we dismissed the case. The wool was taken off gradually.

Our next experience was with a young girl eight years of age, whom we had just taken through a hard siege of scarlet fever. We kept

her quarantined two weeks longer than usual, being afraid of her. She resumed her school studies, and in only two weeks our fears were realized, and the little girl came down with a very severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. We treated her two days, and as she was getting worse all the time, we decided on wool jacket. Had to get a sheep's pelt that time, there being no wool in town, and set the boys to shearing the pelt. Got jacket ready and child improved at once and got well in a few days.

Was called to a lady sixty-five years old, small and very thin in flesh. Found her propped up by a chair in bed, with a fearful dry cough, and could not lie down at all. One minister called in the morning and the other in the afternoon to prepare her for her last journey. After two days, having ascertained there being no wool in town, asked her if she wanted to live a while yet, and she answered, "Yes, doctor, do what you please, only get me out of this bed." We had to get a sheep's pelt that time that was very green, the sheep having been killed that morning. The wool was very dirty and had a powerful barnyard aroma, but patient being willing, the jacket was made, and that very night patient slept all night, like anybody else, without being propped up in bed. Speedy recovery, and patient living yet, and a great friend of ours. After this was summoned by telegraph to town ten miles east. Patient a man six feet two inches tall, thin as a fence rail, and ninety years old. He looked pale, pulse very slow, legs from the toes to the knees, and arms from the fingernails to the elbows, cold as ice and all covered with the clammy sweat that can be scraped off with a shingle, denoting congestion and near death. We were mad, and said why not call us sooner? there is nothing to do but to sign a death certificate. Decided to make a trial with a wool jacket. Here the most wonderful experience was ours. We had to buy a live sheep and it was sheared before our eyes, and we saw the old man, nearly dead, sewed up in the jacket, and that blessed wool jacket from a living sheep saved that old man's life, and he did not die then, but got well and hearty. Five years afterward he died from a fever.

We never read or heard of a wool jacket

before nor since, and lay claim to originality, and call it our donation to the good of suffering humanity.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.*

By J. R. P. LAMBERT, M. D.

I SHALL not weary you with long lists of symptoms, except such as appear necessary to give a clear idea of the action of this useful, but little used drug. It is my intention to bring before you the general sphere of action and clinical applications of kalmia, rather than a detailed symptomatology.

Kalmia latifolia, the mountain laurel, belongs to the natural order Ericaceæ, the same order as *ledum* and *rhododendron*, and like these two drugs, it may be called a rheumatic remedy.

The most striking points in its pathogenesis are the pains which affect all parts of the body, usually of a transient character, but sometimes very severe and persistent. They usually affect a large part of a limb at once, or several joints, and shift their situation rapidly. This last peculiarity is most characteristic. In addition to the pains, vertigo and dizziness, with or without nausea or impaired vision, occur in nearly all the provings. It also has a prominent action on the heart.

We shall now consider its action on the various systems, following the order usually adopted in our text-books.

Turning, then, to the *nervous system*, which we shall consider as a whole, in the first place, we find that kalmia acts very prominently, not only on the sensorium and brain, but also on the spinal cord and nerves.

In nearly all the provings we find vertigo and dizziness complained of. This symptom is aggravated on stooping, and on looking downward, and sometimes also toward noon, and on rising from a seat. It may be accompanied by nausea and even vomiting, and by impairment of vision, which may amount to almost complete blindness. There is also confusion of the brain, causing inability to collect one's thoughts, and for study.

We find, also, that it produces various pains in the head; these have a preference for the *right* side, and effect chiefly the frontal and

temporal regions. Occasionally the pain is confined to the occiput or vertex, or is strictly one-sided (usually *right*), affecting the occipital and temporal regions. Frequently the pain extends from the head down the nape, toward the upper dorsal region, or down the sides of the neck, or, when it is situated toward the front of the head, down into the teeth.

On the other hand, the pain may originate in the back, and pass up over the vertex to the frontal region, but not into the eyes. (It will be observed that these pains are very like those produced by such drugs as *spigelia*, *ferrum-phos.*, *belladonna*, and *silica*. Of these, *spigelia* usually affects the left side, *belladonna* and *silica* the right, and *ferrum-phos.*, both sides, its headache being of a congestive character.) Another important symptom is that the prover often wakes with a headache. The above symptoms promise great things from kalmia in various forms of headache, even migraine, and in supra-orbital and facial neuralgia; and clinical experience confirms its value in these affections, as a few examples will show.

On January 21, W. S., aged fifty-four, came to my dispensary complaining of a constant headache, which he had suffered from for many years. He said that for three or four days every week it was very bad, and at times so severe that he had to shut himself in a room alone, and feared he would go out of his mind. He described the pain as "opening and shutting" (which, by the way, does not occur in the provings), affecting chiefly the right supra-orbital and temporal regions, but sometimes the left side. He said that the eyelids and temple sometimes swelled during the severe attacks. He seldom woke without a headache, and complained also of pains in the joints shifting about, and of a feeling of weakness and weariness and occasional giddiness. He is also subject to bilious attacks, which occur every three months about. I gave him three powders of kalmia 3x, and subsequently 4x and 5x. His headache was relieved at once, and he has been almost free since taking it. When he leaves it off, the headache returns. He has had no other medicine, except a few doses of sulphur 30 ordered on February 19. I may say it was his first trial of homeopathy, and he is now a firm believer in it.

* From *British Journal of Homeopathy*.

Experience has shown it to be a valuable remedy in headaches of cardiac origin or with cardiac complication. There is a case recorded, in the *Homeopathische Monatsblätter*, by Dr. Proll, of a lad, aged thirteen, with mitral insufficiency, who suffered so severely from headache and weak memory that he had to leave school. *Kalmia*, given in the first, second, and third centesimal dilutions consecutively, cured him in about three weeks.

I have also notes of a case of a man, aged fifty-four, who was the subject of tobacco heart (he had been a smoker forty-seven years; since he was seven). He sought advice for right-sided temporal neuralgia: pain like pins and needles, induced by touch, and on turning the head quickly. He had previously been given up by an allopath, and had been nine months under a homeopath without relief. I gave *kalmia* 3x, which rapidly cured his headache and improved his general condition and heart, reducing the intermittency of the pulse from 1 in 3, to 1 in 8 or 9.

Facial neuralgia has also been caused and cured by *kalmia*. The pains are transient, but severe.

The next point in connection with the nervous system which I have to speak of, is its action on the *spinal cord*, and this I believe to be of great importance. Dr. Dyce Brown, in his interesting paper on "*Kalmia*," published nearly twenty years ago, observes that *kalmia* may be said to act almost entirely on the cerebro-spinal nervous system, muscle, and joints, and most of its symptoms in connection with other systems he describes as neurotic. In my opinion he has taken too limited a view of its action, and his paper gives me the idea of a rather superficial action even on the nervous system. In my opinion *kalmia* has a deep-seated action at least on the spinal cord. The cases of poisoning in animals point to this very strongly, as the following symptoms show. It produces trembling, staggering, and jerking, followed soon by clonic spasms at intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes, which increase in severity till they become violent convulsions. During the interval the animal appears rational, and tries to get up, but in the effort falls into another spasm. The eyes turn upward and become fixed, the

head is drawn back, the limbs are rigid, the abdomen becomes bloated and the bowels loose. If recovery takes place the animal is in a state of prostration for a week or more, and seldom fully recovers in less than three months, during which time it is very weak and nervous, and has a tottering, feeble gait.

The question will naturally be asked, "Do the provings contain symptoms pointing to a similar action?" to which I should reply, "Yes; but they are not definite." For an instance, we find in the provings great pain down the back, as if the back would break; pain in localized regions of the spine; then, again, we find pain from the hips to knees and knees to feet, described as rendering or tearing, which remind one of the lightning pains of locomotor ataxy, for which I would strongly recommend *kalmia* to be well tried. I have under my care a case of locomotor of fourteen years' standing, a man, aged sixty-five, who had been many years under Dr. Clarke, who transferred him to me. The patient is quite blind and unable to walk at all. When I first saw him he was complaining chiefly of sleeplessness due to a constant throbbing headache in the *left* parietal region, which had lasted two or three months; also of vertigo and shooting pains in his legs, worse in the right, which pains frequently shift their position. He had no pain elsewhere. On account of these pains and the vertigo, I gave *kalmia* 3x *m i.* in half a pint of water, a dessert spoonful three times a day, remembering that Carroll Dunham gives as a characteristic that the pains of *kalmia* pass through their province quickly, and affect a large part of a limb, which description seemed very applicable to lightning pains. The result in this case was a rapid disappearance of the headache, sleeplessness, and vertigo, and marked relief from the pains in his legs. Only once since November last has he had the lightning pains, and that after having had no *kalmia* for some weeks. I have provided him with some powders of *kalmia* 200 to take if the pains recur. There has been no return of the headache or sleeplessness after four months. In addition to the pains mentioned, *kalmia* produces numbness and pricking and a sense of coldness in the limbs, and also a great sense of weariness and exhaustion, and feeling of weak-

ness of the legs, all of which symptoms are common in the early stages of such diseases as acute myelitis or spastic paraplegia, etc. Dr. Dyce Brown considers that *kalmia* gives a good picture of spinal irritation. I agree so far, but, as I said, think that its action tends to go much deeper.

Before passing on to the organs of special sense there is one action of *kalmia* worth remembering, and that is on the ulnar nerve, for which it seems to have an affinity, producing pain from the little finger along the ulnar side of the arm to the elbow, or in the opposite direction.

We shall now consider its action on the *eye*.

Here we find the following characteristic symptoms: Stiffness of the muscles of the eyes and lids. Pain as if walls of orbit were pressing on the globe. Also sharp stitches and burning in the eyes. Pressure on the eyes, with difficulty in keeping them open. In addition there are a few symptoms affecting vision, such as glimmering before the eyes, with nausea and belching, and *muscæ volitantes*, followed by nausea; also impaired vision, amounting almost to amaurosis. This symptom accompanied vomiting, and was aggravated in the erect posture. These symptoms, together with the temporal and supra-orbital pains, suggest its use in certain cases of ciliary neuralgia, and possibly conjunctivitis, while the general pathogenesis would suggest its use also in rheumatic eye affections. But when we turn to clinical experience we find this drug accredited with beneficial effects far beyond these suggestions. Thus Drs. Allen and Norton have used it with good results in cases of asthenopia, especially where there was present a stiff drawing sensation of the muscles on moving the eyes.

Dr. T. F. Allen has reported a case of anterior sclero-choroiditis where the vitreous was filled with exudation, and there was a glimmering before the eye, specially when reading with the other, where *kalmia* effected a cure. We should have liked more particulars of this case, as to the time taken, etc. This remark would apply also to the following case reported by the same writer, of albuminuric retinitis occurring during pregnancy, where *kalmia* was given on account of a characteristic pain in the back, and con-

tinued a long time, during which the patches in the retina gradually became absorbed, and recovery took place. Then again Dr. Hunt has reported several cases of rheumatic iritis, with sharp boring pains and tenderness of the eye, where *kalmia* promptly relieved. We have no details of these; probably atropine was used as well.

Dr. Boyle has reported a case of tenonitis in which the lids were red and swollen, and there was chemosis and pain on movement and pressure, cured by *kalmia*; also several cases of scleritis, with syphilitic history, where *kalmia* cured after iodide of potash had failed.

Lastly, Dr. McMichael has reported a case of supra-orbital neuralgia, with ptosis, where the pain extended into the eye, but was mostly over the orbit. The condition had existed three months. *Kalmia* ix relieved in twenty-four hours, and cured in ten days, after other remedies had failed. These cases show that *kalmia* deserves an important place among eye remedies; and in addition to the affections mentioned I have yet another suggestion to make, and that is its use in tobacco amblyopia. We have at present two cases of this affection in Mr. Knox Shaw's clinic, at the hospital, taking this remedy.

The case of headache with tobacco heart, where *kalmia* did much good, first gave me the idea that it might be an antidote for tobacco, and the similarity of the action of these drugs in poisoning cases confirms this opinion.

Passing on now to the *ear*, we have not much to say. We find a few symptoms such as loud tinnitus (one prover), buzzing before the ears, also a darting pain in the ears. Dr. Dyce Brown in his paper suggests its use in Menière's disease. Vertigo is certainly a characteristic symptom of the drug, and I think the suggestion well worthy of consideration.

Of the *nose* we have still less to say, but we find a few symptoms worthy of note, namely: fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing and increased sense of smell. Also pressing on the bridge of the nose, with frequent sneezing. These symptoms are sufficient to indicate its use in nasal catarrh.

We now come to the *ailmentary system*, where we find first a few symptoms connected with the

mouth and throat, such as lips swollen, dry and stiff, dryness of the throat, with dysphagia. There is also pain on swallowing and throbbing in the left tonsil. Irritation in the throat, scratching or scraping, occurs very frequently and produces a constant desire to cough. We shall have a case of sore throat to refer to under another heading.

Passing now to the stomach and intestines we find numerous symptoms. Nausea is very marked and may be excessive, and accompanied by impaired vision. Vomiting also occurs and frequent retching, but nausea predominates. The vomiting may be bilious. Another frequent symptom is a warm glowing sensation in the epigastrium, and there is also a tearing, gnawing pain in the same region. We come next to a symptom of great importance, which is very characteristic and does not to my knowledge occur with any other remedy. It is "pain in the pit of the stomach *aggravated* by bending forward and *relieved* by sitting erect." (Belladonna comes nearest, producing a pain in the stomach compelling the patient to bend backward.) This symptom is a valuable guide to the selection of the remedy, not only in cases of gastralgia, but also in cardiac affections.

Dr. A. Clifton, in his excellent little paper on "Kalmia," in the *Review* for 1877, alludes to a case of gastralgia in which the pains were made worse by sitting bent, and yet a feeling as if to do so were necessary, and relieved by sitting or standing upright, a crampy kind of pain with eructations of wind and palpitation, where kalmia had a marked beneficial effect after dioscorea had failed.

It produces also a feeling of contraction in the stomach, followed by globus or vomiting, also cutting pains in the bowels, followed by loose stools. It also causes morning diarrhea with much flatus, and ineffectual urging between the stools, also great burning in the anus after stool. In one cause it caused very marked constipation, so that the proving had to be discontinued, the stools being large and hard and passed with difficulty. Before leaving the alimentary system, I should like to recommend the use of kalmia in bilious attacks where headache, nausea, and vertigo are the prominent symptoms.

Next, in connection with the *urinary system* we find only a few pathogenic symptoms, viz., frequency of micturition and increased secretion of urine, also sharp pains in the lumbar region and frequent desire to pass urine, urine passed in small quantities frequently, and feels warm on passing. Unfortunately no analysis is recorded.

Clinical experience, on the other hand, shows a very different state of things, for the proving do not promise much.

Dr. Macy has recorded a case of Bright's disease (diagnosis confirmed by Carroll Dunham) which kalmia cured. It was given on account of severe and persistent pains in the limbs.

Arndt mentions a case of post-scarlatinal nephritis where kalmia proved to be the right remedy after hepar, apis, and arsenicum had failed. He says, moreover: "I have used it in many such cases, and it has benefited most of them. I now give it in preference to all other remedies in the second stage of scarlatinal nephritis, with pains in the extremities or back, or irregular paroxysmal pains in different parts, or heart complication." We have already referred to a case of albuminuric retinitis where it proved serviceable.

On the *sexual organs* we find a slight action. The symptoms are scanty: we find pain in the testes; frequent erections without desire, in one prover; no clinical history. The female provers noted, menses either too late or too early, accompanied by pain in the loins and back and front of thighs. Here, again, Arndt speaks emphatically of its use, when he says: "It is our most efficient remedy in irregular or suppressed menstruation with albuminuria."

The *respiratory system* we may dispatch with a few symptoms, tickling in the larynx, cough with expectoration of putrid, saltish, unctuous sputum. The most important symptom occurred in one poisoning case, viz., a peculiar noise on breathing, as from spasm of the glottis. There are other symptoms referable to the chest, but they appear to be more of cardiac origin.

We come now to the *circulatory system*, where kalmia has played a very important part. Large doses exercise a powerful depressing influence on the heart, reducing the strength and frequency of the pulse as low as 35 beats per minute. This action appears to be more marked

where the fresh leaves are used. Provers who have taken large doses of the tincture have not experienced the same effect.

We find the following symptoms: Weak, slow pulse; pulse imperceptible or irregular; fluttering of the heart, with anxiety; palpitation, with oppressed breathing and anxiety; also dyspnœa and sticking pain in region of the third and fourth left ribs, causing dyspnœa. The palpitation is aggravated by leaning forward and by mental effort, and in this connection I must again mention that important symptom—"pain in the pit of the stomach, aggravated by bending forward and relieved by sitting erect." You will observe, from these interesting symptoms, a resemblance to both *digitalis* and *spigelia*.

Dr. Hughes, in his valuable text-book, says on this subject: "Much pain in complained of in the region of the cervical vertebræ, which suggests that, like its analogue (*digitalis*), it acts through the medulla oblongata." Gentlemen, I am not going to deny that *kalmia* acts in this way, but I must say I fail to see any connection between the medulla oblongata and pain in the cervical region. Then, Dr. Dyce Brown, in his paper, says: "Its action on the heart is chiefly in the direction of nervous disturbance." I do not think we are much the wiser for either of these statements, for there is only one other way in which any drug could affect the heart, and that is, by acting on the heart muscle itself, for we are not now speaking of pathological, but physiological, action. Now, I do not think that *kalmia* acts directly on the heart muscle as *digitalis* is capable of doing, when all central connection is cut off, for the slow pulse of *kalmia* is a weak pulse, and does not show evidence of unusually powerful contraction. So we must conclude that its action is through the nervous media, but whether it acts on the cardio-inhibitory center, first exciting, and then paralyzing it, or on the center for the accelerating fibers, or both, or the terminal ends of either of these sets of fibers, the provings are, in my opinion, far too scanty to decide; and unless this point is decided, we are not much the wiser.

It must, therefore, suffice for the present to know that it has a powerful action on the heart, and has been used clinically, with excellent results, in organic and functional cardiac affec-

tions, both acute and chronic. We shall now review clinical experience in this sphere. Dr. Arthur Clifton has found it useful in hypertrophy with dilatation, also in aortic stenosis, where there is severe pain and slow pulse. Also in a case of fatty degeneration, with attacks of angina. Farrington says: "It is especially useful when gout or rheumatism shifts from the joints to the heart, especially when the metastasis is due to non-homeopathic applications to the joints." He also recommends it in hypertrophy.

Dr. Oscar Hanson has reported a case where it cured the following symptoms: pressing on the inner side of the sternum relieved by sitting up, with palpitation and fear. In this case sitting upright produced a sensation as if something fell away from the sternum.

Carroll Dunham records a very interesting case of a little girl of ten years, who had been ill ten days. I will give his own brief account: "When I entered the room her attitude, propped up in bed, her anxious expression of face, the livid hue of countenance, and the visible, tumultuous, and very rapid action of the heart, made it evident she was suffering from violent acute endocarditis, perhaps also pericarditis. She had just had acute rheumatism; great weakness of limbs, but no pain. I gave *kalmia*, though her case was pronounced hopeless, and I had no hope of her. She recovered completely, and to my surprise had no valvular murmur." Here was evidently a bad case of endocarditis cured by *kalmia*.

Arnold speaks highly of *kalmia* in pericarditis, saying that it is but little inferior to aconite in the inflammatory stage.

Dr. Clarke recorded a case in the last month's *World* of tachycardia with pain. Thyroidin 30 had on previous occasions relieved the tachycardia and did so on this occasion, but not the pain; *kalmia* 200 relieved both, but specially modified the pain in a very short time.

Kalmia is a remedy to be considered in cases of irritable heart, and also in cases of functional disturbance due to the influence of gout, alcohol, tea, coffee, or tobacco. We have already mentioned a typical case of tobacco heart where its beneficial action was manifest.

Lastly, there is one other important class of

case to be mentioned, viz., heart failure from *Apoplexia*. In the last number of the journal of the society, a critical case of this kind is mentioned, where Dr. Allen gave *kalmia* 6 with magical effect after *digitalis* had failed. It might also prove useful in the general depression with slow pulse which often follows influenza.

We have said enough to prove *kalmia* a potent remedy in cardiac affections, and will now just consider the chief indications for its use in these cases. Besides the symptoms already mentioned—slow, weak pulse, or rapid, irregular pulse, the palpitation and pain with its peculiar conditions of aggravation and amelioration—there are other important indications, such as headache or neuralgia, especially right-sided, also pain down either arm, which may extend to the finger-tips and be followed by numbness. Other remedies need comparison for this symptom, such as *aconite*, *rhus*, and *cactus*. The presence of shifting pains, vertigo, and nausea, would greatly help in the selection of *kalmia*.

We will now consider its symptomatology connected with the limbs, skin, fever, and sleep, and general symptoms, and then its use in general diseases.

Limbs and Trunk.—We have already mentioned many symptoms which belong here. The chief characteristic of its action is that its pains affect large parts of a limb at once, or several joints, and shift their locality frequently. There was no swelling or redness of the joints, which distinguishes it from *colchicum*, which, according to Wurmb, causes "swelling and redness of joints like rheumatic inflammation, which easily and quickly changes its location."

The *kalmia* pains may, however, be persistent and severe, especially when situated in the back.

They may be much aggravated by movement, but sometimes the opposite is the case. The joints most affected are the larger joints—knee, shoulder, elbow. The region of the knee is a favorite site. It also has an affinity for the index finger and ulnar nerve.

On the *skin* it produces pricking, itching, burning all over, and diaphoresis.

Sleep is restless, with unpleasant dreams. Talking or walking in sleep is recorded, also great sleepiness by day.

Kalmia has not much febrile action, but pro-

duces coldness and shivering; alternate heat and cold; heat with flushed face, but normal pulse. Coldness predominates on the whole.

Its *general symptoms* are very marked, the chief being a great sense of fatigue and languor; a bruised feeling all over; also lassitude and sometimes restlessness.

Its use in rheumatic affections has been already referred to. The cases of rheumatism where it is indicated are chiefly subacute or chronic, or cases due to cold. It may also be useful in muscular rheumatism. It certainly is not homeopathic to acute articular rheumatism, with swelling and redness of joints, although Dr. Arthur Clifton in his article says it is indicated in such cases where the pains shift about. He adds: "More especially when the pains begin in the upper extremities and are subsequently felt in the lower." Farrington says the *kalmia* rheumatism spreads upward, but, proverbially, "doctors differ," even homeopaths, alas!

There is yet another disease which I must mention, for somehow *kalmia* has apparently acquired a reputation in syphilis. You will have noticed that the cases of scleritis where it did good were supposed to be of syphilitic origin. Dr. A. Clifton mentions a case of chronic sore throat, with great dryness and aching pains in the throat, the dryness causing frequent cough. The patient not being relieved quickly enough under his treatment, went elsewhere and was promptly cured by *kalmia*, which has all the symptoms mentioned; but the only reason given for the choice of the drug is that the patient had had syphilis.

ON THE PATHOGENETIC ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF *COCCULUS INDICUS*.*

By ALFRED C. POPE, M. D.

THE *cocculus indicus* used in medicine is the berry of the *Anamirta Cocculus*, of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of the coast of Malabar and of the Indian Archipelago. From the blackish-brown berry, about the size of a small pea, a tincture, made with rectified spirit, is prepared.

Cocculus indicus was one of the earliest medicines the properties of which were investigated

* *British Homeopathic Review*.

by Hahnemann by experiments on himself and his friends. The record of these is contained in the first volume of the "Materia Medica Pura," translated by Dr. Dudgeon. Such additions as have elsewhere been made to our knowledge of the effects of *cocculus* are in the first volume of the "Encyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis." Allen's "Encyclopædia" also contains a full report of the symptomatology of this drug. In Hahnemann's time it was only known as a poison for vermin, and as a means of stupefying fish for the purpose of catching them. Of late years it has become a favorite means for adulterating beer, and so of stupefying human beings.

It is to irritation of the cerebro-spinal motor centers that the morbid conditions set up by *cocculus* are due.

In a paper, published by Hahnemann, in *Hufeland's Journal*, in 1798, he records a well-marked case of poisoning by the seeds of the plant, which gives, as it were, a key to the whole action of the drug.* "The patient was a druggist, of fine sensibility and otherwise healthy, although but recently convalescent from an acute disease. He wished to ascertain the taste of the *cocculus* seed; and, as he considered it a powerful substance, he weighed out a single grain of it, but did not take quite the half of it into his mouth. He rolled it about with his tongue over his palate, and had not swallowed it two seconds when he was seized with the most dreadful apprehensiveness. This anxiety increased every moment; he became cold all over; his limbs became stiff, as if paralyzed, with drawing pains in the bones and in the back. The symptoms increased from hour to hour, until after the lapse of six hours the anxiety, the stupefaction, the senseless stupidity, and the immobility had risen to the greatest height—with a fixed, sullen look, ice-cold sweat on the forehead and hands, and great repugnance to all food and drink. At the slightest increase or decrease of the temperature of the air he expressed his displeasure, every loud word put him into a passion. All that he could still say was that his brain felt as if constricted by a ligature, and that he expected speedy dissolution. He gave no indication of inclination to vomit of thirst, or of any other want in the world.

He wished to sleep, as he felt a great inclination to do so, but when he closed his eyes he immediately started up again, so frightful, he asserted, was the sensation he felt in his brain on going to sleep, like the most hideous dream. His pulse was very small, but its frequency was unaltered."

Hahnemann gave him 15 grains of camphor in divided doses, and within an hour his anxiety was gone, consciousness was restored, and his temperature was natural. He perspired a little during the night, slept pretty well, but the following day was still uncommonly weak, and all the parts which during the direct action of the *cocculus* were yesterday painful internally, were to-day uncommonly painful externally to the slightest touch. The bowels remained constipated for several days.

Among the minor morbid states provoked by *cocculus* are vomiting, abdominal spasm, and colic, but in each instance it is the nerve center that is directly at fault, the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels being influenced indirectly.

We will, first of all, then, examine the effects produced by *cocculus* on the nervous system.

Mentally, the subject of *cocculus* poisoning is, as was the case in Hahnemann's patient, extremely anxious, feeling as though he had committed some great wrong; he is in great fear, is sensitive, angry, peevish, feels no pleasure in anything, and becomes ultimately stupid. During the day the prover of *cocculus* is weary and yawning and at night restless, anxious, and often waking from sleep with a start, while dreams are frequent and terrifying.

The headache produced by *cocculus* is peculiar, and its characteristic features require careful notice. With a great deal of confusion, there is a vertigo, described as a "whirling vertigo," on rising in bed, with inclination to vomit, which compelled him to lie down.

This symptom is as good a description of a prominent feature of some cases of seasickness as one could wish to have. It is precisely what I felt myself on one occasion, and I obtained complete relief from *cocculus*—being able to be at dinner the same day, and continuing free from any return of the malady the remaining eight days of my voyage.

As further indicating the kind of headache in

* "Lesser Writings," p. 377.

which *cocculus* is so useful, we have the following symptoms: "Headache, with inclination to vomit." The head feels pressed, tight. This pressure is aggravated by reading, or reflecting, or walking, and is felt especially in the forehead, the temples, and in lesser degree at the vertex.

Experiments made with *cocculus* and its active principle, picrotoxin, have shown them to produce convulsions, both tonic and clonic in character. Orfila, Brunner, and Goupil have, in their experiments with *cocculus* upon dogs and cats, developed attacks of convulsions of an epileptiform character, coming on spasmodically with intervals of consciousness. After repeated seizures the animal often dies in convulsions or from collapse.

Poisoning of dogs by picrotoxin presents three distinct stages:

"1. Restlessness, agitation, terror and dejection; a want of concord in the movements; grinding of the teeth, salivation, distortion of the features, general tremor; acceleration of pulse and respiration; slight elevation of temperature; occasional vomiting.

"2. Quick movement of recoil, then tonic spasms, first in forepaws; then opisthotonos. These spasms are rapidly succeeded by clonic convulsions, which invade the body from above downward. At the height of the attack the paws execute a sort of galloping movement, which causes the dog to turn on his axis. During this period there are foam at the mouth, biting the tongue, cyanosis of the lips and tongue, involuntary emission of urine and feces.

"3. Collapse, apparent death, decrease in the rapidity of the circulation and respiration, and lowering of temperature. At the end of several minutes the animal recovers consciousness, and raises himself and commences to walk, but soon a fit, stronger than the first, seizes him, and throws him on the ground. Thus the attacks alternate, with intervals of amelioration."—Dr. Jousset, *Art Médicale* and *Monthly Hom. Review*, xxv., 105.

The similarity of such attacks as these to epilepsy needs no comment. M. Ernest Labbe, writing of picrotoxin in the "*Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales*," says: "It is in convulsive neuroses above all that it should be administered—epilepsy, eclampsia, chorea,

tetanus, etc. We know already that *cocculus* was anciently employed in these maladies, but altogether empirically. Nowadays certain facts of experimental physiology are introduced into this application, from which the following theoretical ideas are derived. Planat admits, first of all, with Brown Séquard, that the medulla is the nodus epilepticus, the epileptogenic focus *par excellence*, thus recognizing that picrotoxin possesses an action, so to speak, on the medulla oblongata, he infers the possibility of a favorable modification of the nodus epilepticus by the active principle of *cocculus indicus*." (P. 328.) Admitting the accuracy of these views, they are obviously on all fours with the homeopathic principle.

(To be continued.)

Therapeutic Briefs.

—Dr. Mabbott gives three warnings, which he thinks are usually neglected: 1. Warn a woman not to neglect any kind of hemorrhage. 2. Warn a woman during labor that she must keep her hands away from the vulva and vagina so long as she is confined to bed. 3. Warn a nursing woman never to fall asleep with the infant at the breast.

—At a recent meeting of the *Medicinische Gesellschaft* at Berlin, Mendelsohn exhibited a metallic vessel with double walls, by means of which it is possible to keep drinks for the sick warm for hours. (*Med. Record*, May 2, 1896.) This is accomplished by means of acetates, which are contained in the space between the two walls of the vessel, and act as non-conductors. Plates, cups, pails, and vessels of various shapes are constructed in this way. They will be found of special service in keeping fluids, and other material for the nourishment of the sick, warm during the night, and so ready for use at any time, without the trouble and delay of heating them over again.

—Another method of wound treatment has been brought forward by Salzman of Berlin. It consists in the application of protecting capsules of celluloid, made of a size and shape corresponding to different portions of the body. They are transparent, prevent pressure on the wound, keep it clean, and act as a warm, moist dressing. When applied securely by means of

good American adhesive plaster, they make every other form of dressing superfluous. Doubtless this discovery will be turned to good account in minor surgery.

—It is important to examine the vault of the pharynx in all cases of sore throat. In Dr. Freeman's clinic (Phila. Polyclinic) it has been found that tonsillitis, also diphtheria, may, and often do commence in the pharyngeal tonsil; and marked deposits of secretion or membrane may be found there, when nothing to indicate a septic condition is to be found anywhere else in the throat. If early recognized, and properly treated, the disease may often be limited to the naso-pharynx, and the constitutional involvement be very slight.

—The most successful treatment for sprains of the foot is the use of hot foot-baths for fifteen minutes three times a day; follow each bath with massage for fifteen minutes; then apply snugly a Martin rubber bandage from the toes up as high as the ankle, and have the patient walk. Ballet dancers use this method with such success that they are seldom incapacitated for work longer than a week.

—Dr. Edward A. Tracy writes to the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal that for some time past it has been his practice to order sugar and water (four teaspoonfuls of sugar to a half-cup of water) for women in labor with lagging pains. A teaspoonful every five or ten minutes is the dose given.

He has forgotten just where he read about the remedy; but it appeared to him at the time as a very rational way of helping a tired uterus, by giving it some quickly assimilable muscle food, as sugar is. In practice he has found it efficient. Several of his patients have quickly recognized this efficiency, and didn't fancy the remedy after a few doses—because "It makes the pains come, doctor," they said. In some cases nausea has occurred.

—Dr. Renaut of Lyons employs warm baths in the treatment of bronchitis in infants, and claims that by these means the capillary form of the affection can be almost surely averted. Whenever the rectal temperature rises to 102° F., the child is placed for five minutes in a bath of 100° F., the head being covered with a folded

handkerchief. If there are any symptoms of cerebral congestion, a stream of water of the temperature of the room is poured on the head. A little champagne, or brandy and water, may be given while the child is in the bath. When taken out, he is quickly dried with warm towels, and put back to bed. Frequently, after the third or fourth bath, the fever falls, the râles diminish, and the affection loses its previous threatening character.

Miscellany.

—Recent experiments show that the poison of the poison ivy is a volatile oil. Hence, water will not remove the poison from the surface as well as alcohol.

—IMPROVED EYE-GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ARTISANS—The *Revue Gén. d'Ophthalmologie* for May describes some spectacles for school children which have a celluloid trap cover for each glass, that falls down over them, whenever the head droops forward, and springs back into place as soon as the head is held upright. The other is a working glass for cases of excessive myopia. It is a metal plate, pierced with stenopeic openings in the direction of the twelve principal meridians, radiating from around the pupil. It improves the sight to such an extent that myopia of 10 D. is corrected to 1 and —4 D. It also proves useful in irregular astigmatism.

—Innumerable women apply to the physician for relief of symptoms pointing strongly to diseased pelvic organs, but a careful study of which show them to be indications of general nerve disturbance. Pain in the back, in one or both iliac regions, disturbed menstrual function (especially scanty menstruation), and a generally tired-out feeling, with bearing down and weight in the pelvis, is as often not due to pelvic disease as the reverse. Dr. Baldy finds that these women need a complete change in their habits of life; plenty of fresh air, good feeding, and exercise. He thinks there has of late years been nothing added to our therapeutic resources for the aid of such sufferers as useful as the bicycle. It gives fresh air, increases the breathing capacity, stimulates the appetite, takes the

patient away from all petty cares of ordinary life, stimulates the excretory organs, invigorates and strengthens the muscular system. The only counter-indications to its use are the presence of pelvic neoplasms, or pelvic inflammatory disease. The so-called bicycle craze means renewed life and health to thousands of neurasthenic women.

—Dr. Pratt's annual class for instruction in official surgery will be held at the Homeopathic Medical College, during the week beginning September 7. For particulars address E. H. Pratt, M. D., 100 State Street, Chicago.

—PILLS—Dosem has been expelled from the medical association for advertising contrary to the code.

SQUILLS—How did he advertise?

PILLS—He was called to lead the prayer-meeting the other evening, and he walked up front and gave out the hymn, "The Great Physician now is Here."

—Wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States carry Boehringer's (B. & S.) products in stock to promptly supply all demands; and if information is wanted, inquiries addressed to the firm (see advertisement) will receive prompt attention and response.

—Since the practical application of the "x"-ray discovery has been made apparent, the remark is heard on all sides that the cost of the outfit that really gives good results is too great. The general belief has been entertained that only high-frequency inductive coils, costing \$150 and more, besides running expenses, will answer the purpose; but the Toepler-Holtz machine can be furnished for about one-fifth this amount, with no expense whatever for installation or running expenses.

In order to render Professor Roentgen's valuable discovery more universal, Messrs. Frei & Co., of Boston, have placed upon the market a Toepler-Holtz machine of a new design, strongly built—especially in the working parts. The revolving plate of hard rubber is mounted on ball bearings, and can be revolved at a speed of three thousand revolutions per minute, without any perceptible effort. Cathodegraphs of hands, etc., have been taken with this machine in one minute equally as good as those taken with high-

frequency coils in the same length of time, and it is needless to say, that the same results are obtained with the fluoroscope.

The price has been made low enough to bring the machine within the reach of all.

The Crookes' tubes manufactured by the firm are considered by their customers superior to any made here or imported from abroad.

—His CONSOLATION—It is related of the late Professor Sappey, who was far from being an orator, that he used to console himself with the remark that his diffidence in speaking only caused suffering to himself alone, while the fluency of some physicians causes countless others to suffer.

—Sick-rooms in summer can be kept cool, comfortable, and free from odor by the following simple and practical method:

Prepare a mixture of "Platt's Chlorides" and water (one part to ten) in a bowl suitable for moistening a towel or sheet. This towel or sheet, frequently wafted about the room and then hung up, will maintain a constant cooling and deodorizing action by liquid evaporation and chemical absorption.

—Belcher Hyde, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Antikamnia is an American product, and conspicuous on this account, and because of the popularity which it has achieved. The literature is voluminous, and clinical reports from prominent medical men with society proceedings and editorial references, attest its value in actual practice in an endless variety of diseases and symptomatic affections. The fact stands incontrovertible that antikamnia has proven an excellent and reliable remedy, and when a physician is satisfied with the effects achieved he usually holds fast to the product. Antikamnia is one of the certainties of medicine. This is the secret and mainspring of its success."

—"Isn't that too much mustard for so little meat?" exclaimed Charles Lamb, as he noted the approach of the plaster.

The American Homeopathist.

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The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



A. J. CLARKE, M. D.,
Loveland, Col.

SURGICAL LITERATURE.

WHY has it become necessary to fill the journals, and, later, by reprint, with photographic process-pictures, exhibiting all the monstrosities with which the surgical operator comes in contact? To take up such paper, either in his favorite journal or in reprint, by the ordinary physician, fails not to leave the impression that human bodies are fast degenerating into pathological specimens: that their chief end and aim consists in developing tumors and sores and growths and deformities which in the aforetime were never heard of except as happening over in the next county, or as being found any-

where outside of Barnum's show or the current day dime museum. Must surgery emulate Madame Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors? If these publications of the luridly horrid and unspeakably nasty could be carefully restricted to the use and view of the physician, it might in some sense be excusable, because tending to make the innocent practitioner, but non-surgeon, more quick to call in the handy knife-wielder; but they are not. They are purposely or innocently, so far as the author of the paper or picture is concerned, sent into the land of the laity, who look them over and at once build up for themselves similar fatalities. The absolutely nude and lewd are more pardonable as compared with this delving in the horrible and the morbid, for the former seek at least to beautify and poetize the human body. Is this the height and depth and breadth of the surgical profession—to amass a hecatomb of tumors and cancers and ill-smelling deformities for the common people to stand aghast at? We personally had the misfortune to have been taught first all the horrible things that could happen in childhood, and only at the last moment were we initiated into the probable 96 per cent. of normal labors. We have never forgiven that teacher for his freak-museum teaching. We never approach a case of confinement without absolute dread lest it should prove a placenta prævia, a hydatiform mole, a triple-headed monster with the back-bone standing wide open, an Argus-eyed descendant of Hermes and Aphrodite, or some other nightmarish monster. Commend us to dem good ole times when surgery was an emergency measure, and not the initial procedure. With the fact positively established that no two human bodies are exactly similar, it is the easiest thing in the world

to make fish of one pathological condition and flesh of the other, and yet both be alike. Let us have done a little bit anyway, with the parading of every grumous and grievous wart or tumor or deformity. Let us cease to be less of butchers in the public print and more of humane agents. To cure, not to maim, is the physician's highest and only calling. If it prove necessary to maim in order to cure, let us hide our necessity as we would our ignorance on other matters. Notwithstanding the long dark ages, when no gynecologist or surgeons were to be found, the human race grew steadily more numerous and strong; large and sweeping epidemics, bloody and long continued wars, could not stem the constant increase and progress of the race. People may have suffered more because of the many unknown disorders which flourished in those times, but for some inexplicable cause, the race thrived and flourished and begat children many and strong as we, in the present gynecological age, are unable to beget or rear. Legitimate surgery, also its offshoot, gynecology, is all right in its place; but its place is not in the private home with photographic pictures of horrible things found in or upon the human body. Are we right?

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Stramonium IN GREEN VOMITING.—In looking over an old copy of the British Jour. of Homeopathy we found a number of such excellent clean-cut materia medica and therapeutic cases, that we have culled several of them for place in this journal. The first is from Dr. S. A. Jones, wherein he says that his experience in intermittents goes to make him prefer quinine to any supposed "simillimum" in recent cases, but in chronic ones to feel proud of homeopathy. He cured a vomiting of green stuff, always induced by bright light, with stramonium, led by the following analogy: "I had seen the vomit once before when I was very fresh in practice. It was in the case of a little girl with 'brain symptoms,' for whom I had prescribed in the afternoon. At night her father came to tell me that she was much worse: said he, 'Doctor, she vomits if she even raises her head

from the pillow.' I picked up the English Cypher Repertory, Joslin's 'scorpion lash.' Ah! it has been as Moses' rod to me many a time, and in it I found stram. The Mat. Med. Pura was turned over, and I went off with grateful heart to give stramonium. In the morning the mother's smile was a benediction; but it belonged to them who made the Cypher Repertory. Oh, honest worker! whoever thou mayest be, perhaps the boon of honest work shall come to thee 'after many days,' but when all days are over will come. On that depend, take heart, work on!"

Hyoscyamine: PROVING OF.—Brit. Jour. Hom.—Dr. H. A. Hutchinson took one-fourth of a grain in order to test its hypnotic effect while in a good state of health, with following result:

Immediately I noticed a decided dryness of the mouth and throat, and almost a total absence of saliva, and difficulty of deglutition. Looking in a mirror, I noticed an intense congestion of my head and face, the carotids throbbing violently with every impulse of the heart. Along with this there was acceleration of the pulse and respiration, accompanied by a feeling of numbness extending over the entire body, with loss of power in producing the ordinary movements of co-ordination. I made an effort to "walk it off," but soon my feet became so enfeebled I could only walk by fixing my eyes intently on the ground. Had anyone noticed me at this time, I should have had some difficulty in establishing the fact that I was not deeply intoxicated. Finding that exercise would not relieve me from the poisonous effects of the drug, I, with much exertion, ascended the stairs to my room for the purpose of retiring to bed.

My mental faculties up to this point were intact, and I fully realized my unpleasant position, but had no fear of any fatal result. Indeed, I was entirely oblivious to everything, past, present, or future, and cared little for anything except sleep. So imperative and overwhelming was this demand, and the general helplessness of my limbs so rapidly increased, that I was only able to throw myself upon the bed without undressing, and was soon in a deep slumber or coma, which lasted eleven hours. During this period I have no recollection of anything. I was

not disturbed by any delusion or dream, or conscious of the presence of anyone or of my own existence.

Medical friends who were present with me during those eleven hours, alarmed at the profound stupor in which they found me, and not knowing I had been experimenting with hyoscyamine, resulted to every expedient to bring me out of what they supposed to be an apoplectic coma. Resort was had to sinapisms, dry cupping, application of cold to the head, flagellation by wet towels, etc.; but all efforts were unavailing to awaken me or produce any evidence of consciousness.

I am told that during this prolonged sleep there was entire relaxation of all the voluntary muscles, except occasionally some spasmodic movements of the arms and legs; the pulse beating during the first few hours at 138, full and hard; respiration number 34 to 40; and temperature 106° F.

As the narcotic effects of the alkaloid passed away, the pulse rapidly fell to 106, temperature declined to 99°, and the respirations were reduced in frequency; but consciousness did not return for several hours after this.

When I did regain consciousness I had great difficulty in collecting my thoughts, or concentrating my mind on any particular subject. There were no hallucinations, delusions, or illusions, but for twenty-four hours or more every object on which I looked was tinged with yellow.

It seems that during the period of sleep I suffered more or less from nausea, and at one time vomited, although I had not the slightest recollection of having done so.

For several days after his recovery the pupils were very considerably dilated and he was annoyed with double vision and a general arrest of the various secretions of the body, as well as the excretions from the skin.

Boracic Acid—POISONING BY.—The Brit. Jour. of Hom. of an earlier date, referring to the increasing employment of boracic acid as a topical application, gives place to the following communication from Dr. Molodenkow of Moscow (Cbl. f. Chir.):

A man of twenty-five, after thoracentesis, was treated by washing out the pleural cavity with

five per cent. boracic acid water; the operation lasting an hour, and fifteen quarts of the boracic acid solution having been employed, a portion of which remained in the pleural cavity. Vomiting, weakness, with increase of pulse and temperature, and later an erythematous eruption upon the face followed. Within a day or two all these symptoms grew worse, the erythema spread over the body and thighs, mother-of-pearl-like vesicles appeared over the face and neck, vomiting continued, weakness increased, hiccough and dimness of vision; finally death on the fourth day.

A second case was that of a patient sixteen years of age, suffering with an abscess in the region of the hip, which was washed out with five per cent. boracic acid water, a portion remaining in the cavity of the abscess afterward. Within a quarter of an hour uncontrollable vomiting began, and the patient died of exhaustion on the third day. Boracic acid cannot, therefore, be regarded as an indifferent substance—at least, when introduced into the cavities of wounds.

THERAPEUTIC FRAGMENTS.

ON looking over his desk on his return from Detroit, the editor found an envelope filled with little therapeutic suggestions culled here and there from among the many exchanges which passed under his eyes. Very few of them perhaps are strictly homeopathic; perhaps none; still it is possible that some valuable hints may be gained by a perusal.

Bed Sores.—To prevent these, bathe patient daily with a solution of alcohol, and those portions which support the weight of the body anoint with the following:

R Tr. Calendula..... parts v
Olei Coco..... parts xcv
M.

Uterine Flexion.—It may be stated, as a rule to which there are few exceptions, that when a patient presenting other uterine symptoms is found to be liable to nausea or sickness, recurring from time to time, it may be pretty confidently predicted that the nausea and sickness are due to uterine flexion.

Antidote for Strychnine.—An adult male took five grains of strychnine and was soon violently affected. One dram of tincture

cannabis indica was given and repeated, first in five minutes, then twice at intervals of ten minutes, afterward twice in fifteen minutes, with rapid improvement. After this, an occasional dose, alternated with camphor, resulted in perfect recovery in forty-eight hours.

Bee or Hornet Stings.—A solution of potassium permanganate, six grains to the ounce, applied to the affected part, will ease the pain in a few moments and abate the swelling in a few hours.

Furniture of the Sick Room.—There must be but two chairs in a sick room. One, very comfortable, for the nurse; another, very uncomfortable, for visitors who do not know when it is time to go.

Croup.—A Worcester druggist says that a mixture of molasses and common cooking soda, given in teaspoonful doses every five minutes, will soon relieve croup.

Oranges and Alcohol.—It is asserted that the craving for alcohol may be greatly diminished by the use of oranges eaten to the number of six or eight a day.

Seminal Losses.—Ten to twenty drops of normal liquid hyoscyamus, administered at bedtime, is said to be an excellent remedy in cases of seminal loss due to irritation or muscular atony.

Uterine Hemorrhage.—Oil of erigeron 20 drops, and oil of turpentine 5 drops, taken in capsules, will stop the worst of uterine hemorrhages.

Hysteria.—A tenth of a grain of apomorphia, given hypodermically, is said to break up and prevent the recurrence of an attack of hysteria.

Referred Pain.—"The pain of spine disease is in the stomach," and "the pain of hip disease is in the knee." No prescription for recurring colic should be written unless it is preceded by a careful questioning of the health of the spinal column.

For Tapeworm.—Two ounces of the flowers of mignonette are steeped in a pint of boiling water for an hour, or until their strength is exhausted: strained, and the whole taken at one dose, fasting; that is, nothing must be eaten for twenty-four hours previous to taking. In half an hour, two ounces of castor oil must be

given, and in a short time the worm is expelled whole.

Asthma.—Inhale the smoke of a teaspoonful of the following combination:

Stramonium leaves,	}	āā...	℥ iv :
Green tea dust,			
Lobelia,	}	...	℥ iss.

Mix and wet with a saturated solution of nitrate of potassium. Dry thoroughly and keep in a close can or well-stoppered bottle.

Infantile Colic.—After the babe was dressed, the father gave the infant an even teaspoonful of the pulp of a baked apple, against my firm protest; answering, he said: "My wife's grandmother, mother and my own family included, never had to use catnip tea, paregoric, or any of the soothing syrups for colic, as such a thing as colic is unknown among us on account of this simple preventive."

More Infantile Colic.—Arriving at house, confinement done, everything was over and infant dressed, sucking a good-sized slice of breakfast bacon and looking about in its grandmother's lap as independent as a king. Why the bacon? The old lady replied: "I learned this from my mother, and all my daughter's children are treated alike when they come to this world. They never know what colic is. The salted bacon removes all the mucus from the throat and alimentary canal, and the system is prepared for good digestion."

Gonorrheal Vaginitis.

R Potassii permangan... ..gm. x.
Aque dest... ..gm. cc.

M. Sig. A tablespoonful for two quarts of water.

Vaginal Douche.—For cleansing purposes, the following formula gives great satisfaction:

R	Sodæ salicy.	}aa ℥ ij.
	Sodæ biber.		
	Sodæ chlor.		
	Sodæ bicarb.		

Sig. Put two teaspoonfuls in each quart of water and use at night on retiring. With this douche as a cleanser it is quite an easy matter to relieve all cases of vaginitis quickly, providing it is accompanied with indicated remedy.

A Sure Mark of Inherited Syphilis.—One generally tells a syphilitic child by its history, the fact that it is unhealthy, scrawny, and puny, by the presence of an eruption, or by the presence of the so-called "Hutchinson's teeth,"

the teeth being "pegged," and widely separated, or the loss of a ridge of enamel of the central incisors.

But of all symptoms of inherited syphilis, there is none so certain as the presence, in a child, of interstitial keratitis, coming on between the ages of six and fifteen.

Public Speaker's Throat.—Where there is a tickling in the throat, and especially a sensation of dryness, try the following :

℞ Aconite gtt. v., nitrate of sanguinaria grs. iij., water, simple syrup, aa. ̄ ij. M. Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours, or a half teaspoonful oftener if the symptoms are distressing. Keep the medicine in a cool place.

Toothache.—A small quantity of acetanilid, dissolved in the mouth in contact with an aching tooth, will often give quick relief.

Seminal Emissions.—Hyoscine has not proved successful in my hands, but I have attained perfect results by the administration of *Thuja occidentalis* (fluid extract) in 6- to 8-drop doses, thrice daily, half an hour before each meal.

Chancroids.—Dr. Thomas S. K. Morton says that upon chancroids the effect of acetanilid is most surprising. All soft, venereal sores (chancroids) and inflammations uniformly healed in from one to seven days, with a single exception (which was of a phagedenic nature, and required cauterization with nitric acid before it would heal under the acetanilid). The patient is to wash several times daily and then rub in a dram of powdered acetanilid (the dry powder). If the sore is beneath the prepuce leave a quantity of the drug inside, which prevents excoriations by urethral discharges.

Is Gonorrhea Cured?—A patient about to marry asks his physician whether he is completely freed from his disease and without danger of contaminating his wife. Instruct patient to drink a quart and a half of beer; after which inject into his urethra a two per cent. solution of sublimate. If cured, no reaction follows; if the contrary, a discharge will be set up which may delay for forty-eight hours.

Chordee.—Chordee may be entirely and promptly relieved by putting on a condom containing two or three drams of a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and any pain in the

penile portion of the urethra or pendulous penis may be controlled in this way.

How to Diagnose Gonorrhea in the Female.—There has, up to the present time, been no pathognomonic sign which might serve as a guide to differentiate a specific vaginitis from a simple or catarrhal inflammation of the vagina. The pus of the specific vaginitis is said to be always acid, while in the simple variety it is alkaline. A little piece of litmus paper, therefore, will tell the story. The importance of this discovery cannot well be over-estimated.

Tartar Emetic in Tedious Labor.—In case of rigid os or rigid perineum, use tartar emetic, given in the following manner: ten grains of the drug are dissolved in one-half tumbler of water; of this solution two teaspoonfuls are given every ten or fifteen minutes, until free emesis is produced. This is followed by perfect relaxation, without any diminution of the expulsive efforts; in fact, these are intensified without any unpleasant effect either on the mother or the child.

Post-Partum Hemorrhage.—If you fear this, then have ready: Basin of water 120°, vinegar, broken ice—size of fist—clean handkerchief, hypodermic syringe, ergot, iodoform gauze.

1. If the hemorrhage comes, try, first, external stimulation, then bimanual stimulation.
2. Ice internally and externally.
3. Throw ether on abdomen.
4. Handkerchief soaked in vinegar squeezed dry at fundus of uterus.
5. Inject hot water, 120°.
6. Tampon uterus with gauze.

Bits of Natural History.—In old age the height of man diminishes.

The skin is the only part of the human body that is not hardened by age.

Carnivorous animals seldom produce more than two young at a birth.

The bones of very aged persons have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jelly-fish. It is simply a minute drop of gelatinous matter.

Insanity Due to Worry.—Dr. Suckling declares normal liquid cannabis indica, in one to

three drop doses, is almost a specific in the insanity of women due to worry and mental shock. It also proves of incalculable value in both mania and melancholia.

Don't Forget.—To give all the pine-apple a child will eat, in diphtheria.

To give rumex and phytolacca for cancer. That it is criminal to cut it out and leave the roots to propagate a new growth.

To drop a few flax-seed in the eye to chase out foreign bodies.

To inject five or six drops of brandy or whisky into the arm to resuscitate still-born babies.

Pruritus.—*The Southern Clinic* says: "A dram each of camphor and chloral hydrate rubbed together, and an ounce of rose-water added, form a most excellent remedy for general pruritus."

What the Tongue Tells.—An elongated and pointed or contracted tongue, with red tip and edges, accompanied by retching and vomiting, suggests gastric irritation, and whether it be a case of cholera infantum, or a case of meningitis, we give the indicated remedy with the assurance that it will benefit our patient and relieve the irritation. If there is a broad, flabby, expressionless tongue, with a glairy or creamy white coat, sallow, clammy, moist skin, with colicky pains in umbilical region, and nausea and vomiting, indicating atony, we may give *nux vomica*. The symptoms suggest the remedy as well as the diseased condition: and no matter what the name of the disease may be, we give the remedy wherever we find these symptoms.

Acetanilid in Vomiting.—Whether it is of value in the treatment of the vomiting of pregnancy we do not know, but we would suggest its trial. Probably the best way to administer it is to place the powdered drug in a little brandy, and then to add to a spoonful some ice which has been finely pulverized. In this way we not only get the stimulating and anti-emetic powers of the brandy, but we aid in the solution and therefore in the rapid absorption of the acetanilid. It is possible that the drug exercises its anti-emetic effects chiefly by its influence upon the stomach itself, but we are inclined to think that the benefit is derived not

only from this, but also from its influence on the nervous system after it is absorbed.

Respiratory Capacity.—Enlarged breathing capacity is desirable for many reasons. It not only insures an abundant supply of oxygen, which may be called its direct effect, but, indirectly, it produces results of great æsthetic value. It deepens and broadens the chest, causing the figure to become more erect, the step more elastic and vigorous, and the carriage of the body more pleasing and graceful.

Itching of Urticaria.—Burgess has found the greatest success in the use of the following wash:

R Hydraz. perchloridi.....gr. iss
Chloroformi.....gtt. xx
Glycerini..... ʒ ij
Aq. rose.....ad. ʒ viij
M. Sig. To be dabbed on the affected parts.

Cracked Nipples.—Apply lanolin with the onset of labor four times daily till lactation is established. The nipples are then, after each nursing, anointed with the following:

R Tinct. Benzoin Comp.....gtt. xv
Ol. Olivæ..... ʒ ij
Lanolin..... ʒ vi
M. Ft. ungt.

Detection of Sugar in the Urine.—Dr. A. R. Elliott gives the following formula, devised by himself for the testing of sugar in the urine:
Solution 1.

Cupric sulphate.....gr. xxvij
Glycerine (pure)..... ʒ iiij
Distilled water..... ʒ iiss
Liq. potassæ.....ad. oz. iv

Dissolve the cupric sulphate in the glycerine and water, and gently heat. When cold add the liquor potassæ.

Solution 2. A saturated solution of chemically pure tartaric acid.

These solutions are quite stable and keep indefinitely.

Boil a dram of the cupric oxide solution gently over a spirit lamp. Then add two or three drops of the tartaric acid solution and boil again. The urine is now added slowly, drop by drop, until eight drops are added. If no reaction takes place by this time, there is no sugar. The reaction is a yellowish, or reddish, or greenish-gray deposit of sub-oxide, which is marked

and unmistakable. In a few minutes the reaction deepens.

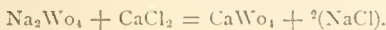
Tobacco Habit.—A sure cure for the tobacco habit. This has been used for four years without a failure:

℞ Salacine } aa.....gr. lx
Cinchonidia }
Powd. Ext. Nucis Vom. } aa.....gr. xx
Sulp. Quinine }
Powd. Hydrastis.....gr. xxv
Fl. Ext. Blood Root.....gtt. xxv
M. Make into one hundred pills, and take one three or four times a day, or when the desire for tobacco is strong.

A CONTRIBUTION ON A RECENT DISCOVERY RELATING TO PROFESSOR ROENTGEN'S "X" RAYS.

By C. E. TENNANT, JR., M. D., Denver, Col.

UP to the present it has been absolutely impossible to obtain the valued fluorescent salt calcium tungstate, owing to its great scarcity, but the following formula will render the compound easy of access to all; and screens the size of the body can be made for a price not to exceed twenty-five cents, where, at the present, there is not sufficient of the material in the country for one of half the size:



Equal quantities of a sodium, tungstate and calcium chloride, when mixed and fused to a red heat, form a calcium tungstate with a remainder of sodium chloride. This latter compound exerts sufficient hygroscopic properties to prevent the fluorescence of the calcium tungstate, and for this reason the fused mass is immersed in water, the chloride of sodium is taken up in the water, leaving behind a calcium tungstate; this compound when dry is a crystalline salt, and highly fluorescent.

The preparation can be made by anyone for not to exceed fifty cents per pound.

ON THE PATHOGENETIC ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF COCCULUS INDICUS.

By ALFRED C. POPE, M. D.

(Continued from page 230.)

YET the authors of these observations are not supposed to believe in homeopathic principle!

So far, then, as the lower animals are con-

cerned, their behavior under the influence of this drug is similar to that presented by human beings in an epileptic seizure; while the structures invaded by it are those which are believed to be the seat of the epileptic disease.

Let us now examine the recorded physiological effects produced by it in man. Dr. Gross, one of Hahnemann's provers, thus describes the condition into which he fell a quarter of an hour after taking a dose—the quantity is not stated—of this drug. "He came into the room with a cheerful countenance and sat down, when he felt as if he were intoxicated; thereupon, he became quiet, stared long at one point, not replying to questions; he then fell to the ground unconscious, and curled himself up, uttering unintelligible whinings. Urine came away involuntarily; the limbs and the whole body were shaken by spasmodic starts, and the outstretched hands were bent convulsively inward; at the same time, there was a choking, of a jerking, spasmodic character in the throat, with the mouth half open, as if he were about to vomit, with frothy foam at the mouth; the hands were cold, the face covered with cold sweat and spasmodically contorted, the eyes glassy and protruded. He then stands up, but does not answer questions, shows his teeth and bellows at their questioning him; will not allow himself to be touched, but endeavoring to strike those about him and to wrestle with them; the expression of his countenance was that of violent rage; at last he grunted and groaned, and in about a quarter of an hour recovered consciousness."

In the case of a young man who took some of the berries for suicidal purposes, the report of which appears in Hirschel's "Neue Zeitschrift für Hom. Klinik," for 1871, translated from the Italian journal in which it originally appeared, the following are the symptoms which presented themselves:

"One or two hours after the drug had been swallowed severe tonic and clonic convulsions set in, with severe contortions and shocks of the extremities, and danger of suffocation; the teeth, compressed by trismus, bit the protruding tongue, bloody foam stood before the mouth and nose, which was expelled by every expiration. The whole body was in a state of tetanic

stiffness, alternating for moments with convulsive shocks, and was covered with cold perspiration; pupils dilated, with fixed look; consciousness momentarily gone; pinching the skin immediately produced convulsive shocks; pulse normal, neither quick nor disturbed in its rhythm; the beat of the heart quiet; neither vomiting nor diarrhea. Death soon ended his case."

In another case, reported in the same German periodical, where a woman, sixty years of age, had eaten some berries, clonic spasms first appeared in the upper extremities, and soon afterward became general, with frothing from the mouth.

As indicating the kind of epileptic convulsions in which we may hope for good to be derived from the use of *cocculus*, we also notice such symptoms as the following: Every loud word annoys him; cannot endure any sudden noise or interruption. Then, again, such cases are marked by great rage and irritability. Dr. Jousset has noticed that *cocculus* is most useful when the epilepsy comes on suddenly in the morning, when the patient hurriedly rises from the horizontal position. This indication is similar to that which points to *cocculus* in vomiting.

The symptoms evoked by *cocculus* in the back show a nervous rather than a purely muscular origin. The cervical muscles are stiff and seem unable to support the head. There is some trembling in the back; the whole back is stiff and painful. There is a feeling in the spine as if it would break; a paralytic pressive pain in the lumbar region. Piercing pain in all the articulations of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, as if they were all sprained or spasmodically drawn together; especially is this felt on motion. A paralytic-like pain in the small of the back, with spasmodic drawing across the hips, which prevents walking.

The limbs tremble and are chilly. In one well-marked case of poisoning, the limbs became paralytic and stiff, with drawing pains in the bones and back. There was also a painful lameness in the arms and legs, with loss of power.

The arms feel asleep, and have a crawling sensation in them. They ache while eating. Sensation in the arms as if asleep, and paralyzed

during and after a meal. Jerkings are noticed in the right arm, and intermitting, dull stitch-like shocks, on the outer side of the left upper arm. The humeri feel beaten and painful just above the elbow, and when attempting to move them they seem paralyzed.

In the forearm a kind of paralysis is noticed; while writing he is scarcely able to hold his pen; it is asleep, and there is at the same time a sensation as if the hand was swollen.

The hand trembles while eating, and more so in proportion as it is raised. Now one hand, now the other, seems insensible and asleep. Cramp-like pains are noticed in the fingers, and notably when writing.

It is important to notice here the aggravation of the paralytic-like symptoms *during eating*. Almost all the central nervous disturbances provoked by *cocculus* involve the stomach.

Very similar phenomena appear in the lower extremities. Intermitting pressive paralytic pains are felt in the hip joint. The thigh seems paralyzed and bruised. The knees sink down from weakness; he totters while walking, and feels as though he would fall to one side. Numbness, pain, and cramp are noticed in the calf of the leg, and the soles of the feet go to sleep while sitting.

In the condition so far described we have the simile of some headaches, and, as pointed out by Dr. Gerson, of Dresden, of a few cases of facial neuralgia in which cerebral symptoms similar to those of *cocculus* are present; of epilepsy, writers' cramp, and paralysis of the extremities.

The symptoms referable to the head indicate *cocculus* as a remedy in many cases of the nervous headache of hysterical patients, and of the kind occasionally preceding excessive and painful menstruation. I have met with patients who, in describing their headaches, have complained of a vertigo, with a tendency to fall to one side, exactly similar to that which *cocculus* produces in so marked a manner, and it has invariably given relief. It is an early symptom of disease, which, if neglected, may, and probably will, progress until organic changes have occurred, precluding cure.

The few cases of facial neuralgia, in which *cocculus* is remedial, have been very well described by Dr. Gerson, of Dresden, whose

essay, entitled "Contributions to the Therapeutics of Prosopalgia," appears in the twentieth volume of *The British Journal of Homeopathy*, translated from the *Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung*.

"The attacks proper," says Dr. Gerson, "regularly came on in my patients in the afternoon, and in one case only did a second paroxysm occur about midnight. Some hours before the occurrence of the paroxysm the disposition became irritable, there was prostration, with yawning, chilliness, cold feet; then followed a violent jerk in the affected nerve, in my case in the pes anserinus or the temporal. Boring, stitching, lancinating, crushing pains in the jaws, drawing, jerking in the sympathetically affected nerves; these radiations extended very far, as far as the finger points. In one case, chilly feeling through the teeth, and fine drawing in the borders of the teeth, trembling throughout the body, spasms in the throat, diuresis, cold, preceptible to the touch in the distorted face; loud cries of despair and irritation, alternated with the characteristic cocculus stupefaction of the brain. The attacks lasted from four to six hours, and even after the cessation of the prosopalgia the cerebral stupefaction with delirium lasted until late at night. In the period of remission during the day, the facial nerves were quite free from pain, but the sympathetic affections in other nerves, as, for instance, the paralyzed feeling in the arm of the same side and the drawing in dental nerves continued."

Slight relapses in such cases, Dr. Gerson adds, readily yield to a few additional doses.

It is clear, from the absence of all mention of facial pains of a neuralgic type in the provings of cocculus, that Dr. Gerson took his cue in selecting cocculus from the more purely cerebral symptoms, more especially what he correctly terms the "characteristic stupefaction of the brain." In any case of cerebro-spinal disease, where this symptom occurs, cocculus should be referred to when deciding on the most appropriate medicine to prescribe.

In epilepsy, it is in its recent and acute forms that we have most reason to expect advantage from the use of cocculus. In puerperal eclampsia the symptoms will, in some cases, correspond to those occasioned by cocculus.

In writers' cramp, especially in worn and irritable subjects, cocculus will in some cases be found useful.

In paralysis arising from disease of the spinal cord, cocculus has been used with advantage. It is in comparatively recent cases where, together with the loss of power, there is a good deal of irritability manifested in the form of spasms and jerking of individual muscles that it is useful.

The late Dr. Trinks of Dresden has recorded an interesting case of post-diphtheritic paralysis of long-standing, in which cocculus appeared to act curatively, and was certainly well indicated by the symptoms the patient presented. (*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xix, p. 312.)

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1896.

THE fifth quinquennial gathering of the International Homeopathic Congress will take place in London during the week August 3-8, 1896, the previous meetings having been held in Philadelphia, U. S. A., in 1876; in London, England, in 1881; in Basle, Switzerland, in 1886, and in Atlantic City, U. S. A., in 1891. The officers are:

Honorary president, Dr. Dudgeon; president, Dr. Pope; vice president, Dr. Dyce Brown; treasurer, Dr. J. G. Blackley; general secretary, Dr. Richard Hughes.

Presentation of reports from the different countries of the world as to the history of homeopathy during the last five years, and its present state therein, will be read for Austria-Hungary, by Dr. Kafka, Carlsbad; Belgium, Dr. Schepens, Antwerp; Denmark, Dr. Hansen, Copenhagen; France, Dr. Cartier, Paris; Germany, Dr. Kröner, Potsdam; Great Britain, Dr. Goldsborough, London; Australia, Dr. Ray, Melbourne; Canada, Dr. Logan, Ottawa; India, Dr. Sircar, Calcutta; New Zealand, Dr. Lamb, Dunedin; Holland, Dr. Borne, Amsterdam; Italy, Dr. Bonino, Turin; Portugal, M. Vancueilloz, Oporto; Russia, Dr. Brasol, St. Petersburg; Switzerland, Dr. Batault, Geneva; United States, Dr. Kraft, Cleveland.

Dr. Kraft, editor, is now in attendance upon this congress.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE EDITOR'S TRIP.

MONTREAL, July 24, 1896.

Having fully determined to take the trip, and attend the Homeopathic Congress at London, I brought out my Hartford bicycle, had it oiled and otherwise handsomely groomed; had a saddle with a coiled-spring, and an oak handle bar added, and felt that I was ready for the joust. Some few minor essentials, of course, were also attended to, such as filling both hip-pockets, the one with four fluid ounces, the other with .38 caliber; providing sufficient raiment beside the Aldrich regalia of knickerbockers, and a trifle of the 16 to 1 (crime of 1873), and some also of sound money. Thus accoutered, with a large "grip," a macintosh, and clad in as well with chastity and great sobriety, I took the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s boat, and had a comfortable ride over an unruly lake, leaving Wednesday, July 22, at 10:15 P. M., and reaching Detroit about late candle-light next morning. But what a change met the wanderer who had been at Detroit during the recently adjoined sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy! When I reached for a pen at the Cadillac to affix my signature, the smiling clerk knew me in an instant and said: "Well, doctor, you don't seem able to keep away long at a time." Assured him that the unbounded hospitality of his house to the Institute had sunk deeply into the hearts of all his former guests, and there would always remain a bright spot in their memories of this grand hostelry (which Bushrod, one night at the Harmonie, put upon the bulletin board as "Hotel Cattle-act"; but don't tell him so, please). But the lonesomeness was something appalling! I could almost smell the Havana of Brer Kinne. Over there on that Turkish divan I felt sure I would find, possibly asleep, either Geo. Peck or Treasurer Kellogg. Near the ice-water annex there ought to be a group composed of diamond-eyed McClelland, clear-speaking, though sometimes tiresome, Henry Smith, Old-Faithful Talbot, and that retired French military officer, with the vin ordinaire complexion, the snowy mustache, and equally pure and pretty white hair,—I mean Porter, of course, the ever genial and general secretary of the Institute. Where could that tall Fisher of the Wabash be this morning? unless he and the bicycle squad were still out trying to make a century run; and sweet and pretty little Hope Hanchett: surely I will see her come forth from the elevator cab in just a second, with débonnaire Miss Dudley, both arrayed for that early morning "constitu-

tional"—two tandems to Belle Isle Park. But, alas, these pleasant people are but memories. Some of them may never come to another Institute session. The warm pressure of the hand, the kindly smile, and the god-speed given as the class dispersed, may have been for the last time. What can the Institute do without T. Perennial Wilson, who can take more sides on any given question and say less, yet inextricably snarl a chairman if he isn't looking out, than any other man in the Institute, unless in some minor degree Bushrod James be classed with him. But T. P. writes a good poem, and delivers a good medical lecture.

When I took my place at the breakfast table I found that I had fallen foul of a horse-race crowd. I believe that the most skeptical doctor as to the value of faces and heads in the selection of the homeopathic remedy, would have agreed with me that the faces which now surrounded me were of a wholly different make and model from what had assembled in that sally-manger (supposed to be French for dining room; I am going "abroad," doncher know?) some few weeks ago. The square head was notably absent, but the Dutch gable roof was there in abundance. There was also a notable addition in the way of colors to the outward personage, not wholly confined to the clothing, and jewelry was gorgeous and plentiful. Instead of lycopodium, or hysterectomy, or potency, or materia medica, it was "sure winner," "tips," "sire" and "dam," "fetlock," "books," etc., etc. One patriarchal party who sat opposite me, had the voice and somewhat the sprightly and elastic stomach of "Autofagus" Duncan. Had you, any of you, noticed what superb coffee this hotel serves to its guests? Its table service is certainly most fine; and so, too, are its rooms. May we do as well at Buffalo next year!

It amused me a good deal, when I walked a short distance on the street, to have the news-boys and other gamins fall prostrate before me, importuning that I purchase the latest race news, race-ribbons, race-buttons, race-tips, and other race items, apparently taking it for granted that I am one of the race. This may have been in part due to my having descended to the Aldrich plane of degradation, wearing bloomers and pink stockings with clocks; always heretofore, on the railway train, or steamers, or in public places, that keen-eyed business youngster, the news-boy, has thrust into my hand, or piled up on my lap, literature of the Sunday-school kind. No one seems ever to have mistrusted that beneath my sober and dignified exterior there lay concealed a first-class physician. Still, this is nothing to marvel at. Those who know me best, my own family, for instance, and my small coterie of patients, are equally as ignorant of

this fact as the stranger within or without my gates.

It was difficult not to feel sad as I wheeled down Jefferson Avenue. My last trip to Belle Isle Park on the wheel was with Fisher, Aldrich, Hanchett (of sprained wrist), Meade, Stafford, Meninger, "Papa" Hawkes, Hope Hanchett, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Park Lewis, and a number of others, ladies and gentlemen, medical and non-medical, and as we bowled through the park we sang—that is Stafford sang—like a calliope, and Fisher and some of our ladies helped a little. No one, not even the park workmen, would have suspected that this merry crowd had ever heard a sick man groan, or been present at both doors of life—to welcome and dispatch the human soul; or had ever medicined physical weariness or bound up the tortured and dismembered human frame. No, these doctor-fellows, male and female, were off their base, playing ball, catch as catch can, and just enjoying God's beautiful sunshine and Detroit's beautiful park. I did not care to cross the bridge; I turned back, sadly and lonely, and found the Grand Trunk Railway depot, and had myself "booked" through to Montreal.

At Toronto a good, appetizing supper awaited me. An hour's wait, spent in examining King and Queen Streets, Yonge Street, and a number of the very pretty shops, left the impression of cleanliness, comfort, and convenience. Just what I would do here of a Sunday, with the street cars not running, and nothing open but the churches and jails, is hard to foretell. At nine o'clock our train pulled out with a Pullman porter in charge of our car, looking so much like O. S. Runnels, barring the color, that I asked his name, his local habitation, and his station. He was, needless to add, a large, handsome man, very gentlemanly, a soft liquid voice, and an easy, noiseless way of knocking twenty-five cents out of your clothing next morning under pretext of dusting them.

Montreal, where I arrived this morning, is very much like some of the European cities, which I expect to invade (I have been there before). It is substantially built; it is very hilly, reminding one somewhat of Kansas City, or parts of Walton's village (Cincinnati). The streets are not very wide, but usually well-paved and excellent for wheel riding. Electric cars in abundance. Cleanliness is a marked feature, as at Toronto and other Canadian points. At the Queen's Hotel opposite the Grand Trunk depot, I have had a good breakfast and a good room at moderate rates. I found, after walking a while in search of St. Sacrament Street, that the saints must at one time have about owned this city—and almost all of them have spoken French. I have seen St. Catherine Street, St. Francis

Xavier, Ste. Marie, St. Bridget, St. Andre, St. Hubert, St. Dominique, St. Urbain, St. Constant, St. Louis, St. Pierre, St. Jean Baptiste, Ste. Agathe, St. Gabriel, and others too numerous to mention, even if I could spell them without my pocket Surene. While waiting in the ladies' reception room of the Queen's, I listened to an apparently excited lady speaking French over the telephone. Did it ever strike you how odd that is? To have some other language—one in which you cannot say "Hell-low, well, hell-low, what is it?" served into the telephone hopper and expect it to reach safely and in unbroken passages at the other end of the line. Of course there is nothing of the marvelous in that; but just for a few moments, it seemed rather funny to a country doctor like myself. Laugh at me, if you will, but when I ground the handle of that telephone hand organ, and put the other handle to my ear, I half expected to find the sensitive plate out of plumb, but it wasn't.

When I reached the office of the Dominion Line of Royal Mail Steamships at 17 St. Sacrament Street, I found the urbane agent, Mr. Macfarlane, awaiting me. He was pleased to say that my party had proved to be larger than he had expected; but still he hoped to make room for all of us, and see to it that no one should suffer for lack of courtesy and kindness on the trip out and in. This line is deserving of great encouragement. It has a fine fleet of vessels, with a thousand miles less of ocean travel than from New York or Philadelphia. The rates are good, and from all I can gather the accommodations equal to any line crossing to Europe. The trip from Detroit, or intervening points, to Montreal is not a long nor a burdensome one; the Grand Trunk and its connections reach to Chicago and farther West. The fare is moderate, and the attention and accommodation not to be excelled by any line running to New York City. One thing especially to be remembered, is that New York is the starting point for all classes of people for Europe; result is that unless one engages first cabin quarters, and pays a good stiff price for them, he is liable to be quartered, if not bunked, with undesirable travelers. Montreal, not being in such direct line, has a better, a cleaner, and far more orderly class of travelers for Europe. The second cabin in one of the Dominion vessels has no terrors for a European traveler. He knows that it is apt to be a bad passage, no matter where he slings his hammock; and that it is the height of foolishness to lavish his hard-earned shekels for accommodations which in all reasonable probability he will not be able to enjoy—not so much because he himself will be troubled with mal de mer (that is a possibility), but because the fellow in the next shelf above him

may "spill," and so derange his plans and stomach. Far better be simply comfortable on board of the ship for a few days, and then when you land in Liverpool spend your ducats for things you can enjoy with appetite and retain and stay by you. Mr. Macfarlane goes with us part of the way, pointing out the beauties of the St. Lawrence River trip. Martin Bessemer of Ithaca, N. Y., and W. E. Deuel of Chittenango, are at the Queen's with me, and both sail in this party. The remainder of the party will file into the city during the day, coming on various trains, and all be aboard our steamer, the *Labrador*, at eight o'clock to-night. We leave at daylight tomorrow morning. My next letter will be written on board, between times,—that is, between being sick and taking care of that fellow on the top shelf—and will be a brief *résumé* of what has been done while afloat. I am told that Dewey goes with us. If he does, we will make him give us some French lessons. THE EDITOR.

Globules.

—And everybody was happy at Ann Arbor. The ins as well as the outs. Both saw success coming to them because of the prestige given by the sessions of the American Institute. Chauncey Depew said a man returning in the early morning beheld an undertaker's apprentice removing the usual mourner's chairs from a dwelling in which, on the day preceding, someone had been taken away. "What complaint?" queried the man. "Complaint?" echoed the apprentice: "no complaint; everybody satisfied."

—The hotel question was nicely settled in Detroit. Couldn't have been better. The Cadillac was full, and each of the other prominent houses had a generous quota of the guests. And so far we have heard no complaint as against the hotels. Good management on the part of the local committee!

—The local committee also provided each journal with space and a table in and on which to display its journals, if it so desired, and to write its editorials and news items. This was an innovation and a good one, too. But how many journals care to hawk their issues at the Institute's sessions? Of course there is nothing wrong about it; yet is it often done? And if not, why not?

—Martin Deschere's name was fearfully, wonderfully hashed in an article printed in the *Homeopathic Physician*, appearing as Naesteri Deschere, M. D. Still we could cap that by referring to some of the papers which appear in our portfolio as recording secretary, which are type-written but very evidently by the general

(non-medical) hotel stenographer, and not reviewed by the author before handing to the Institute. Better read your type-written copy, Messrs. authors, before you hand it in for publication.

—And this year there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, because the new publication committee—appointed by the executive committee—will edit all the papers, and many a favorite son and his paper may find himself outside the pale of the printed Transactions. We must cut down our expenses!

—There is hope of a tree, if be cut down, that it may sprout again; and that seems also to be the belief of the perennial talker. He may be cut down in each session, but he sprouts again and blossoms forth with lots more of windy talk. But the "louder" member seems to have perished off the face of the Institute.

—The bicycle squad from among the homeopathic physicians resident and visitant at Detroit put in a good many miles each day enjoying the scenery at Belle Isle park and the boulevards. Truly it was a bicyclist's paradise—was Detroit. Some mornings as many as twenty would be in line. And among these were ladies who took no back seat; indeed several of them took front seats—on tandems. Ask Stafford, and others, if we speak not truly.

—But if that boat should take a notion to go down into the depths of one of the lakes, either because of some unavoidable accident or because some crafty allopath had under-marined it and blown it to atoms—what would the suffering world do for good homeopathic doctors?

—The Hahnemannian oration seems to be a mistake. Those seated on the stage with the unfortunate reader did not need to have Hahnemann's life and works and thoughts rehearsed to them; those in front didn't care to hear them. And we are equally certain that the President did not enjoy the labor of preparation and subsequent delivery. And in the very nature of the case the oration had to be long and tiresome.

—But the memorial service is being minimized. First by the bleached-haired soprano, and dyed-haired and mustached tenor, and the long-winded inexcusable wordy addresses. This was not the intent of those who advocated this Lodge of Sorrow. The Newport session of the memorial committee came as near to perfection as could well be imagined. There isn't much mournfulness or solemnity or awe-inspiring incident in the high and lofty singing by two or three barrel-organged, hired, flirtatious singers, in a fashionable church, with not a vestige of mourning appropriate to our honored dead. Think

of Lilienthal, Dowling, Dake, Hering, Lippe, Sawyer, Phillips, Schneider, and many well-remembered others being honored by such a performance as that presented at Detroit.

—In the Institute an hour should mean sixty minutes; a minute, sixty seconds; and a President to be really and truly popular as well as just, should commit this small table thoroughly to memory and bring it with him written on his thumb-nail, if stage-fright or other reason tend to make him forget it.

—Dr. Howard Crutcher of Chicago was appointed surgeon to the Democratic National Convention.

—The remarks of Dr. T. F. Allen regarding the validity of the New York Three Board Examination law were to the point—to the quick, so to speak—and will stand a menace to all aftercoming examination board inventors.

—The proposed trip on the lakes with the whole Institute aboard, attending to its business, is certainly a very captivating idea; but it will take some careful weighing before adopting. In dealing with lake vessels and their owners it is well to go slow, as the several recent Transportation chairmen will doubtlessly testify.

—To be deplored exceedingly was the absence of physicians living near Detroit, even those in the same State. Last year a voracious chronicler, writing to his weekly paper from Newport, gave it as his infallible belief that the smallness of attendance at Newport was because of the desire to punish Fisher for being President. Was this same cause dominant this year—namely to punish Dudley?

—Papers that are set down in the official programme as occupying thirty minutes ought to be promptly choked off when those thirty minutes have been used up. It is a very poor orator or writer who cannot gauge his manuscript; so poor, indeed, that he ought not to be invited to read at all.

—The Londonderry Lithia Co. showed the value of its waters when it restored our President, almost unaided, to his wonted juvenility and push. Thereafter a bottle of this invaluable water stood upon the Secretary's table—not for the Secretary's use, however (he doesn't drink), but for all speakers who needed a revivifying drink after reading or speaking or listening to the hour-and-a-quarter of solid facts hurled at them by the dominant essayist—with the thermometer at blood heat in the shade. The Londonderry made many friends at this session by its uniform courtesy and kindness.

—One of the pleasant little things to carry away from this session actually and intangibly,

were the little malted milk tablets which Horlick has put up for travelers, bicyclists, and so forth. On one morning when between twenty and thirty doctors, male and female, spun along to Belle Isle Park before breakfast, the handing around of these tablets filled a long-felt want, and we point with pride to the good results attained on that morning before the assembled assembly, still male and female, stacked their wheels and sought the seclusion of the Casino veranda to sing and talk and drink—lemonade.

—And talking about lemonade reminds us to say a good word for the Anheuser-Busch-Malt Nutrine, which was on draught in one of the quieter nooks of the pharmacal annex. Many a blooming little woman was seen to go to the bar, "nominate her pison," in each case a glass of the Malt Nutrine—and in each case express satisfaction with the taste and value.

—Dr. Dudley Smith has been advanced to the responsible position of registrar of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, *normals* the Homeopathic Hospital College. A well-deserved promotion of an enthusiastic and pushing young man.

—Whispered that some of the visitors to the Ann Arbor campus, the day after the adjournment of the Institute, did so to look over the ground and possibly reconsider a former declination to become a professor in the homeopathic department. If the Ann Arbor school is to prosper and receive the fullest support from the general homeopathic profession, it wants to cut loose from some of the barnacles which have fastened themselves on the school; this has reference not alone to some of the present faculty, but also, and perhaps more so, to that dozen or more who affect to own and govern the destinies of this unfortunate and many times sadly afflicted school.

—The *Medical Era* spoke without warrant when it accused the editor of a semi-monthly journal, published in New York and Chicago, with having gone to Ann Arbor in the hope of being invited to take a professorship. The facts are widely different. Someone went to Chicago, weeks if not months ago, and offered a certain portfolio to that editor, and he declined. Perhaps the *Era* had someone else in view, but the printers left out a qualifying adjective. If so the *Era* was right.

—Dr. T. Y. Kinne has given his bail bond with two good and sufficient sureties to the governors of the Institute that he will not apply for a post-office in the event his fellow townsman Hobart is elected Vice-president of the United States. Do we hear a vociferous second from Brer B. F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb.?

—A personal visit to and inspection of the famous laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit (and several other places) proves the neatness and integrity of all the products bearing their corporate name and seal. We spent the better part of an hour examining the various processes made use of in the preparation of their medicinal properties; watched the manufacture of a pill from the crude material to its bottling; saw the dry and dusty herbs pounded and ground into dust and then rapidly used; saw the green herbs from all parts of the known and habitable earth pass through the several processes to make them useful to suffering man; saw a twenty-thousand dollar order stacked up for Australia; saw another of equal value, printed in Spanish, for some South American city. Everywhere, on every hand, there was cleanliness, neatness, dexterity, courtesy. The antitoxin department, with its horses and dogs and guinea pigs and other members of the lower animal family, was truly interesting. We saw enough in our visit to impress us with the reliability of this firm and all its varied and important products.

—We missed T. Franklin Smith, who is in Europe. But his brother Henry M. was there; and so was Treasurer Kellogg. His reverence the Bishop of Florida—Mgr. Stout—was also there.

—The journalistic club did not show up.

—Dr. Price's American Materia Medica Association had several meetings, and chairman Price confessed himself as well satisfied with the result. Now, Brer Price, when you issue your next circular of questions, don't! Or if you do, keep them within a reasonable probability of answers. Delvings into the largely metaphysical are out of place. Sesquipedalian English is equally reprehensible. Use your own fountain pen in writing the next circular. You are not the first historical instance of a man or a measure being nearly killed by his fool friends.

—The Materia Medica Conference is to be a regular fixture of the Institute; the third rule of decapitation having been invoked, there has also been introduced a time limit in the speeches. Now make one more time limit, namely to the papers themselves, and earn our imperishable homeopathic gratitude.

—The *Medical News*, formerly of Philadelphia but now of New York, with a new editor, may be as good and virtuous in its editorial and general work as formerly. But it has become simply one of the great number of journals which fill up the exchange editor's desk. Only this and nothing more. Are the old opponents of this one time bright and breezy journal satisfied with the emasculation? The world likes a

fighter; if it did not it wouldn't go out of its way to see a dog-fight, or stop to see which of the two ragamuffins will get on top in the alley fight. Besides the history of the past, and of some of the immediate past, is mainly a record of fighters. Washington as a President would have doubtlessly proven as innocuous as Pierce or Hayes; simply an added burden to the schoolboy's mnemonic task. The *Medical News* with a fighter at the editorial ink pot made it a much read journal by friends and enemies. We miss the trenchant blade which formerly cut us in the ham-strings. The world has not any too many courageous writers or fighters. The *ewige* monotonous—the deadly commonplace—descends like a pall upon most of the literary product which finds its way into a professional journal, whether through the editorial or the contributor's door.

—This time it is a St. Louis pharmacal association with a large-sounding name which is sending out in blue-stamped envelopes private information, to physicians *only*, of a most rare and unique product accompanying this private (?) circular, with the pretended formula. Will advertisers never learn that with physicians as with other people honesty is the best policy? The notoriety gained by holding the physician's attention long enough to read the formula, then to find that it is fraudulent, is of such an order that the deceiving firm had better abandon such tactics. It is an insult to a physician to try to snare him with transparent catch-penny devices. A good wine needs no bush; or if it must have a bush, let it be a bush that grew once upon a time and was not manufactured out of whole cloth.

—The Meissen held a number of interesting sessions. There is talk of issuing a little programme next year, and so calling attention to its existence as a society. Been rather select and quiet up to date.

—Dr. I. T. Talbot was found at his post, wherever that post was placed. Untiring, loyal, conservative, and enthusiastic, there is not a younger man in the Institute at this writing than Talbot.

—Dr. and Dean W. B. Hinsdale of Ann Arbor was seen in Cleveland a few days ago, packing up his Penates and Lares ready to ship them to his new field of labor at Ann Arbor. Professor Hinsdale was rapidly working into a comfortable general practice in the east end of Cleveland, and some there are who believe that, while he has bettered himself financially, he has made a doubtful move in taking place in the camp of the most inveterate of homeopathy's enemies. However, Dr. Hinsdale has broad

shoulders and back, and a well-paying farm to fall back upon.

—What was that nasty little rumor which came to us at Detroit that no regard was being paid to antisepsis in some of the homeopathic surgery done at Ann Arbor and at Detroit? That pus was a frequent attendant upon operations!

—And so Fisher of the *Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery* is being bankrupted, is he? Well, wait a bit and mark the falsity of that rumor!

—Odd that, wasn't it, that Obetz should be a stockholder in the Rushmere club where a part of the American Institute had its Saturday afternoon lunch, with charming Mrs. Obetz among the guests.

—Dr. A. M. Duffield will be one of the visitors to the International Homeopathic Congress. Temple S. Hoyne is already over there and so are A. K. Crawford and W. T. Helmuth.

—Martin Bessemer has announced himself one of the Institute delegates to London. The list, as furnished by the International committee, shows that there will be between eight and twelve Americans regularly appointed to this congress.

—The Cleveland Medical College is making some important and long needed changes in its faculty. Several new teachers are expected to appear in its forum this next session; new blood is being injected into the now prosperous and therefore sleepy-going school.

—If you go to Europe take your wheel with you, especially if it be a Columbia or a Hartford. Our experience at Detroit with a new and strange mount each morning convinced us that the best horse to ride is your own horse, one who knows you, and whom you know. The freight upon the wheel cannot be excessive. The Columbia needs no recommendation from us; neither would the Hartford if it were as prominently advertised as its elder cousin the Columbia; both are made by the Pope Manufacturing Co.; and both are first-class in every respect. We have a Hartford and have learned to love it well. It will go with us to London, Deo volente.

—There was one man—a physician—in Detroit, who did not show himself at the Institute. Come out of the underbrush, doctor, and show yourself. The world loves a fighter. You have more friends than you think for.

—One of the most ubiquitous of local committeemen was Dr. S. H. Knight. We thought last year that Bro. Peck was able to be in more places at one and the same time than any

other man at Newport. But while that holds true in part, Dr. Knight must be included in this regard from the versatility displayed. He knew where everybody was located; he knew where the best lemonade could be had; he knew the best routes for bicyclists; he knew the exact hour to visit this, that, and the other prominent place or institution; he was at work with his Counselor; he was writing copy and reading proof; he watched the daily issue going through the press; he was at the table in the pharmaceutical exhibit room allotted to his paper, with fresh copies as soon as the Institute rooms were opened. If something was needed about the auditorium it was Dr. Knight who was spoken to, and if he could not attend to it personally, he was quick to direct you to those in the hall or about the building who could serve you promptly and always courteously.

—The Caligraph used by this editor in the preparation of quick copy for the local press or for the committees, and for other quick and reliable work, was furnished by the United Typewriter and Supplies Company of Detroit at 151 Griswold Street. Indeed it would be manifestly impossible to this editor and as the Institute's Recording Secretary to get along without the aid of this ever popular machine. It answers every purpose of duplicate copies, and may be hammered as rapidly as one can make the fingers fly, still the copy is bright and clear and legible. We congratulate the Caligraph Company on the stability of its machine, and the persistency with which its friends stick to it, despite of the many other and cheaper machines which now fill the market.

—Vigorous methods have been instigated for dealing with druggists who, it has been found, substituted other preparations where Fairchild's are ordered or prescribed. In every case investigated, the substituted preparation has been found practically worthless, although the same price has been charged. Fairchild Brothers & Foster have the well wishes of all in their efforts to stamp out this evil.

—It looks very much now as if the Homeopathic Congress would be well represented by the American physicians. A number have already gone abroad, and will be in time for the opening session in London, August 3. The Dominion line, sailing from Montreal, has many points to recommend it; first, the absence of the usual riff-raff which inevitably gravitates to New York city and fills the cheaper places of the outgoing steamers; and also in the smaller number of days to be spent upon the possibly turbulent old ocean. The second cabin passage upon one of the Dominion steamers is far different from the same class of travel leaving New

York or Philadelphia. It is trite that Englishmen, and indeed most foreign nations, do not travel first class; second and mostly third class is the favorite mode of locomotion. As a result the second and third class accommodations are made most comfortable. There will of course be distinctions on board the ships between first and second cabin; but he who has once crossed the ocean in either cabin remembers, perhaps, with much vividness that a \$1.50 meal, served in a sumptuously furnished and appointed first-class cabin dining saloon, is no more appetizing to the fellow who cannot raise his head off his pillow, than a seventy-five-cent meal to the same fellow in the second cabin, minus the purple upholstery.

—Appropriate resolutions in memory of Dr. John L. Ferson, of Pittsburg, whose recent death his many friends will regret, were offered at the last meeting of the local society.

—The Detroit Homeopathic Pharmacy, presided over by John J. Mitchell at 13 Wilcox Avenue, is one of the neatest of stores it has long been our pleasure to visit. Mr. Mitchell served a sufficiently long time with a former homeopathic pharmacy to become expert in all that pertains to the business. He was a frequent visitor on the floor and in the lobbies of the Institute.

—Our esteemed contemporary, *The Nursing World*, some time since offered a series of prizes for the best form of bedside record for use in taking notes in cases of sickness.

Of course there were many competitors and as many designs submitted, and though prizes were distributed, none of the examples were considered as perfect in themselves alone, so Dr. J. Edmund Brown, the editor, conceived and carried out the idea of selecting, from all of the designs submitted, the best points of each, making up a model bedside record. The result is a sixty-four-page book. The book is a fine piece of typographical art, printed in two colors, with a day and night record to last through a six weeks' case of illness. This record contains date, name of disease, nurse's name, and, with ruled columns for time, pulse, respiration, temperature, two lines for nourishment and medicine, and two lines for each entry for notes on action of heart, condition of mind, pain, chill, sweating, vomiting, condition of wound, bathing, etc.; four spaces for *defecation*, time and character; *urine*, quantity, color, reaction, specific gravity, albumin, sugar, and sediment. At the left-hand corner is the dial of a clock, the outside rings of which are printed in blue and the inside red. This is for recording the hours of sleep: the space between the outer blue lines being shaded in with a lead pencil or pen for recording sleep

during the daytime, and that between the two inner red lines for recording that at night.

On the second page is a blank for recording the necessary data with reference to the case itself, while p. 3 shows the sample of night record filled out as a guide to its use. P. 4 is devoted to previous history or date of entry, while the following forty-two pages are devoted to the *record* above alluded to. Then come three pages of temperature charts, followed by six pages for record of prescriptions, etc. Then we have two devoted to miscellaneous memoranda and two to subsequent history of the case.

This is all printed very neatly on writing paper, bound with a stout, fine-grade manilla cover, with the Geneva red cross printed in color in the center. The whole is incased in a substantial manilla envelope, making the most complete as well as the most elaborate and serviceable nursing record we have ever seen. A surprise, however, comes in here. It is published by the Imperial Granum Co., of New Haven, Conn., and may be received *free* from them upon application.

—Succus Cineraria Maritima has been used with undoubted success in the treatment of cataract of the eye, by physicians as well as specialists. It is necessary, however, to get a reliable article, made from the fresh plant, and this is quite difficult and expensive to procure. Nearly all the successful experiments which have been made with this remedy have been from the juice imported by Luyties. If you desire to try Cineraria Maritima, address Luyties Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo., who will be very glad indeed to supply you with the genuine article.

—The Hardy Cycle Co. are first in the field with a '97 "Road Wheel" built for "Comfort." About four months ago, an accident in their factory, 42 West 67th Street, New York City, destroyed the stock on hand and also the patterns of their '96 model. The company at once decided to manufacture their '97 wheel and introduce improvements that they had contemplated bringing out next year. This bicycle is strictly a "Road Wheel," and built exclusively for those who ride for pleasure, exercise, and health, and want "Comfort."

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS.

ANOTHER of those gentle and perhaps harmless vanities is the publication in the list of donations to the average hospital, of the names and gifts of patrons of that institution. It reads prettily to find that Mrs. Günselbeitel of Euclid Avenue gave four loaves of yesterday's bread for toast and puddings; that Mrs. Jane Roddinghous sent in a bundle of old newspapers; that Miss Mary Willitte of Church Place sent three and one-half pillow slips marked "D"; that Master and Miss Harbinson of 49 Cedar Heights each through their mamma sent in four bouquets of freshly picked daisies; that

A Friend sent in a dressing gown and old linen; that Mrs. Bayley sent in eight lemon pies for the nurses; that sixty-three yards of unbleached muslin was sent by Mrs. Wayland Crow (wife of the millionaire dry goods merchant); that one jar of fruit and three loaves of home-made bread were sent by Miss Mehitable Strong of the Dexter High School; that three dozen ginger ale for the nurses was furnished by Mary Jones-Smyth of 1892 Beaufort Avenue; that four framed wall mottoes were presented by Mrs. Jacquemins of the W. C. T. U. council; that an Unknown sent in some views of the World's Fair; that Major Evanston of Evanston, Perrybingle & Schwarzkopf presented fourteen square feet of oil cloth for the diet kitchen; that the Rev. Wilson-Jennings of the Lower End Baptist Church has donated his services on four separate prayer-meeting occasions; that Mrs. Thomas M. Covent gave five Gospel Hymn books, fans for wards and chapel; that Mrs. William Flower gave flowers, vegetables, oysters, and milk; that Mrs. C. W. Uhl gave her face as her fortune, electric door-mat, and twelve bottles ginger beer; that the Woman's Exchange donated ten night dresses and seven gingham chemises; that the Ladies' P. E. Church contributed the making of one night shirt; that the Honest-weight Ice Co. presented two dozen fans; and so forth and so on to the end of the little vanity chapter. It pleases the ladies to see their wonderful goodness to the world at large publicly heralded; it makes them more eager to send in another loaf of home-made bread or an extra old magazine; or the reverend gentleman to pray a little longer the next time; or the prosperous and non-advertising merchant to send in some more shop-worn, moth-eaten muslin or linoleum; or the railway company to

pass at half fare a few more of the deserving nurses and deaconesses. So perhaps there is nothing to say about it. It tickles the more masculine part of the profession, however, to see the little bits of vanity which crop out in these hospital reports. That is all.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Sulphur IN MENINGITIS.—Dr. V. Arnulphy, in the *Journal Belge d'Homœopathie*, begins a record of cases of this disease occurring in children which have recovered under his care. The first, given here, seems to have been tubercular, and was certainly going from bad to worse under aconite, belladonna, and helleborus. Sulphur 12 was then given every two hours. Next day there appeared a number of pimples on the occiput, which twenty-four hours later had become purulent, with some improvement in the general state. On the third day, with discharge of pus from the eruption, this had become accentuated. Hepar sulphuris, followed by silicea, was given; and though some hemiplegia occurred as a sequela, entire recovery ensued.

Crotalus IN ERYSIPELAS AFTER VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH.—Dr. John W. Hayward reports the following interesting case (*Brit. Jour. Hom.*): M. T., aged four months, vaccinated November 14, with calf lymph, freshly procured from London for the purpose. All three insertions took effect severely, and on the morning of the eighth day had extended so as to touch each other; their centers were blackish and their circles filled with dark lymph; and they were surrounded by a patch of inflammation in the form of a well-defined square, one inch and a half in diameter, with a few small, red, raised papules on the arm. The child had been restless and feverish. Croto. 6 every two hours, and a hot bread poultice to the vaccination spot. The child had a very restless and feverish day and night, and the next morning, that is, of the ninth day, I found the skin of nearly the whole upper extremity inflamed, intensely red, and somewhat thickened, as evidenced by the sharply defined edges of the few remaining patches of healthy skin. The skin of the neck, chest, abdomen, and back was in a similar condition; but on the

lower extremities the eruption was in small patches, leaving more healthy skin than eruption. There were considerable fever and restlessness. Continue croto. 6. The child was restless and feverish during the day and night, though less so than the previous day and night; and next morning, that is, of the tenth day, all the symptoms were moderated and the eruption was becoming pale, except about the elbow, where it was nearly black. On the eleventh day all the symptoms had disappeared, and the child was apparently quite well; there was no eruption or redness of the skin; the vaccination marks looked healthy, but had not burst. The scales had separated on the fourteenth day, leaving healthy granular surfaces.

Acidum Hydro. IN CEREBRAL CONGESTION.—Dr. Midgley Cash (*Hom. Review*) reports a long-standing case of cerebral congestion following insolation, in which the effect of hydrocyanic acid 3x was very rapid and decisive.

Myristica Sebifera IN WHITLOW.—Dr. Pinart (*Revue Hom.*) has confirmed the favorable experience of Dr. Chargé with this drug in whitlow. He used the 3x dil.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—Fröhling in *A. h. Z.*—Mrs. B., aged sixty-five, for six years had vomited all her food a few hours after partaking of it. The matter vomited was blackish-brown, like coffee-grounds. Bowels very constipated; large enemata only brought away fetid fecal balls. She was extremely weak and emaciated, and complained of burning pains in stomach, especially after food. She had very bad smelling and bad tasting eructations. Abdomen tympanitic. Between ensiform process and navel a hard round tumor the size of a goose-egg could be felt. Three similar tumors could be felt to the left at the same level. Lower down in the abdomen about a dozen other similar tumors were perceptible. I diagnosed carcinoma of stomach and omentum. On account of the fetid discharges of flatus upward and downward, I prescribed carbo veg. 12, three times a day. After eight days I was informed that the vomiting and pains had yielded to the remedy, and that many hard and horribly fetid masses of feces had come away spontaneously. She now felt very much better, had good appetite, and had no sufferings from food. Dur-

ing six weeks I continued to receive good reports. She had regained her normal weight, and felt quite well. She came to see me, and I found her well and blooming. On examination, no tumors could be discovered. Nine months after this the same symptoms returned. The coffee-grounds vomiting and the tumors reappeared, and no fæces could be brought away by enemata. Carbo veg. was given without any good effect. After six weeks of this condition she died.

K., a farmer, aged fifty-one, had been ill for nine weeks. His abdomen had gradually grown larger, and he could hardly breathe. His lips, alæ nasi, and ears were dark blue, complexion pale. Great emaciation, all except the abdomen, which was of an enormous size. Though his weight was only 110 pounds, the abdomen measured 122 cm., and was of stony hardness, and everywhere tympanitic on percussion. The liver and heart were pushed upward. No œdema of the legs. Urine normal in quantity. Stools very sluggish; can only be obtained by purgatives. Eructations fetid. He can only take very little food. Had always been accustomed to take a considerable quantity of wine, but was not a drunkard. I prescribed carbo veg. 12, three times a day. A week after this he called on me, and I found him quite well. Dyspnœa and cyanosis gone, abdomen of normal size, bowels had begun to act naturally, and he had passed enormous quantities of flatus. The quantity of urine passed was not increased; the liver and heart had resumed their normal position. He continued to take the carbo veg. for four weeks longer, and remains to this day—after three years—quite well.

L., builder, aged fifty-one, for three or four weeks has had a very bad cough, that tormented him day and night. The last fortnight he has become very weak. With the constant cough he expectorated a large quantity of mucus, some of which he brought in a pot. It had such an extremely fetid odor that it pervaded the whole room. His breath was excessively fetid. This fetor, he told me, had lasted for three weeks. Examination showed moderate pulmonary emphysema. I prescribed carbo veg. 12, every four hours. He came again after six days. The cough was much better, the expectoration

of mucus slight, and it had lost its fetid odor. I prescribed the same medicine at longer intervals for three weeks more. During this period he recovered perfectly.

Glonoin IN SCIATICA.—Dr. Jousset relates a case of chronic aortitis, where the dyspnœa was severe and the urine had fallen to 300 grams per diem. Under glonoin 1, six drops during the day, amelioration was immediate; the breathing became free, and the urine rose to 1500 grams. Nitro-glycerine, in our 1st dil., says the Jour. Br. Hom. Soc., seems to be in growing favor in the old school in the treatment of sciatica. The Recorder of March 15 extracts four cases reported by Dr. W. C. Krass to the New York Medical Journal where it acted very effectively. In all more or less neuritis seems to have been present.

Ammonium Carb. IN SCARLATINA.—Dr. Willis Young, Mo. Inst. (St. L. Jour. Hom.).—Is indicated in the malignant form of scarlatina. The rash it causes is of the miliary variety—tonsils are dark red and livid or gangrenous with, of course, great fetor, and the neck much swollen. These symptoms can be distinguished from the similar conditions of other remedies by the abundant collection of exceedingly shiny and sticky saliva and the presence of painful vesicles on the tongue. Parotitis, particularly of the right side, accompanied by swelling and induration of the lymphatic glands under the right angle of the jaw. Respiration is difficult and stertorous, is accompanied by a short cough and threatened asphyxia. Urination is involuntary, as is defecation, which is accompanied by excessive vomiting.

Mercurius Sol. IN PREGNANCY COMPLICATED WITH CHRONIC DYSENTERY.—Dr. Amarchand Mukerjee, M. B., in Calcutta Med. Jour.—The patient, Babu P. N. Banerjee's wife, aged thirty-two, a multipara, was in the seventh month of gestation and had been suffering from dysentery for the last four or five months. Four years ago she had resided in an intensely malarious district and had frequent attacks of ague, which induced her to take to the use of opium. She had tried all sorts of quack nostrums for her dysentery, but to no effect.

Is very weak, emaciated, anæmic; passing stools almost every hour, with severe strain-

ing; the stools were green, watery, with mucus and blood, and each stool was about half an ounce; is taking Bazar opium in four-grain doses, twice daily as usual; abdomen sunken and tender, especially over the sigmoid flexure; tongue red, glazed and dry; appetite very dull.

I prescribed merc. sol. 6, four times a day, and ordered soft rice with magoor fish soup in the morning, and arrowroot with bael and a little milk in the evening and when required; the habitual opium was not prohibited.

I visited her on second morning, and found to my surprise that she was doing a good deal better; the stools have turned feculent with bits of mucus and blood, and numbered only eight in the last twenty-four hours; the straining much less; the patient more at ease; continued merc. sol. thrice daily and diet as before.

One week after nearly all right; no trace of blood in the motions and no straining; mucus very little; the patient more cheerful and began to improve day by day, and was safely delivered of a female child at the usual time.

THE MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE—WHAT WAS SAID.

ON the afternoon of June 16, 1896, the Materia Medica committee met in the Turkish room of the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., with Dr. T. F. Allen in the chair; there being present of the committee Drs. Allen, T. F. and H. C., Wesselhoeft, Deschere, Chapman, Price, Van Denburgh, and Dewey.

Dr. T. F. Allen stated that no quorum of the committee had met since its appointment. The chairman was abroad at the time of his appointment, and on his return later the committee could not be called together before the close of the Institute session at Newport. The meeting in Newport was held with a small number—with a minority; but it was necessary to go ahead with the work.

The chairman read his introductory address, and then introduced Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston, essayist for this session, who read his address, entitled:

"Has the law of similars ever been unequivocally demonstrated by the deductions from general practice, and do we not require its more

formal proof by inductive, experimental research?"

Dr. Meninger said: There is one particular line upon which I think we as physicians must work in order to demonstrate the law of similars. It is that line which all schoolteachers adopt in teaching their scholars—that they must keep a faithful record of what they do. The one thing that I must do in order that I may demonstrate this law of similars is to note most carefully the condition of the patient at the time that he applies for treatment, noting everything objective as well as subjective. Having a knowledge of a drug which we suppose upon our hypothesis to cure the most similar disease, I apply this experiment as I would apply any experiment in the chemical laboratory, noting most accurately what I give and how I give it. I then observe the results that follow, objectively as well as subjectively, and only in that way, by keeping the most accurate record as is recommended by Hahnemann and all of his ablest exponents, I arrive at some conclusion. That conclusion will either support the hypothesis or it will fall. If it supports it in a majority of the cases then I think we have adduced proof inductively sufficient to demonstrate its value.

Dr. C. H. Evans: When Hahnemann in the course of his inductive experiments proclaimed a discovery which he formulated as the law of similars, he was in the same line of discovery, and used the same methods as Copernicus, Keppler, Lamarck, Newton, and a long line of physicists and naturalists and chemists—the true and the only certain method of knowing nature's laws. This discovery to which he applied the clinical test, during the century past all his disciples and each and every one of us have verified day after day, and even hourly, that it is a law, and has been demonstrated in precisely the same way that all natural laws have been demonstrated to be true, by continued application of the formula, proving it constantly in practice and showing that the effect always followed when certain rules are observed. But we have yet to demonstrate the capabilities of the law of similars, just as the distinguished discoverers whose names I have mentioned discovered the law itself and applied it to a certain extent still all their successors have shown how many more

things undreamed of in their heaven have become possible which theretofore were never supposed to have any connection with it. The field has been developed, and widened, and broadened. We have just the same duty to homeopathy; we have the same duty to demonstrate this law as all the workers in the different lines of natural science have. We have applied the clinical test, and the continued application of that test in the next century should be more certain of rendering our position safe than in the past.

R. Walter, M. D., said: I am very much interested in the discussions, which have proved to my satisfaction that these gentlemen are doing some thinking along the right lines. I wish to begin with the establishment of the science of astronomy, based upon the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, as these were developed by the previous inductions of previous investigators, giving us the best representation of the dawn of knowledge. And homeopathy, or any other science, as soon as it can be developed upon the same lines which have proved so effective in the development of the science of astronomy, will prove this to be equally successful. Hahnemann during all his earlier years was engaged in the work of induction, trying to discover the truth; in his later years he was engaged in the work of deduction, trying to prove the truth. And his followers from that day to this have been engaged both in the work of induction and in deduction—for deduction is the crown of induction. As long as you continue to try to discover the truth by simply experimenting you will never have the truth demonstrated to your satisfaction; but if you have discovered the law and proceed to demonstrate that law with the right conception of the production of the effects, then you have demonstrated that human reason can gain knowledge in that way. The gentleman complains here, or rather he asks us to stick close to the real law, and give more attention to the minutiae. He is right. The question is, Why has Hahnemann's law never been proven to the mind of the reasoner? While Hahnemann discovered a great law and gave it over to the world, he never formulated it. And the law of similars has never been consistently formulated to this date. The mere statement of the law is not the law. Newton formulated the law of

gravitation when he declared it was a universal law, but Copernicus and Kepler both had observed it before, but never completed what Newton did, because they never formulated the law. When you have the correct form of that law as the basis from which to reason, to deduce conclusions, then you will have an exact science for the present unsatisfactory conclusions concerning homeopathy. Hahnemann's law will be demonstrated to be a great fact. The world in which he lived and the one in which we live is vastly different. Thirty-eight years ago I began the investigation of this subject. I have been engaged in homeopathy only about five years [Applause]. During that time there were times when I was said to be beyond the reach of medicine, and I abandoned the use of it. The essayist says no experiments have ever been made without the use of medicine. I cured myself without medicine. For twenty-eight years I treated patients without medicine. I studied and finally established in my mind the law by which this was done. I formulated two or three laws and published them. Six or eight years ago I began to work with homeopathy, and found after I had published my law and begun to investigate it that it was Hahnemann's law of similars. I found that Hahnemann's law was the true law.

Dr. Cowperthwaite: The word "unequivocal," takes away almost every argument that we might bring forward in connection with this subject. What have we in this world that is unequivocal? We say we have it, but the science of to-morrow shows us that we have it not. The word "unequivocal" means a great deal, and means far more than you might at first have thought. Now I don't know but what it might be possible that we would have to admit that we have not an unequivocal demonstration; but if we have a demonstration that satisfies the conscience of man, and that demonstration has been carried forward not for a year or two, or five, or ten years, but is the result of a century of experience, then it seems to me that it would be rather late in the day for us to demand what might be called an unequivocal demonstration. It has been stated by the essayist that in order to understand thoroughly the results of clinical tests we must first know whether or not the

patient would not have recovered without the use of that drug. I can hardly conceive that to be true; because it is absolutely necessary for us to assume in many of the cases at least what is the cause. It would be very unreasonable for us to demand such a statement from our clinical experience. Our knowledge of pathology will not give us that information. It seems to me we have had that sort of demonstration within the past few years, especially through the interest in the so-called healing methods, the faith cures, the Christian Science, and these other fads of the present day which have a pretended treatment without giving medicines. I think we have plenty of evidence of the falsity of the non-medical method of treatment and of the superiority of homeopathic medication. And it seems to me rather strange that at the end of a century, when we should be at the very crowning triumph of our glory as homeopathic physicians, we have so many of us wandered away and longed for the flesh pots of Egypt until we have fallen into them all over head and heels, so that it is necessary for us to meet together to ascertain whether or not we have an unequivocal demonstration of the truth of that which we have been claiming for so long a time.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell: I believe in hospital statistics. I have more faith in the records of a well regulated public hospital, in the use, for instance, of anti-toxin, proved by different observers, than I have in isolated instances of clinical experience which we find in so many of our journals. These questions are of the deepest importance. We want to remember that homeopathy is not only an unsettled question, but a very widely debated one. From the days of George Washington we have divided our time upon simple questions of finance and tariff, and there are men sitting before me who hold the most diverse views on the financial question. I believe that we will have great difficulty in deciding this question by clinical experience. The best evidence of the truth of what Dr. Wesselhoeft has said is that one hundred years after its promulgation the homeopathic law has not been adopted by the general physician, and there is difference of opinion even among ourselves with regard to its absolute efficacy. But it is not possible for us, upon the lines that Dr. Wesselhoeft

suggests, to settle this question within a generation. We must have some evidence upon which we can work at present. Now, we must remember this—that science is not homogeneous; it is heterogeneous. We have our gynecologist and our specialist of every variety. My friend Dr. Allen finds that his fever patient is differently affected in Detroit from what he is at Nantucket, and that what applies to an American does not apply to a Frenchman; and for that reason we have our Kepplers. We hold that Hahnemann is our Newton, and that he gave us a law, and those who will take up that law and truly and earnestly apply it will get results that must astonish him. It will prove to him that it is founded upon a scientific basis, and that many practice upon that law. Our clinical experience is becoming valuable in that way, and it is now based upon better ground than formerly, for science has come to our aid, so that we are justified in accepting it. I wish that every man and woman was as thoroughly convinced of the truth of clinical experience and the strength of homeopathy as I am myself.

Dr. T. F. Allen: To the first part of the proposition which Dr. Wesselhoeft has set before you—to the deductions from general practice—I must say "Yes." In formulating one of nature's laws, it seems to me that we must do it deductively. Experiment to settle the question as to whether the law proves itself to be true may be carried on subsequently, so that we are at liberty to go on with the work, with deductions from general practice. Then, again, medicine differs from the natural sciences; it cannot be a series of hard and fast observations. Our bodies and our diseases change, so that in some incurable cases, when we determine the probable similia, we prescribe it, and still the patient dies. Again, some patients with a disease are prescribed for not in accordance with the law of similars, and the patient gets well. There is this great variety and great uncertainty in the practice of medicine which we must discount. It is undecided. We cannot decide it from a few isolated cases. It must be the accumulations of our method of practice from year to year, all symptoms to be inclusive. I find myself unable to get away from this fact—that the law of similars is true, and I am brought

back to it every time. I must believe it, because experience teaches it. We now believe the collated statistics. The law does prove itself, as its results are better known, immeasurably better than the methods of any other school with which we are acquainted. And little by little, year by year, the experiments upon men and animals will demonstrate and establish this matter inductively as it has been formulated deductively; so that, I think, the question is fairly before us, and may be settled. Do we believe that it has been demonstrated by clinical experience? To the latter part of the question, as to whether we know from experimental demonstration of the law that it is true, we all say "Yes." But skeptics are thick, and we must pile up our evidence. It will come from our laboratories, and by and by it will be settled along every line. We cannot wait for the generations to go on before we do anything. It is desirable that all this experimental work shall be done, and the more the better.

Dr. Dudley: As to this matter of unequivocal demonstration, I do not know that we are having that. It begins to look as if it is going to be unequivocal demonstration some day that there is no such thing as an opaque body. Some day soon we are going to have lectures before the Institute on this very topic. As regards this matter of demonstration, we all know that knowledge is comparative. How many things do we know absolutely? Not very many. I am reminded of the argument that was advanced in the earlier time by skeptics in regard to the law of gravitation. It was suggested that if this proposition were true, that bodies are attracted to each other, then why doesn't the earth fall into the sun? It was due to half knowledge, to the ignorance upon the point in dispute. Now that same sort of argument has been cited against the truth of the doctrine of the law of similars by the average allopath physician. "Why," says he, "I have given ipecac to cure vomiting a dozen times, but it has never cured it. It doesn't amount to anything." I once used the following in defending my belief in the doctrine of similars—that the practical application of this doctrine is binding together ten thousand doctors in this country in one harmonious whole. I think it is a tremendous argu-

ment, and, as I said at the time, you couldn't hold intelligent men together by a mere whisp of straw. It can't be done. Where there are ten thousand minds, and ten thousand pairs of eyes, and ten thousand brains coming to the same conclusion by reason of the experiments which those ten thousand people are making every day, it is to me almost an unequivocal demonstration. There is another point that ought to be considered; that is the negative side. During the time that these ten thousand have been tied together in this belief, there have been ninety thousand other men who have tried to knock this doctrine to pieces; and in all the words that have been piled against it, how many have been based on facts? Where has there been a fact cited that to the mind of an intelligent homeopath presents the first argument against the truth of similia?

Dr. T. P. Wilson: It would be more of a pleasure to me to say something upon this subject if I thought I could settle it. But it is farther and farther from settlement, notwithstanding all that has been read and said about it here to-day. And I rather think I shall add to the confusion that is already abroad in the land. I am very far from being in sympathy with the respected author of the paper, and from a great deal that has been said since the reading I very much fear that if I open my mouth I shall put my foot in it. Something will happen that I shall be sorry for. But I do say that of all the absurd things that have been attempted in this American Institute of Homeopathy it is for this apparently intelligent body of physicians to begin to settle the question of the law of similars, and when you get through with your talking you will find yourself farther from the solution than you were in the beginning. It is an unsettleable, unsolvable question. It stands for just its worth. The whole question of therapeutics is a thing *sui generis*, and it is all nonsense to think that philosophy or science can put a final settlement to it. It has stood a hundred years and you never are going to settle it by law, logic, or philosophy. The proposition made by the honorable gentleman is an absurdity—in effect asking us to take this question of therapeutics out of the court, put it in a cider-press, and then analyze the product and see what it is. Every

man is law unto himself, and his own experience will tell him whether he is striking the right thing or not; whether he is practicing the law of cure or not. I say that the law of similars is not a law of cure, nor was it ever so intended. We have no law of cure. We have no demonstration how medicines cure. The law *similia similibus curantur* does not explain one particle how medicine works. The law says that likes are cured by likes; let likes be cured. It is not stated in that law how it cures; it merely directs you how to give a medicine, and there the matter stands. If you can get beyond that by any law or process through any laboratory or any other method that you can institute—if you can get beyond that you are greater than I think you are. Hahnemann, the essayist, I believe, said had never proved any remedy but cinchona, but he gave it and he cured. Does the honorable gentleman mean that no other remedy has been thus proven and that all will not act in the same way?

Dr. A. B. Norton: In regard to the scientific value of provings of our remedies, I believe that our clinical demonstrations are good so far as they go in the main; still we should have a more scientific proving made of many of our remedies. In our specialty, for instance, of the eye and ear, we have an opportunity in clinical work to give an unequivocal demonstration of the action of our drugs under our law. With few exceptions the proving of drugs upon the human body has not yet been thoroughly carried out so far as the eye is concerned. Now, if we would first make our provings upon such parts of the human body where the effects could be seen as the eye, it would give greater results and confidence in the value of our law. In that organ we can see the effect promptly, so that I think the law can be proven if it is followed up in a scientific way. It is due to neglect that this has not been done before. I favor a thorough examination of the eyes by provers not only before and during, but after proving, because here we have a positive appearance of the action of the drug, and I believe that we can get an unequivocal demonstration of the law.

Dr. Van Denburg: The question offered for discussion by Dr. Wesselhoeft is familiar to you. If I understand the enunciation of the proposi-

tion it does not read, "Has the law of similars ever been unequivocally demonstrated by deductions from general practice in the matter of written records." I admit that we have not the written records, perhaps, that would stand the test of science most rigidly and unequivocally; but I think the meaning of the expression "unequivocal demonstration of the law of similars," is this: It is the experience of thousands of practitioners and the experience of every practitioner in this room. Is there one who listens to my voice who never gave belladonna enough to cause a headache? Is there one who has never given belladonna in such a way that he was convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that it helped the headache? If you have done that thing unequivocally, then you have demonstrated unequivocally the law of similars.

There are certain things in relation to the law of similars that are unequivocally settled. There are drugs by the score in which the law of similars has been unequivocally demonstrated. We have all the objective and subjective symptoms that will convince anyone of the direct action of the principle of similia.

Dr. H. C. Allen: The proposition which Dr. Wesselhoeft makes for a scientific investigation of this question—the inductive method—I believe unwise. There is no earthly need to attempt by inductive methods the provings of drugs or remedies or medicines upon the lower animals. Hahnemann tells us that there are a great many cases of acute disease that will get well of themselves; that is why we should exclude acute disease from any crucial test as to the efficacy of medicines given; but I maintain this is not true in regard to chronic diseases. It is there where the law of similars is fully demonstrated. These cases never get well of themselves. Our friends of the other school are not doing that kind of business. There are two kinds of science: the science of homeopathic therapeutics, and the science of all the other schools put together. While we discuss this question those two kinds of diseases, acute and chronic, should not be lost sight of. I am of opinion that the results of our work for the last hundred years will bear most careful and critical scrutiny and the test of the most rigid and skeptical investigation.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg: I would like to call

attention to what you may call comparative demonstration of the great benefits of homeopathy—that is to the comparative statistics. We many of us say that we have no unequivocal demonstration of truth of the law, but we have cured a great many that the dominant school could not restore; it must therefore be the best method—that is as far as known. Many of you older members may know that 25 years ago I devoted myself very largely to compilation of comparative statistics. Twenty-five thousand cases taken from hospital and dispensary reports formed the basis of my compilation. And I consider that matter as definitely settled that the mortality under homeopathic treatment was vastly less than under the old school at that time; the figures averaged as 9 to 17. Now in regard to the proposition made by the essayist of the day that we don't know the natural history of disease; that we don't know what would happen if only nothing were done in all forms of disease as a basis from which to judge and try our conclusions as to the efficacy of treatment. Some experiments have been made, as he doubtless remembers, in that line—one in especial which I published a long time ago, and that was by Dr. Dietz in regard to pneumonia. He seemed very much disturbed by the success of the homeopaths. I don't remember the exact figures and percentage of mortality, but I think about 22 per cent. among the old school, and the homeopaths claimed that they only lost about one-half as many. So he set aside a number of his patients in one of his wards and treated them without any medicine at all and he got a percentage of about 12, a mere trifle more than the homeopaths, and he published it with great glee and proclaimed that homeopaths gave no medicines at all, not noting that he was hoist by his own petard.

Dr. Wesselhoeft (the essayist) in closing the discussion said: I am glad to say that there is very little to rebut. I think what has been said here with regard to my very imperfect article was more to fill up gaps in it than to controvert it. I may venture just a few remarks as they happen in looking over my memoranda. The first thing that was said was that as to Hahnemann's clinical evidence, that I rejected it. I only rejected it as he gave us the rules for doing;

if his own work fell under his judgment who is to blame? Shall I accept the opinions of A, B, and C without other demonstration or proof that their statements are correct? Would that be the part of wisdom. Opinion is no proof of law. Suggestions are good. I don't wonder that Hahnemann adopted them, but that does not prove their value.

I fully agree that the old school have done a vast amount of work which proves our law, which proves it unequivocally; but why not do that ourselves? As far as the law of similars is concerned as compared with Newton's law, I think there must be enormous difference in the amount of work done to establish Newton's law as compared with the establishment of the law of Hahnemann from a single solitary experiment. It was all right—the method of it, but there was not enough of it; we ought to have more of it. The word unequivocal I did use. Perhaps it is not just the word I want to express my thought; but the system is not entirely beyond doubt so that other people besides myself may or can believe. I don't say absolute; I did say unequivocal.

Dr. Cowperthwaite thinks that the no medicine idea has been tried a great deal. I don't doubt that it has in a certain way; but he thinks it can't be carried out; that we must give medicines. I know it is very hard not to give medicine. I feel tempted to give medicine every time. It has grown on us for years and we cannot throw it off. We don't have enough of the natural course of the disease. I remember very well the experiments Dr. Kellogg refers to; but while Dr. Dietz did not give them drugs or medicines he did give them strong tonics and wines and other things that we would consider strong. It was not expectant enough. I think that the same remark could be made as to what others have said. I don't reject what has been done in the last hundred years to prove the existence of the law of similars; but I say it has not been enough. We have said Hahnemann has said so and that is enough. But may we not judge of Hahnemann's work by his own rules and directions? If we go a little farther than he that is wrong; that is a sacrilege. I think that is a mistake. I think we ought to go on.

ON THE PATHOGENETIC ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF COCCULUS INDICUS.

By ALFRED C. POPE, M. D.

(Continued from page 241.)

"B. B., the patient, was a lady, aged twenty, who had suffered from diphtheria, in London. Her case was reported in No. LXXIV of this journal.

"I first saw the patient, after her return from a residence in the country, on the 19th of October, 1859. She told me that debility of the feet became perceptible immediately after she got through the diphtheria, and kept increasing from time to time. She was also struck, as soon as she quitted her bed for the first time, with a furry sensation in the soles and toes of both feet. She was unable to raise herself by her own strength from her seat on the sofa, but required the support of another; nor could she stand upright alone, but had to rest her hands on the table, or be propped up under the arms; so also, in attempting to move two steps forward, she could not lift her feet, but pushed them on along the floor. After long sitting her feet became stiff and inflexible, and on each attempt to raise herself by her own exertions her knees bent under her. When sitting or lying down, she felt drawing pains in the flesh of the thigh and leg. During the last four weeks she had also experienced stiffness and awkward powerlessness of the hands and fingers, which were no longer in a condition to grasp and retain small objects, but let them fall again directly, nor could she any longer play the piano. She has frequently occasion to pass water, being unable to retain it as long as when she was in health.

"A minute examination of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, and of the sacral region, discovered nothing more than a curvature of the spine toward the left side, established in early youth; not a single vertebra painful or prominent. Also, the patient had no painful symptom in the spinal canal or marrow of the dorsal or sacral region. She had become emaciated, but no wasting of the muscles of the neck, the back, or the upper or lower extremities could be observed. The brain was free from all morbid symptoms; latterly it became difficult for her to hold up her head long. The sensation in her hands and feet had become

more and more dull; the numbness, or furry sensation of the toes and soles of the feet specially troublesome, with which, also, a certain heaviness of the feet was associated.

"Minute physical examination of the organs of respiration and circulation, and of the abdomen, discovered nothing abnormal. The appetite, digestion, and stool were not deranged; the urine continued bright and clear, and was proved acid by testing. The monthly period occurred regularly (scanty and of short duration), sleep often intercepted; not refreshing nor restorative. All these morbid symptoms, which manifested themselves in the spheres of sensation and motion of the upper and lower limbs, indicated some disorder of the spinal cord, which had developed itself subsequently to diphtheria, and may well be considered as a sequela of it.

"In this instance, there was great reason to expect a further advance of the disease to atrophy or softening. . . The prognosis in this case could not be favorable. Here was an affection of the spinal cord, the nature of which could not be precisely ascertained from existing circumstances, but which, at any rate, already extended beyond functional disorder, and placed in very near prospect some alteration of the nervous substance, either in the way of wasting or softening. Moreover, since its first manifestation after recovering from diphtheria, it had spread over a period of nine months, and the symptoms had increased both in extent and in intensity. It had advanced from the lower extremities to the peripheral terminations of the brachial plexus, and had also already seized that portion of the spinal cord from which the plexus originates. From the 'curative powers of nature' there was so much less to be expected, inasmuch as the progressive extension of the disease shut out the prospect of the occurrence of such aid. Here art alone could avail, for the so-called 'nature cures' must be set down amongst other rarities. Repeated favorable experience determined the choice of cocculus, which had already proved useful to me in several similar cases. I prescribed a simple but nourishing diet, and gave the patient three drops, morning and evening, of the second decimal dilution of the tincture on the 20th of October.

"After taking this medicine for fourteen days, she noticed a decided diminution of the drawing pains in the lower limbs, and increased power on rising from her seat, and standing. Then the monthly period came on, which brought the progressive improvement to a standstill. After this, the same medicine was taken again, and by the next month the amelioration had proceeded so far that she again began to attempt walking in the room, and kept gaining strength in the lower extremities. At the same time her sleep became quiet ; and, with the commencement of a better appetite, she became visibly stouter.

"In the third month the sensation of numbness and furriness in the fingers, soles of her feet, and toes, gradually disappeared. She could resume manual employments, and began to play the piano again.

"Thus, within half a year, all the above-named morbid symptoms in the sensorial and motor spheres of the upper and lower extremities were removed. At the commencement of spring she was so free from all those troubles that she could sit, stand, and walk as long as she liked without feeling any weakness in her limbs, and she had become stout in person and robust. During the last three months she took the same medicine, only at longer intervals."

Spinal irritation also, there are some cases that will be benefited by *cocculus*, more especially in such as experience the kind of headache, followed by sickness, which I have described. The late Dr. Small, of Chicago, recorded such a case in the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, for July, 1871 :

"The patient," he says, "was a young woman who had suffered much from vertigo, and frequently from sick headache on rising in the morning. After suffering in this way for an indefinite length of time, she began to experience stiffness in the muscles of the neck, and great weakness ; she had considerable pain in the lower portion of the spine, and trembling of the limbs ; she also complained of oppression of the chest, palpitation of the heart, paralytic weakness of the right side, and numbness in the right upper and lower extremities. Dr. Small directed the use of the flesh brush over the surface of the parts affected, and ten drops of the sixth solution of *cocculus* to be added to

four tablespoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful to be administered every three hours. She soon began to experience decided relief. The remedy was discontinued after a week, and no further medication was required."

The influence of the cerebro-spinal excitement characterizing the action of *cocculus* is very marked in the gastro-intestinal tract, the symptoms significant of this I will now examine :

The tongue is rough, dry, and coated white, or yellowish white. The buccal mucous membrane is dry and somewhat heated, the taste is metallic, sour, or bitter.

There is some difficulty in swallowing, with great heat and dryness in the throat.

Extreme aversion to food—the smell of it is loathsome. Thirst is great. Eructations are frequent and offensive. Great nausea is felt after eating or drinking. Nausea and inclination to vomit came on while riding in a wagon. "In the morning she is scarcely able to rise on account of sickness and inclination to vomit." "Inclination to vomit, associated with headache and pain in the intestines, as if they were bruised." Vomiting is excessive and repeated in all serious cases of poisoning by *cocculus*. Pain in the stomach is of a cramp-like, constrictive character, and very frequent. The cramp and griping type of pain is that which is most marked in the proving of *cocculus*, and there is at the same time a great sense of pressure. In fatal cases of poisoning there is tenderness on pressure, not only in the epigastric, but also in the umbilical region, and throughout the abdomen, which is distended with flatus. This flatulent distention, attended by griping and colic-like pains, is a very marked and constant effect of *cocculus*. The following description of the condition from Hahnemann's proving is remarkably characteristic of that in which *cocculus* is remedial : "Flatulent colic about midnight, awakened by incessant accumulation of flatulence, which distended the abdomen, causing oppressive pain here and there ; some was passed without remarkable relief, while new flatus constantly collected for several hours ; he was obliged to lie first on one side and then on the other in order to obtain relief."

This extreme distention is especially noticed in the groins, where one prover remarked "a

paralytic-like pain in the right abdominal ring, as if something would force itself through; a pain as from hernia, only while sitting, relieved on rising."

The action of this drug on the bowels is to produce irregularity. Constipation is followed by diarrhea, and diarrhea by constipation. When small doses were used in proving, constipation appears to have been determined; when fatally poisonous quantities were taken the stools were frequent, whitish-yellow, and fluid as first, and subsequently very putrid.

On the female sexual organs the action of *cocculus* is well marked. Menstruation was, in one experiment, profuse, and in another eight days too early, and in both attended with abdominal distentions and pain of a cutting, contracting type in the lumbar, sacral, and hypogastric regions on every movement, and when taking a deep breath.

In the respiratory sphere we find that *cocculus* produces—chiefly, however, when taken in ultimately fatal doses—considerable oppression of the breathing, with pressive pains over the sternum, and constrictive pains, with some stitches, in both sides of the chest.

Now, while the symptoms remarked in the gastric intestinal tract could hardly occur without more or less irritation of the mucous membrane, and while the *post-mortem* examination of animals poisoned with picrotoxin show that this structure is inflamed, yet the kind of vomiting, the circumstances under which it occurs, as well as those which tend to relieve it, the colic-like pains which pervade the abdomen, and the extreme flatulent distention thereof, show clearly that it is excitement and irritation of the nervous centers that primarily occasions the inflammatory state.

Hence it is when such symptoms as these present themselves as the phenomena of nervous disturbances that *cocculus* has chiefly been found useful.

For example, in sick headache, commencing early in the morning and attended with much vomiting and colic-like pains in the abdomen, it is often useful, more especially is it so when at the same time the patient is anxious, easily worried, and irritable.

In seasickness it is invaluable where the sick-

ness is attended with vertigo, coming on on attempting to sit up or stand. The vomiting is not sudden and profuse, as is that relieved by apomorphia, but moderate in amount, and attended by a good deal of retching. In seasickness of this kind I have taken it myself, and prescribed it for others, with great advantage. In the case of a young man who had made two voyages across the Atlantic, and during both had been distressingly ill for several days, and never well throughout, before leaving for a third, I urged his taking *cocculus*, and when doing so, he said he thought it would be useless, but that anything that could stop him from being sick must be very wonderful! On his arrival "out West," he wrote saying, that though he had not been quite free from sickness, yet he had got on remarkably well, far better than during either previous voyage.

Cocculus, however, is no panacea for seasickness. All cases are not precisely alike, and it is only in those, and those only, where the symptoms resemble such as *cocculus* produces, that it is curative, and of these the most characteristic is the dizziness, followed by retching and sickness, which occurs on rising from a horizontal position.

Not only is the sickness produced by the motion of a vessel or a carriage amenable to it, but also diarrhea arising from the same cause. This was proved by a case reported by Dr. Dyce Brown (*Monthly Hom. Review*, vol. xvi., p. 224), in which, as the title to his account of it informs us, "the medicine was chosen by analogy." The patient was a lady who was "invariably attacked with diarrhea whenever she rode in a cab, omnibus, or train, though the distance might be only two or three miles. This diarrhea sometimes continued for days after. She was never sick." Being asked to prescribe for her, Dr. Brown writes: "As the symptoms were quite analogous to the sickness which is sometimes similarly caused, I prescribed *cocculus* three, a pilule to be taken first thing on the morning of the journey, a second about two hours after, and a third just before starting. On her journey she was to take a pilule every two hours, unless the premonitory feeling of diarrhea should come on, in which case one was to be taken every half hour. Following these direc-

tions she traveled from Aberdeen to the heart of England and back again a month afterward, without any indication of her usual attack, or any diarrhea occurring after her arrival at her destination."

Cramp in the stomach and colic-like pain in the abdomen occurring in nervous or hysterical persons are often relieved by *cocculus*.

In menstrual colic, more particularly when menorrhagia follows, *cocculus* is one of the most valuable medicines. Dr. Farrington describes the symptoms of the kind of menstrual colic in which *cocculus* is useful as follows:

"The pain is as if there were sharp stones rubbing against each other in the abdomen. There is very often with this colic excessive distention of the abdomen from accumulation of flatus. The colic is especially liable to come on at night and awaken the patient. It is relieved by belching, but returns again from re-accumulation of flatus. The patient is irritable."

The chest symptoms attributed to *cocculus* do not suggest a resemblance to any special form of disease. They are mostly the result of abdominal distension, or traceable to central irritation of the spinal nerves distributed to the thorax.

Cocculus has generally been used in the third decimal or centesimal dilution. In some cases, such as headache, seasickness, and menstrual colic, either affords a good and sufficient dose, but when required in convulsive disorders or paralytic condition, I feel sure that more good will be derived from the first decimal, or the pure tincture, than from attenuations of the drug.

ASTHMA.

DR. DEWÉE records an interesting case of this disease in the *Journal Belge d'Homœopathie*. The patient, a man of thirty-two, had had crusta lactea in childhood, which had been repelled by cajeput oil. At fifteen asthma set in, which henceforth recurred three or four times a week, especially at night. He consulted Dr. Dewée for furuncles, and did not mention his asthma, supposing it incurable. Sulphur, arnica, hepar, silicea, had no prophylactic effect upon the boils, when, learning his general history, his physician put him upon kali

iodatum 1x. Improvement now set in as regards both troubles, and after two or three months the patient was cured alike of his boils and of his asthma. In discussing the *rationale* of this cure, Dr. Dewée quotes from Fournier a description of iodism in which dyspnœa is a very prominent symptom.

REVISION OF INSTITUTE SPEECHES.

TO a non-combatant, that is to say to an eloquent silence-keeper, it was awfully funny to note the desperation with which the medical Bushrod W.'s tried to save the clause in the Institute by-laws requiring that all remarks made in the Institute should be written out and returned to the several Bushrod W.'s for revision, which means the substitution of the speech that had been intended to be made, but which in the hurry or the excitement, or because of stage fright, was not delivered. Even the *Century* man fell down by the wayside. The discussion presently took on the color of having been precipitated by the secretaries from personal and ignoble motives. Why, bless their English-crucifying souls, say these secretaries in effect, the non-return of the speeches had reference only to the business meetings, and was asked by these secretaries solely in the double interest of the Institute, namely, first, to have more condensation of matter for printing (for revision in the overwhelming majority of cases means elaboration and prolongation), thus reducing the printers' bill; and second, to expedite the printing and publishing of the "Transactions." The reporting of the Bushrod W.'s goes on just the same, and the secretaries have no more time to loaf than formerly—indeed they have less, for formerly some of the members would retain their to-be-revised speeches until the cows came home, thus inevitably delaying the whole literary fabric many months and causing much loss of time.

When it was eventually clearly understood that the secretaries were not the personal, financial, or ulterior gainers by the proposed change, and that it had reference only to the Bushrod W.'s and not to the scientific debates in the sections, then the incipient Demostheneses reluctantly gave way, and that part of the by-laws was amended. So much for that.

It was not without good grounds that many of

these objectors wished their crude and extemporaneous remarks returned for revision. They owe the secretaries a lasting debt of gratitude for NOT reporting many times the English as She is Spoke by some of these fault-finders with the stenographer.

"The heat of the debate" will not wholly cover the painful grammatical and rhetorical blunders with which some Bushrod W.'s have garnished their speech. With editor Dr. Eugene H. Porter wielding a blue pencil and possessed of an unusually fine analytical knowledge of the Queen's English, no member of the Institute need fill himself with apprehension for fear that the recording secretary or his stenographers may do violence to the chastity and beauty of their Homeric periods.

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE.

THE promptness with which this Committee of the American Institute has set to work is highly commendable. We recognize the great value of this work and earnestly urge the kindly assistance of all interested.

At a session of the American Institute, held in 1895, the homeopathic society of each State was requested to appoint two of its members as delegates, to unitedly form an Inter-State Committee of this Institute. In the forty-five States of the Union there already exist thirty-three such State societies, twenty-eight of which appointed and reported such delegates. These delegates assembled at Detroit during the recent session of the Institute, organized, and carefully considered the relations of the State societies to the Institute and to each other.

In accordance with the recommendations of this Inter-State Committee, the Institute adopted the following :

"WHEREAS, It is of great importance that our State societies should be in harmony with the American Institute, therefore, in order to secure this end,

"WE RECOMMEND, The revival of the former custom by which the presidents of our State societies shall become honorary vice-presidents, and the secretaries, corresponding secretaries of the Institute, during their respective terms of office."

The following recommendations were also adopted :

The legal incorporation of all homeopathic State societies, not already incorporated.

That it be urged upon all homeopathic State societies to annually furnish the Institute with correct lists of homeopathic physicians and of all homeopathic institutions (including hospitals, colleges, societies, journals, etc.) in their respective States ; also, that an annual report of desirable locations for homeopathic physicians be prepared by the State societies for publication, and that copies be furnished to the American Institute.

That each State society shall annually publish a list of its members, together with a resume of its general transactions.

That a system of Inter-State delegations between our State societies be arranged as far as practicable.

MARY F. CUSHMAN, M.D., Secretary,
Castine, Me.

A VEGETABLE DIGESTANT.

PAPAIN, the purified dried juice of the unripe fruit of *Carica papaya* (Papaw), is popularly called "the vegetable pepsin"; it has the advantage over pig's or other animal pepsin (aside from æsthetic palatability) that it will act in all media—acid, alkaline, and neutral—while pepsin acts only in the presence of acid.

There is a prominent dissimilarity between the two products, however, which is not generally considered and may, therefore, often lead to unsatisfactory results in treatment, and that is, that papain is distinctly a better solvent of fibrine, or meat, than pepsin, while much less active on albumen.

The standard test for pepsin is its solvent power on albumen ; for papain it is measured on fibrine. Of the two, considering that stomach derangements are usually due to too much or indigestible meat, papain is more often valuable than pepsin, because it acts in acid, alkaline, and neutral solutions, while pepsin acts only in presence of acid ; it is a palatable vegetable product, acceptable to the most sensitive stomach, while pepsin is an animal product, often putrid and always noxious ; Papain (Boehringer) has a greater solvent action on fibrine than has pepsin.

Two-grain doses will materially assist the digestion of an average meal of meat. It can be advantageously employed in general practice to relieve indigestion where meat is a favored food, and it will prove useful in combination with pepsin where the latter seems indicated to help along the solution of albumen.

Correspondence.

JUNE 23, 1896

EDITOR AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

If you will look on page 385 last year's "Transactions" of the A. I. H. you will find in Dr. Nancy Williams' article your quotation (in last number of AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST) on ipecac in gallstone pains, verbatim. Hope you will excuse me, but it rouses my righteous indignation to have the journal from which you took this given the credit, which they do not deserve,

Very truly,

CAROLINE F. BROOKS.

INDEPENDENCE, IA.

[Dr. Brooks is right. We remember the paper very well. Latterly, however, what with ill health and many necessary absences from home, and preparations for a visit to London, the editor has at times been severely pushed for time to revise matter arranged for his columns. We value the friendship of dear, good Dr. Nancy Williams too highly to purposely deprive her of credit. She and Dr. Brooks will please receive the editor's apologies.—EDITOR.]

Globules.

—In throat troubles, if the patient cannot open the mouth, diphtheria may almost invariably be excluded and one of the inflammatory non-diphtheritic forms of angina be suspected.

—Hydrangea, fluid extract, one drop frequently repeated, is valuable for the sharp, cutting pains in the urethra in the passage of water.

—The ladies of the Meissen contributed twenty-five dollars to the Hahnemann Monument fund, coupled with the suggestion that the Institute members, each in his own locality, could do much if he would enlist the lady patients to form a committee for the purpose of devising ways and means to complete this Monument fund.

—The menu of the dinner given in London on July 8 to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, includes among the different wines served G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne. This is another evidence of the popularity this brand enjoys in England, as well as in the United States.

—Of all the "new things" that the last years of the departing century has seen, from electricity to skiagraphy, from the kodak to the "new woman," nothing has taken hold upon the people like the "wheeling craze" as it may be called in the absence of a better term. Young and old, of both sexes, all shapes and sizes, of every shade of religious and political belief, are enthusiasts, and no one is exempt from the possibility of catching the fever even by being crippled, since a notable figure in this city is a man whose legs are apparently paralyzed and are shrunken and deformed from the knee down, but who yet spends many hours on a wheel especially built for him.

—A wealthy and eccentric New Yorker who is blind from atrophy of the optic nerve and one of whose employees is in the same condition, has offered a fee of one million dollars to the person who will restore him his sight, the attempt to be first tried on this employee.

—Essence of turpentine, when taken internally, gives an odor of violets to the urine. This fact has been put to good account by giving the essence in ten-drop doses three times daily to persons afflicted with incontinence of urine. In a short time the disagreeable odor of the secretion is replaced by the characteristic fragrance of the violet, to the great satisfaction of those about the patient. The treatment can be continued without inconvenience for several weeks, and is only contra-indicated in gastric catarrh and nephritis.

—Wanted, either for cash or trade for other books, a set of "Guiding Symptoms." State condition to X, care of Mr. A. L. Chatterton.

—Cocaine and bromide of sodium are incompatible, and serious consequences might arise in case they were administered together.

—Twenty-two cases of whooping-cough treated with inhalations of ozone are reported. It acted immediately in diminishing the frequency, the length, and the severity of paroxysms; it shortened the course of the disease remarkably, and the general health improved at once, although the cases treated were all severe.

—Small, comparatively insignificant cicatrices of the face, such as result from variola, pustular acne, etc., are sometimes made less conspicuous by the long-continued ingestion of small doses

of some refined oil, as castor or cottonseed oil. It should be given in from three- to twelve-drop doses three times a day.

—The addition of a small amount of sugar greatly increases the solubility of borax. It will also rapidly liquefy a solution of gum arabic which has become gelatinous from the presence of borax.

—HOT APPLICATIONS IN PNEUMONIA.—Personally I do not favor hot poultices, but it is a domestic practice quite commonly used and sometimes with advantage. I prefer dry cups or the ice-bag, or both.—*L. J. Meyer, M. D.*

—Tartar emetic is a positive oxytocic, and almost usurps the place of the forceps. In minute doses it is still the best expectorant known.

—Senna will be found valuable in the incontinence of urine of locomotor ataxia.

—Clinical investigations show that more satisfactory arsenical effects are secured through the administration of arsenauro than from any other preparation of arsenic thus far presented.

—In cases of pyelitis caused by the presence of calculi, says Dr. Booth in North Carolina Medical College, I believe that with the proper diagnosis made early, we can save patients by the use of Buffalo lithia water. There is nothing like Buffalo lithia water to dissolve calculi. While we have various other valuable remedies that have the power of dissolving calculi, that No. 2 Buffalo lithia is simply wonderful. I have seen a number of calculi cases where I have had nephritic colic stop entirely for years and not return. I believe that this is one of the greatest and best remedies we have in the early stage of pyelitis caused by the presence of calculi.

—An Italian physician now uses calomel for all kinds of dressings of wounds and sores where he formerly used iodoform.

—The drawback to the administration of mercury that it so frequently produces untoward symptoms just at the time when its beneficial effects are being secured, is overcome by one preparation of mercury which can be pushed indefinitely, that is mercauro. It does not produce ptyalism nor impair digestion, yet it produces fully desired mercurial results.

—For suppurating soft corns, try an ointment of red precipitate, one dram to the ounce.

—In the July issue of the *Cincinnati Medical Journal*, editorial page—headed "S. H. Kennedy, manufacturer"—it has been stated that S. H. Kennedy was in copartnership with the

president (J. C. Richardson) of the Rio Chemical Co. This is not true. Kennedy never was in copartnership with me. On November 28, 1883, I bought outright from Kennedy all his right, title, and interest in *Pinus Canadensis*.

After this I sold it to the Rio Chemical Co. After they had improved it so as to make it a staple article, and spending over a hundred thousand dollars in advertising and introducing, Kennedy commences to make it again. The Rio Chemical Co. obtained an injunction against him, hence the "nigger in the woodpile."—J. C. RICHARDSON, St. Louis, July 20, 1896.

—Asthma is often due to the presence of small adenoid vegetations in the naso-pharynx.

—The high reputation attained by Antikamnia in America has, according to *The Medical Times and Hospital Gazette* of London, May 30, 1896, paved the way for its rapid introduction in Europe, where it has already won high approval.

—A paste of pulverized ipecac is said to be a valuable local application in bee stings.

—For bottle-fed infants there is no food so well adapted for regulating the bowels as Liebig's dextrinized food. This is one of the reasons, and the principal one, why we are so partial to Mellin's Food for infants. It is prepared after the Liebig formula, and by varying the proportions of milk when preparing it for a meal it can be made laxative or otherwise at pleasure. Prepared with water or cream, it can be given freely to a constipated infant with good effect; but when the bowels are sufficiently loose, it should be mixed with boiled milk in due proportion, and with a little experience and judgment the evacuations can be regulated to a nicety. A pure milk diet—that is, consisting of cow's milk exclusively—is almost certain to result in constipation sooner or later.—*Robert N. Tooker, M. D., in Diseases of Children.*

—An English court has recently decided that an American physician with a genuine diploma from a recognized medical school is at liberty to practice medicine in Great Britain; but must not assume any titles implying that he is a registered British practitioner. The case was that of an American who appended to his name the letters, "M. D., U. S. A."

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



J. P. WILLARD, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

DR. T. F. ALLEN'S MODE OF MAKING A PRESCRIPTION.

I THINK I see in the near future an entire change of attitude toward our symptomatology. We are going to get back to the method of symptomatology adopted by Hahnemann in the latter years of his life. It doesn't matter much whether your symptoms are congruous or incongruous, so far as pathological changes go. It does not matter much whether there is one prover or twenty. I will even say this: It will not matter very much whether those symptoms are observed upon healthy beings or upon sick people. I will go further and say that to-day

we have not the means in our possession of getting at the homeopathic law of the totality of symptoms. There isn't an index worthy of the name that is valuable from this point of view. I want to demonstrate later how an "incurable" case was cured by the action of a remedy—the case never could have been cured in any other way; and to show how every prescription of a homeopathic physician shall be a rifle shot and hit the mark. A homeopathic physician of New York said to me within three weeks (he has lately come over to us), "I have come to the conclusion that it doesn't matter much what sort of dose you give, if it cures the patient; the analytical method of symptomatology cures with such accuracy that it is going to revolutionize our symptomatology." I think all will in the near future come to know this. For years I have been trying to devise some way of making homeopathy practical and satisfactory, and I have had to go back to the old method as the only possible solution. I have worked over it night and day, and I think I have got on the track of the method. It consists of analyzing each symptom, of getting at the locality of the sensation and the condition; there are three factors in every patient, and when we get these elements to correspond in the patient and in the proving, it doesn't matter in what sort of a prover or from what sort of disease they come. The symptom consists of three elements in the patient and in the prover, and those we must have or the symptom is incomplete. It must have a locality, a sensation or a function, and a condition of aggravation or amelioration; these three combined only constitute a perfect symptom. You may not get them in any one symptom from any one prover; you may get the sensation in one and the condition in another; but

you will find these elements scattered all through your proving, and you go through your *materia medica* and examine every symptom, and note these elements, and you carry all the clinical experiences from Hahnemann's time to this in your pocket. This is the result of my study for the past many years—it is going back to first principles.

During Hahnemann's life his *materia medica* was classified so that his symptoms could be found readily. There were twelve volumes of symptoms arranged alphabetically, and Hahnemann threw them to one side to take up the Bönninghausen method. Now, this bears on the point of the discussion of our *materia medica*. A single symptom may turn a school in favor of one condition, or one sensation, or one locality; and I should strenuously oppose the attempt of any man or set of provers to defend any proving which depended only upon symptoms in one individual. We have got generations ahead of us, and we have got to build slowly, and an observation of this kind must be kept, and the next generation will add to it, and perhaps verify it. You cannot prescribe for diphtheria by selecting a drug that would produce it. If we knew every drug in the world that would produce diphtheria, you could not select one of them and properly prescribe for your patient. You must get at the individual peculiarities of the patient, and you will determine only by putting together the elements of the symptoms; now and then some striking, peculiar symptoms, but as a rule you must follow Hahnemann's rule of totality: *In hoc vince*.

I object to all methods which would discard earlier observations and give us only a generic statement of a drug. The Baltimore system cannot live and do that thing; and I see no way but to make an encyclopedia, not ten volumes, but one hundred. I see no other way but to make monographs of drugs: and what I want is not less *materia medica*, but more; I want to know more about every drug it contains. Do not let us be deceived in this matter. Some of us feel we do not want to get out of our *materia medica* the chaff through fear of the loss of the wheat. Let us get all the observations, and when the complete capability of the drug is brought out, then will be the time to do something

farther; but that won't be in your day or mine, or in this century. Our work must be good, honest work, and there is no work of any scientific description but has a crown of gold not only for to-day but forever: a fact is always a fact.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Ignatia IN APHONIA.—Dr. Vendrell.—Rev. Hom.—Mrs. W. N. had suffered for five months from complete aphonia, which came on witnessing the death from diphtheria of her third son. She had no cough, hoarseness, tickling, or pain. No reason for the aphonia but the depressing mental emotion could be discovered. *Ignatia* 6x three times a day caused complete restoration of the voice in four days.

Digitalis IN ASCITES.—Dr. V. Léon Simon (Revue Hom. Française) details a case of this form of dropsy occurring in an alcoholized subject whose liver was undoubtedly cirrhotic, though enlarged instead of contracted. Treatment directed to the liver had no effect, nor had ap^{is} or apocynum; after tapping the fluid continued to re-form. At last, viewing the state of the heart, which showed a double soufflé at the apex, and was asystolic, digitaline was prescribed, 20 drops of solution—about equal to our 3x—during the day. Under this the heart regained force and regularity, the urine became abundant, and the ascites diminished by three-fourths,—the patient thus regaining tolerable health.

Hydrastis Can. LOCALLY IN CHANCROIDS.—Dr. Jos. Adolphus says (Med. Brief): I cured one of the worst cases of chancroid I have seen for years with golden seal. The parts were angry in appearance, enormously swollen, the ulcer spreading, very painful; in fine, this was a forbidding case—in every respect unpromising. In two days I changed the whole aspect to hopefulness and confidence by the local application of a strong decoction of golden seal root and the powdered root. The sore was worked out with the decoction, and then filled with the powder; a piece of lint, wet with the fluid, was then applied over the sore and kept in place with a small, light bandage, wetting the lint with the fluid every hour or two, night and day. The sore healed completely in two weeks.

Lobelia IN INFANTILE COLIC.—On his subsequent visits to obstetrical cases, the doctor is often called to relieve the infant of what the nurse calls colic. The baby cries and kicks and squirms incessantly, giving no rest to anyone in the house. After a careful inspection to see that no mechanical cause is doing the mischief, such as pins, chafing of clothing, etc., put one drop of specific lobelia in an ounce of water, and give one-half teaspoonful, warm, to the infant; it will be in a quiet sleep in five minutes. Any return of the trouble will yield to one or two doses. I have used this for many years, and never knew it to fail in any case where the above conditions were present.

Hepar Sulph. IN CROUP.—For this affection occurring in connection with diphtheria, Dr. Lambrechts (Journ. Belge d'Homœopathie) has great confidence in *hepar sulphuris*, which he administers in the 1x and 2x trits.

Silica IN NECROSIS OF TIBIA.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Alice H., æt. thirteen. A strumous girl, suffering from necrosis of right tibia. She has been in a hospital and had several exfoliations of bone removed. The wound is now healed, but threatens to break again. There is a raised eschar above the cuticle, but it is quite dry, though there is redness of surrounding skin and tenderness. Pains are very severe at night. Appetite fair. Bowels costive, motions being large, hard, and dry. *Bryonia* 3x a dose each night, and *silica* 6x t. d. s.

Next week she reported the bowels were relieved naturally. Pains in bone were better for the first time for many weeks. Rep. for two weeks. Patient then said the pains had gone, bowels were regular. The leg looked healthier, the scab and tenderness had gone. *Silica* to be repeated.

Next time the leg was apparently well, no pains or tenderness, and only the old scars visible.

Pulsatilla and Cimicifuga IN RHEUMATISM IN A CHILD.—Ibid.—Arthur C., æt. ten years. A severe attack of dysenteric diarrhea was speedily cured by *mercurius*. Six months after he complained of wandering rheumatic pains in his head and joints. He perspires profusely at night. No cardiac murmur or cough. Bowels regular, temperature normal, tongue clean and

moist, will eat butter, but no fat. Ordered *pulsatilla* 3x. This relieved all symptoms in a fortnight.

Two weeks afterward the pains returned, though in other respects he remained better. The pains were described as catching him suddenly in various parts and fixing him. They are chiefly in limbs, worse about ankles. No swelling or tenderness or redness. He moans in his sleep and fidgets. Ordered *cimicifuga*. This was continued for a month, and cured completely. There was no return.

Spigelia IN RHEUMATISM OF HEART AND HEAD.—Ibid.—Mrs. S., æt. fifty-seven. Attended during one winter for cough and bronchorrhœa, which improved under ant. tart., and *rumex*. Four months after she had a severe attack of vertigo, with *muscæ volitantes* and loss of appetite, after eating sprats. This passed off under *pulsatilla* 12. She remained well for two years, then returned with following symptoms:

Pains in the head, nose, and eyes, darting and aching. They are worse night and morning and damp weather. There is vertigo on stooping, and heat of head. There are similar pains about the heart, its action is slow and irregular, but there is no murmur. Also sudden pains attack her at bottom of the back. There are no gastric or other symptoms. Ordered *spigelia* 3x. In a week the pains were much better. Rep. *spigelia*. This speedily cured and patient did not return.

Phytolacca IN MASTITIS.—Ibid.—Louisa K., æt. thirty-two, housewife. Her first infant is eight weeks old. The milk ceased in a month. Since then the right mamma has developed an indurated lobe in the upper part, which is painful and tender. Both nipples are excoriated and surrounded by a papular eruption. Her bowels are costive. Ordered *bryonia* 1x.

Next week the right breast was less swollen, but the induration was greater, and the eruption on both mammae had increased. *Phytolacca* 1x. The following week the swelling and induration were hardly perceptible, the eruption was much better, but both nipples were very irritable and itched intensely. Rep. *phytolacca*. There was further marked improvement the next visit, there being only some erythematous rash remaining around nipples, and a patch on the waist had appeared. For this *sulphur* 3x was

given, and speedily removed the last trace of her trouble.

Belladonna IN ENURESIS.—Ibid.—James J., æt. ten years, a schoolboy. Constantly wets his clothes and bed, by day and night. Has done so for years, but much more frequently of late. The boy is healthy otherwise, bowels regular and appetite good. He has complained, however, of headache recently. There being no other symptoms, belladonna 3x was given. This cured him in a month.

THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO-SMOKING ON CHILDREN.—Med. Times.—Brit. Jour. Hom.—Dr. G. Decaisne has submitted to the Society of Public Medicine the results of some interesting observations on the effects due to the use of tobacco among boys. Thirty-eight youths were placed in his charge, whose ages varied from nine to fifteen, and who were in the habit of smoking, though the abuse of tobacco varied in degree. The effects of course also varied. In twenty-two patients there was distinct disturbance of the circulation, bruit in carotids, palpitation, deficiency of digestion, sluggishness of intellect, and a craving, more or less pronounced, for alcoholic stimulants. In thirteen instances there was an intermittent pulse. Analysis of the blood showed in eight cases a notable falling off in the number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys suffered frequently from bleeding of the nose, ten complained of agitated sleep and constant nightmare, four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of the children became the victim of pulmonary phthisis, a fact which Dr. Decaisne attributed to the great deterioration of the blood produced by prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. As these children were all more or less lymphatic, it was not possible to establish a comparison according to temperament, but the younger the child the more marked were the symptoms, and the better fed children were those that suffered least. Eight of the children in question were aged from nine to twelve years. Eleven had smoked for six months, eight for one year, and sixteen for more than two years. Out of eleven boys who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely restored to normal health after six months, while the others continued to suffer slightly for a year. Treatment with iron and quinine gave no satisfactory result, and it seems

tolerably evident that the most effective if not the only cure is to at once forswear the habit, which, to children in any case, is undoubtedly pernicious.

STROPHANTHUS.*

By BYRES MOIR, M.D.,

Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital.

STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS is an exogenous creeper, belonging to the Apocynaceæ, and indigenous to the valley and mountain forests situate above the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. The fruit of the plant ripens in June. It is a pod growing up to twelve inches in length, containing as many as two hundred seeds. At present there are two kinds of these seeds in the market—a greenish brown and a white variety. The former, said to be the fruit of *strophanthus hispidus*, was defined as kombé seed by Professor Oliver of Kew.

The question of the identity of these seeds does not appear, however, to be definitely settled as yet; and the possibility is therefore not excluded that the white variety are the kombé seeds from which the natives prepare the kombé poison.

The seeds contain, besides fixed oils and albumen, that intensive poison which, by the name of kombé inée or onage, has been used for a long time in West and Central Africa for poisoning arrow-heads.

Professor Fraser of Edinburgh was the first, in 1870, to give an account of *strophanthus* and of the toxic principles contained in the seeds of the plant. It was not, however, till 1885 that he published an account of his experiments with it, and its use during fifteen years in diseases of the heart. He used it in the form of a tincture in doses varying from 3 to 20 minims, twice or thrice daily. He has also tried the subcutaneous injection of the active principle, *strophanthin*, a glucoside, in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.

From his experiments he came to the conclusion that *strophanthus* is a muscle poison. However introduced into the body it increases the contractile power of all striped muscle, and renders these contractions more complete and prolonged.

* Presented to the Section of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, February 6, 1896. *Journal of British Homeopathic Society*.

In lethal doses it destroys, besides, the capacity of the muscle to assume the normal state of partial flaccidity, and causes the rigidity of contraction to become permanent and to pass into the rigor of death. As a result of the action on muscle the heart is early and powerfully affected. It receives a larger quantity in a given time than any of the other muscles of the body, and therefore it is that strophanthus affects its action more distinctly and powerfully than the action of the other striped muscles. Indeed, by regulating the dose, a very distinct pharmacological influence may be produced upon the heart, while the other muscles remain apparently quite unaffected.

The changes which occur in the heart's actions are the ordinary changes that have been frequently described in the case of digitalis and other members of the same group. The systole of the heart is increased, and its contractions are slowed, by small doses; it is paralyzed in a condition of rigid systolic contraction by large doses.

This action is produced if the influence of the cerebro-spinal nervous system be altogether removed; and with lethal doses the heart, like the other muscles of the body, passes at once from the condition of pharmacological systole into the rigor of death.

Professor Fraser made a series of experiments to differentiate, if possible, the action of strophanthin and digitalin upon the hearts of frogs separated from the body. These experiments are especially interesting to us from the minute doses which he found to have an influence.

Solutions of digitalin, varying from the strength of 1 part in 4000 up to 1 part in 100,000, produced characteristic changes in the heart's action, but were not sufficiently strong to kill the heart, at any rate not within two hours.

With strophanthin, on the other hand, a solution of 1 part in 100,000 quickly stopped the heart's action in extreme systole, characteristic changes in the heart's action having been previously produced. The dilution was then gradually increased till he got a solution of 1 part in 10,000,000, which gave the same result, and remarks that the almost inconceivably minute dose, which was brought into contact with the heart when the solution of one part of strophan-

thin in 6,000,000 was used, produced complete stoppage of the heart's action in about twenty minutes.

In another series of experiments, employing the same digitalin as was used in the above, it was found that in a frog, whose central nervous system had been destroyed, a solution of 1 part in 20,000 passed through the blood-vessels produced, in six or seven minutes, such extreme contraction of the vessels as practically to prevent the solution from passing any longer. With strophanthin, on the other hand, only a temporary effect was produced, which was soon recovered from, even when the solution was increased to 1 part in 2000,—strophanthin thus exerting a much more powerful action upon the heart and a less powerful action upon the blood-vessels than digitalin.

We have not yet got any complete provings of strophanthus. Experiments have been made with regard to its action on the pulse in healthy subjects, but no definite results have been obtained from sphygmographic tracings. Professor Draseln found that five drops of the tincture of strophanthus given to a healthy man would produce in about three hours a fall from about 8 to 12 beats per minute of the pulse, which would last part of the day. After ten drops the pulse fell in half an hour 12 to 20 beats; after twenty drops the pulse sank in the single case given from 84 to 54 strokes. There was no influence on the respiration, but a lowering of the temperature in some cases as much as a degree.

In the ten years which have elapsed since Professor Fraser's article appeared, sufficient evidence has accumulated of its great therapeutic value, in fact, placing it as among the first, if not the first, of recent therapeutic discoveries.

In cardiac diseases its action is to increase the force of the systole, at the same time that it diminishes the rapidity of the heart's action. It has little or no effect upon the blood vessels, and therefore causes less tension than digitalis, which causes a contraction of the vessels with a consequent rise of blood pressure. It causes less gastro-intestinal disturbance than digitalis. It is not cumulative in its effects, and may be used in smaller doses than digitalis. It is indicated in all cases of valvular disease where compensation has broken down.

In mitral regurgitation, where œdema and dropsy have supervened, its action is often most marked, the action of the heart being strengthened and slowed, the respiration relieved, and free diuresis set up, the flow of urine being increased as much as from 20 ozs. in the twenty-four hours to 150 ozs. In these cases, however, I must say that I still prefer the infusion of digitalis, as strophanthus has several times failed me when digitalis has succeeded. On the other hand, we sometimes find it successful where digitalis has failed; and we have not yet indications by which we may select between the two.

In aortic stenosis and incompetence, where there is compensation through hypertrophy, no cardiac stimulant is needed; but where there is want of compensation the treatment required is the same as for auriculo-ventricular disease, and in these cases, which are often associated with marked atheroma of the vessels, I prefer strophanthus to the digitalis. In fatty heart strophanthus often gives great relief to the palpitations and dyspnœa. In dilatation from senile degeneration with irregular action it gives good results. In acute febrile diseases, as pneumonia, where cardiac embarrassment is often the cause of death, and in typhoid fever, when the first sound of the heart becomes weak, it is clearly indicated, as well as in severe prostration from hemorrhage after operations, and in cases where peritonitis has supervened, its action is most beneficial. In this latter class of case it seems to act as a general stimulant, and is frequently more reliable than alcohol.

An interesting discussion on cardiac therapeutics took place in the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh at the beginning of last year. Drs. Balfour and Grainger Stuart were disappointed with the action of strophanthus compared with digitalis; on the other hand, Professor Fraser spoke of the good results he was still getting with it, and Professor Greenfield said that he intervened in the discussion solely in order to bear testimony to the enormous value of strophanthus, and considered that it was the most commonly applicable of all the group of special cardiac agents. To its use he owed the life of many patients and friends in conditions which, before its introduction, he would have regarded as hopeless, and in cases

where all known remedies, including digitalis, convallaria, etc., had absolutely failed. If only for its action in acute pneumonia it would rank as an agent of unsurpassed value.

The dose of tincture of strophanthus which Professor Fraser recommends is from 3 to 20 drops twice or thrice a day. Professor Greenfield says that in some critical cases, where there appeared to be no hope of recovery, he had given very large quantities—ten, fifteen, and even twenty minims every two hours—and with resultant cure. My own experience has been that in the chronic conditions, like the irregular heart of old people and where a rapid action is not necessary, two drops three times a day continued steadily gives the best results; but in more acute cases, especially with cardiac disease, five or ten drops are necessary. With the larger dose it is necessary, as Professor Greenfield says, "to watch the case with the finger on the pulse."

THE EXAMINING BOARD LAW IN THE INSTITUTE.

DR. T. F. ALLEN: The decrease in the number of allopathic physicians is greater in proportion than the decrease in homeopathic physicians in the State of New York. It has also been found by the Regents of the State of New York that a larger per cent. of allopathic physicians fail to pass examination than homeopathic. The same is true in New Jersey. The best thing that can be done for homeopathy is to establish these examining boards, because it will kill off these ignorant allopaths; but I have been recently advised by legal authority in New York that this whole business of examining boards is unconstitutional and un-American. This eminent legal authority told me that a few years ago New Orleans imposed a tax of twenty dollars on men soliciting trade—drummers, as they are sometimes called. They paid the tax,—or the commercial houses for them paid it for a while,—until someone finally said, "We are not going to stand this kind of thing any longer." They went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that an American citizen who had the right to do business in any one State has the right to do business in any other State

of the United States. If one of these "weakest" States would make a test case to determine if a man had the right to practice medicine in Massachusetts, whether he had the right to practice medicine in New York or New Orleans, it seems to me the question would be quickly settled. I think for the benefit of some of our "weaker" States we ought to get an opinion upon that question, and in that way secure some legislation; or carry the whole question to Washington, that would cover the whole ground.

DR. E. H. PORTER: Concerning the New York law, that I would like to say that I may have misunderstood Dr. Fisher; but my impression gathered from his remarks was that the law of New York was not satisfactory to the homeopathic profession of that State. Now, we do not regard our examining law as an ideal law, as a perfect law, as a law beyond reproach. We do not think we have reached the highest that can be obtained; and yet the homeopathic profession to-day in New York is a unit in support of our examining board law, for reasons which we fully understand. The entrance examination—something entirely different from our examining board law—requires of all applicants who desire to study medicine the possession of certain qualifications. That is one thing of which we are particularly proud, because we have begun at the right end; but we are forced by the existing conditions to still have an examination at the other end, and for reasons that I think you understand. But the point that I want to make is this: that we in New York are a unit in the support of our examining board law. Dr. Allen has spoken of the possible unconstitutionality of this law, and that it is un-American. I hold that this law may be technically un-American because it interferes with the rights of the citizens of one State to practice their profession in any other State, but it has the tendency to direct our efforts to the establishing the power of license so that a man can practice in any State from Maine to Texas.

DR. F. PARKE LEWIS: I want to cite one fact of which Drs. Allen and Porter have spoken, *i. e.*, in regard to the effect of the examining board law in the State of New York. A letter recently received from Mr. Parsons, who is Secretary of the Board of Regents, giving the

statistical results of the examinations from the different colleges, placed the New York Homeopathic College in numbers of graduates third on the list. The examiners have a method by which those who reach a certain standard are specially marked. For instance, those who reach the highest standard are called honor graduates. The New York Homeopathic College was placed in the honor list, and stood first.

DR. J. H. McCLELLAND: I wish to also correct what might be a wrong impression with regard to the examination board law as it exists in Pennsylvania. I am not clear that this Institute should make any deliberations whatever upon that subject. I don't believe that this Institute, made up of some weakly States, as has been said, as well as the stronger States, should make any fixed deliberations upon this subject. But as to the effect of the examining laws in such States as Pennsylvania and New York, there can be no reasonable doubt of its efficacy. The examining law as it exists to-day in Pennsylvania is the work of the homeopathic profession of that State. The opposition to that law came almost wholly from the college men—the Pennsylvania University—not the homeopathic college men, for they were with us and worked for it. The old-school men brought in a bill requiring a lower standard of medical education than did the homeopathic members; and when the legislature had the two bills presented to them side by side, they said: "If it is true that this legislation is for the protection of the people, primarily and secondarily for elevating the standard of medical education, then these homeopathic people have set the higher standard," and our bill was adopted. As to the effect of it there is no doubt about it at all: the effect has been to elevate the standard of medical education, as in New York for many years past an educational requirement was necessary for entrance to the college. But this law makes necessary a certain curriculum which does elevate the standard of medical education. Now this is true, and while it is true, I am free to say that we ought not to put on our statute books any law that would force any State where it would not be applicable to adopt examining board methods.

DR. H. C. ALLEN: During the last year I had

considerable correspondence with the graduate of an American homeopathic college in regard to being a licensed practitioner in Great Britain. He resides in London; he holds the degree of Hahnemann of Philadelphia; he can practice medicine there, but he cannot collect his bills by law; he cannot write a death certificate; he cannot give evidence in a court of justice. He has tried to free himself from this difficulty. Now the law of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons requires a reciprocity. They accept or recognize the medical laws of any other country that recognizes the English law. If we will allow a graduate of an English college, after he has received his license from the Royal College, to practice here, they will do the same for us, and I am happy to say that we have taken the true step in direction of this same recognition, first, by the asking for the passage of a law in the District of Columbia. The difficulty with the English people is this: that in the United States every State has a separate medical law; in Great Britain they all come under one law.

REMEDIAL FOOD.

THIS list of food remedies compiled by the housekeeper is well worth preservation for reference:

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism; for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Lettuce is useful for those suffering from insomnia.

Water cress is a remedy for scurvy.

Peanuts for indigestion; they are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes. Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish, simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted almonds.

Salt to check bleeding of the lungs, and as a nerve and tonic for weak, thin-blooded invalids. Combined with hot water is useful for certain forms of dyspepsia, liver complaint, etc.

Onions are almost the best nerve known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs,

colds, and influenza; in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel, and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Spinach is useful to those suffering with gravel.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Carrots for suffering from asthma.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly, and affords the best of nourishment.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Eggs, especially the yolks of eggs, are useful in jaundice. Beaten up raw with sugar are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice, the beaten white of egg is used to relieve hoarseness.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing, and nourishing.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies, oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Watermelon for epilepsy and for yellow fever.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness, biliousness, low fevers, rheumatism, colds, coughs, liver complaint, etc.

Blackberries as a tonic. Useful in all forms of diarrhea.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as a food for those suffering from cancer. They are used externally as well as internally.

Bananas are useful as a food for those suffering from chronic diarrhea.

Pieplant is wholesome and aperient; is excellent for rheumatic sufferers, and useful for purifying the blood.

—VOMITING AFTER ETHER ANÆSTHESIA.—

One-quarter drop acid carbolic every hour for a few hours will usually control this annoying sequel to ether administration.—*Exchange*.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

1796-1896.

A CENTURY POEM BY F. P. WILSON, M. D., CLEVELAND.

Presented to the American Institute of Homeopathy at
Detroit, Mich.

I.

What countless centuries lie dead,
Along the wildering paths of time
Yea, aeons in their flight have sped,
Unmarked by continent or clime.

II.

Potential nature's swaddling clothes
Enwrapped the mystic yet-to-be,
When, o'er the earth, the dawning rose
And sang the music of the free.

III.

The star dust filled the boundless space,
And chaos universal reigned;
Yet forms of beauty found their place,
And life o'er death its power maintained.

IV.

Aurora built her morning fire
On every lofty mountain peak;
And from the lowliest place, desire
Forced man a higher plane to seek.

V.

When Science plumed her wings to soar,
She pierced the vaulted dome of night,
The flaming torch she proudly bore,
Illumined every path with light.

VI.

Down in the deepest mines where lie
The unknown histories of the past,
There, o'er the dead who never die
Her resurrecting power she cast.

VII.

The tribes of men wide o'er the earth,
Covered the land and rode the sea;
Nations and cities sprang to birth,
Presaging human destiny.

VIII.

Like the weird comets of the sky
The erst-time heroes of our race
Swept inward in their majesty—
Forgotten now their time or place.

IX.

In martial splendor all arrayed,
Armies have trod the trembling earth,
And kings whom chance of war had made,
Have led them on to want and death.

X.

Fire and sword have swept the plain;
Ashes been heaped where cities stood;
Rapine and murder, o'er the slain,
Have marked their steps in human blood.

XI.

A thousand mausoleums stand
To mark the hilltop and the shore,
Where proud the victor led his band—
But, ah, he leads them there no more.

XII.

"Peace hath her victories no less
Than War"; and Science waits the hour
When on her leader's brow shall press
The royal emblem of her power.

XIII.

Not he who conquered man shall hold
The foremost place in coming time;
Nor he who, like old Midas, rolled
In wealth; nor he whose hands by crime

XIV.

Were stained, through violence or law;
Or, who in name of priest or king,
From scabbard dared his sword to draw,
And deemed it but an idle thing

XV.

To fill with slaughter, woe, and death,
So many homes where all was lost—
Mothers and babes in ruin's breath,
Consumed as by a holocaust.

XVI.

Oh, braver times! Oh, happier years!
"When war shall smooth his wrinkled front"
And cease the earth to fill with tears
And crime and death, as was his wont.

XVII.

Behold fair Science, crowned our queen!
This is her coronation day—
Blest be the eyes this day have seen;
And blest the nations 'neath her sway.

XVIII.

Place for our heroes! Justice cries;
The nation's capitol their home,
In bronze and marble they shall rise
Beneath the shadows of its dome.

XIX.

The world shall grant us name and place
For these our leaders, brave and true;
Their monuments all nations grace,
Their virtues all mankind endure.

XX.

Back through a hundred years of time
Our eyes can note the rise and fall
Of systems, which, when in their prime,
Gave promise of exceeding all.

XXI.

Competitors; but, lo! they lie
Stranded and wrecked on every shore,
Where waves and wild winds, dashing high,
Their requiem sing forever more.

XXII.

Alone, for one long century,
The rock *Samothra* has stood
Amid the raging of the sea,
And persecution's direst flood.

XXIII.

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
While round its breast, the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

—Goldsmith.

XXIV.

'Tis not for us to list to songs,
Fateful as ever sirens sung,
We cannot baiter truths for wrongs,
Though Fashion's garbs be o'er them flung

XXV.

Systems and creeds that have their day,
Or worse, are stillborn ere they live,
What virtue or what power can they
To the art of healing give?

XXVI.

False prophets, in their day and time,
Have sought our horoscope to cast;
And they have proved, in prose and rhyme,
Similia dead, and damned, at last.

XXVII.

A century will count 'mong men
For something, as a final test;
But from those years, what diadem
Rewards their ever ceaseless quest?

XXVIII.

No story writ by human hand
Can mote of human interest be,
Than that which tells how brave the band
Which fought for truth and liberty.

XXIX.

And we are here to-day, because
Our sleepless foe at last is foiled;
And round us, just and equal laws
Their all-protecting folds are coiled.

XXX.

What wonder, then, we bless the day
When our lov'd Hahnemann was born?
His light was like the dawning ray—
Forerunner of the coming morn.

XXXI.

He taught us how to cure disease;
He taught us how to lessen pain;
The suffering ones he put at ease,
And madmen he again made sane.

XXXII.

He taught the laws of life and health;
He taught how beauty, love, and power
Might give to man a countless wealth,
More precious far than India's dower.

XXXIII.

In suffering and toil he wrought,
And set the tongues of men in awe,
He found what others vainly sought
A wondrous therapeutic law.

XXXIV.

The hand of cruel death was stayed;
And where his faithful followers trod,
Then presence over hearts dismayed,
Was like the living breath of God.

XXXV.

As fixed as gravitation's law,
True as the needle to the pole,
Similia is; and without flaw,
She comprehends a clarifying whole.

XXXVI.

God's epochs are not years, but men,
And since Time first his course began,
He has not had within his ken,
A nobler name than Hahnemann.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 196.)

CHEST: Tightness across the upper part of the chest: alumen, natrum arsen., phosphorus, sulphuric acid.
Velvety feeling in the chest: antimonium tart.

Chewing motion of the mouth: aconite, amylnit., artemesia, belladonna, byronia, cicuta vir., helleborus, mercurius, moschus, stramonium, sulphur.

Chewing motion of the jaws during sleep: calcarea ost.

Chewing tobacco: Gastritis from: arsenicum album.

Childbed: Melancholy after: anacardium orient.

Child cannot bear to be touched nor looked at: antimonium crud., antimonium tart., arsenicum alb., china, cina.

Child cannot be taught: it cannot remember: baryta carb.

Child cries as soon as it eats: staphisagria.

Child cries if taken hold of or carried: cina.

Child cries until it gets something to eat: (hydrocephaloid): belladonna.

Child cries if washed in cold water; better if washed in warm water: antimonium crud.

Child cries when spoken to even kindly: silicea.

Child does not want to play: baryta carb., baryta mur.

Child does not wish to be touched: antimonium crud., antimonium tart., cina.

Child dozes after vomiting spells and after stools: æthusa.

Child falls asleep on the chamber when the tenesmus ceases (dysentery): colchicum.

Child is irritable, wants to be carried: antimonium crud., antimonium tart., arsenicum alb., causticum, china, cina, chamomilla.

Child jumps up and down with pain and screams if he cannot urinate at once when he needs to: *petroselinum*.

Child laughs and plays at night: *cypripedium*, *jalapa*.

Child must be carried, cries if touched: *antimonium tart.*, *chamomilla*.

Child seems to be better after eating: *hepar sulphuris calc.*

Child sleeps during the day and plays all night: *jalapa*.

Child wants to be carried all day: *causiticum*.

Child wants to be carried rapidly: *arsenicum album*.

Child will not go to sleep in a darkened room: *stramonium*.

Children breathe best if carried in an upright position (bronchial troubles): *antimonium tart.*

Children cannot digest milk: *æthusa*, *magnesia mur.*, *silicea*.

Children cough at night the moment the head touches the pillow, but not at all during the day: *drosera*.

Children dislike to be washed: *ammonium carb.*, *antimonium crud.*, *sulphur*.

Child will only sleep when in constant motion: *chamomilla*, *cina*.

Chill after every sleep: *arnica*.

Chill and heat alternate and change place: *lachesis*.

Chill externally, internally burning: *aurum met.*, *capsicum*, *chelidonium*, *ipecacuanha*, *laurocerasus*, *phosphoric acid*, *moschus*, *rhhus tox.*, *secale cor.*, *silicea*, *spigelia*, *veratrum alb.*

Chill felt most in the pit of the stomach: *arnica*.

Chill generally left-sided: *baryta carb.*

Chill: headache before the chill: *arsenicum album*.

Chill in one part of the body and heat in another part at one and the same time: *natrum sulph.*

Chill internal, heat external: *aconite*, *anacardium*, *arnica*, *arsenicum alb.*, *calcareo ost.*, *coffea*, *ignatia*, *lachesis*, *laurocerasus*, *nux vomica*, *paris quad.*, *sepia*, *phosphorus*, *silicea*, *squilla*, *sulphur*.

Chilliness is felt least in cold weather: *me-phitis*.

Chilliness is not relieved by any amount of clothing: *ammonium mur.*, *cyclamen*.

Chill is worst in a warm room: *apis mell.*, *china*, *ipecacuanha*, *lycopodium*.

Chill worst near a warm stove: *china*, *ipecacuanha*, *mercurius*.

Chill not relieved by external heat: *diadema aranea*.

Chill: Pains are better during the chill: *arsenicum album*.

Chill preceded by incontinence of urine: *gelsemium*.

Chills: Sensation as of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain accompanied by a prickling sensation: *abrotanum*.

Chill spreads from the back: *argentum met.*, *capsicum*, *dulcamara*, *eupatorium perf.*, *eupatorium purp.*

Chloroform or ether: Breath smells like: *veratrum viride*.

Chill with sweat at the same time: *euphorbium*.

Choke: Feels as if he would choke if he did not swallow: *belladonna*.

Choking sensation in the throat: *abies nigra*, *chloroform*, *digitalis*.

Cholera: Breath is cold in: *aconite*.

Cholera-like symptoms at the beginning of the catamenia: *ammonium carb.*

Chopped tape: Stools look like: *castanea*.

Chorea worse before a thunderstorm: *amanita*.

Church: Head feels as if as large as a church: *nux vomica*.

Church or opera: Apprehension when ready to go to church or the opera brings on diarrhea: *gelsemium*.

Clothing tight about the waist is unbearable: *bovista*, *calcareo ost.*, *coffea*, *kali bi.*, *lachesis*, *lycopodium*, *nux vomica*, *spongia*.

Clairvoyance: *aconite*.

Clawing around the navel is better from pressure: *belladonna*.

Clergymen's sore throat: *aurum tri.*

Clonic spasms of the eyelids: *amanita*.

Clothing feels as if too tight: *argentum met.*

Cloud: As if a heavy black cloud had settled over her and enveloped her head: *actea rac.*

Coats of the stomach: Pains as if the coats of the stomach were spasmodically drawn together: *arnica*.

Cobweb: As if a cobweb were over the face:

barytes carb., borax, bromium, causticum, gelsemium, ranunculus scel.

Sensation as of a cobweb below the nose : bromium.

Sensation as of a cobweb on the right side of the face : bromium.

Coccyx : Sensation as if a heavy weight were dragging at the coccyx : antimonium tart.

Coffee-ground sediment in the urine : helleborus.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE EDITOR'S TRIP.

ON BOARD OF THE "LABRADOR,"

DOMINION LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

(Somewhere between Montreal and the Atlantic Ocean.)

Tuesday, July 28, 1896.

I would like to be a little more definite as to our exact location, but as our base of operations is continually changing, and every man from Bessemer down has a different belief in relation to our present local habitation, I deemed it prudent, and in the interest of truth, to say simply that we are afloat, happy, and not yet, any of us, seasick.

We left Montreal with its saintly streets and its execrable pigeon-French, Saturday morning about daylight. On Friday evening we went on board. I found that Dewey and dear good Nancy Williams had arrived; also brother A. M. Duffield of Huntsville, Ala. At Quebec Dr. Cornelia Stettler of Chicago was taken on, so that our party now numbers eleven, one of whom is a jolly allopathic physician named Dickson from Youngstown, O. To recapitulate, we have the following doctors with us going to London: Martin Bessemer of Ithaca, N. Y.; W. E. Deuel of Chittenango, N. Y.; J. R. Pollock of Fort Worth, Tex.; A. M. Duffield, Huntsville, Ala.; G. E. Allen, Youngstown, O.; Nancy Williams, Augusta, Me.; Cornelia Stettler, Chicago; Flora Brewster, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Dewey, New York; J. A. Dickson, Youngstown, O.; and myself. And a jollier set of "boys" you never clapped your eyes on. Pollock is our Friar Tuck, full of modern instances, jolly, wide-awake, and filled with good stories; Dewey, with his portfolio of former European travels and experiences, is continually in demand; Bessemer with his mellifluous tenor voice and commanding figure; Brewster, with her happy good nature and stories of her Jersey cows and good butter; Deuel, with

his quiet impressive demeanor, until Duffield, with his brimming mischief, wakes him up, then look out! Allen, with his steamer chair, wraps, overcoat, and peaceful dignity, is rapidly forging to the front as the respectable head of our party, because of his gentle ways, his neuralgia, and his appearance as if a retired professor of Greek; Nancy Williams, our dear good friend, who is the youngest "boy" of the party, laughing and chatting and promenading a *tent heures* (French). Stettler shows her Chicago blood by the inexhaustible energy and resources developed on every occasion; while Dickson is the literary man of our party, with a satchel full of strictly first-class literature, which he blue-pencils as he reads. Of Duffield much might be said; he is everywhere at all times.

Thanks to the untiring effort of Mr. Macfarlane of the Dominion Line, the great and liberal government of Canada permitted my wheel to be put on board; and through the further mediations of this same gentleman, it was lashed to the ceiling of the entry to the cabin, so that when the ship shall roll it may not be injured.

Mr. Macfarlane, his wife and children, came with us from Montreal. He has been in this service twenty-three years. He is an ever popular man and manager. During his stay he was to be found in all parts of the vessel, examining, visiting, directing the business, making more comfortable the first-voyage passengers, answering questions, pointing out the items of interest along the route, always genial and approachable, and, in a word, making himself generally useful. He became so popular and loved that at his getting off at Rimouski he was cheered many times, the whole passenger list then on deck, singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow." It is specially interesting to us tourists that he, this gentlemanly agent, is a homeopath.

At Quebec, where we arrived at about one o'clock Saturday, we found an up-hill and down-dale French city filled with saintly streets, narrow, crooked, poorly paved, and excessively dusty. The beautiful hotel Frontenac, and the citadel, are, of course, the principal points of interest. At the citadel the attendants took unusual pleasure in pointing out to us a small cannon captured at Bunker Hill. Dr. Brewster reported that "it took some mighty small guns to whip you fellows." Before reaching Kee-beck the view was beautiful. To a classical scholar one large, imposing building, and adjoining buildings and walls, reminded him of the Acropolis at Athens. But this proved to be a jail. It pleases Pollock most immensely to have the natives of Quebec speak of our money and our people as American; and themselves as Canadian. I tried to pass a silver ten-cent piece of our government, and was told its value

was less than eight cents. But then Duffield had an English shilling, and this intelligent race of Anglo-French folks refused to receive it for more than eighteen to twenty cents.

The calash is the vehicle in which tourists make their trips. It is a two-wheeled affair, with a top, everything very heavy and old, and the driver perched on the dashboard. It is a most wonderful machine, and seems to be indigenous to this wooden and white-brick old brown. Deuel said he would like to own one to make his calls in. Street-cars here are horse-cars. No motors. The streets in many places are so narrow that a street car and a wagon cannot pass each other. In the upper part of the city, beyond the old walls, there are many bright and business-like looking stores and people.

At this present writing we are slowly moving through a dense fog, within an hour or less of journey to put us into the Atlantic Ocean. A heavy rain preceded this fog, making the air very cold, so that overcoats, macintoshes, rubbers, furs, steamer rugs and other winter accessories are found on deck. Our vessel, however, is so well arranged that one may stay on deck during any storm without getting wet or cold. This vessel is peculiarly roomy and comfortable. All of its parts are accessible, readily and neatly. The ballast is so admirably arranged that the vessel sails evenly, with but little lateral motion.

Until to-day the scenic effects have been beautiful. The shore has been visible with rare intervals until this morning, dotted with cities, and fishing ports, light-houses, and natural scenery. Just after leaving Quebec, Sunday morning at nine o'clock, we had a good view of the falls of Montmorency on our left. With aid of Pollock's marine glass a good view of the tumbling mass of lashed-up water was plainly visible. It has very much the appearance of the American Falls of Niagara. You note that I say nothing of the Horse-shoe Falls there. I am not going advertise anything that belongs to Canada.

On awakening the first morning at sea, our ears were charmed by the singing of birds. We found that two birds in cages were suspended from the cabin ceiling, and these were singing blithely and happily. They make our imprisonment less and less painful and monotonous. There are also hanging baskets of live flowers, so that when the tables are spread and the birds begin to sing at the clinking of the cutlery and the dishes, it is truly pleasant and shore-like.

Life abroad is very much as Mark Twain recorded in his inimitable diary; "Got up, washed, had breakfast and went to bed." We vary this monotony with story telling, games, singing, and walking the penitentiary lock-step.

Inadvertently I said "we," but not editorially: Pollock sings like a Nilsson; Duffield is a storyteller and punster, whose like is not on board; Dewey is not to be side-tracked on either score—singing or story-telling. This reminds me that to-night (Wednesday) we are to have an impromptu concert, arranged by one of a numerous school of preachers on board, and that there is to be in and of it a "Doctor's Chorus," which it is believed will outrank the "Policeman's Chorus" in the "Pirates of Penzance."

One member of our party stated the following case—the recital of high-potency cures being strictly prohibited by the ship's rules—and asked for counsel.

A man of sixty to sixty-five, married, "multiparæ," has within four or five years developed an insatiable satyriasis. His wife, by whom he has a number of children now living, and mostly married and well-to-do, has been practically set aside and at times brutally maltreated. What was to be done in this case? A consensus of opinion was that there was existent insanity with a rapidly nearing paralysis. This man is very wealthy, and since he began this libidinous life there is danger that he may squander and dissipate the vast estate. Have a commission in lunacy appointed, was the answer. But this has been done in effect by the legal authority appealed to, in a quiet way, but the most critical oral examination of this man discloses naught oblique or out of the way. It has not been advisable to take public steps and examine him or restrain him of his liberty, for fear of the inevitably attendant scandal; and for a like reason no divorce proceedings would be entered upon—the family being very large, ramifying into a hundred homes, and very proud. Still the danger menaces that he may convert his property (the property of his children, as it would be in a possible five years) and give it to the dives. The physician narrating the case had, therefore, as family physician and as an intimate of the children's families, to "doctor the old man's tea," put some kind of a fly into it, that might by physiological or toxicological action destroy the abnormal sexual appetite. He had first tried *agnus castus*, low, and for a time with some success, as the old gentleman's forays into the slums had been less frequent; then he had used *bufo satyriensis*, but without much help; the difficulty in the case being that the restraining medicine must be given surreptitiously; and any drug to be administered must find a vehicle in his drink. Bessemer, seconded by Dewey, recommended *nuphar luteum*; Duffield suggested *cantharis*; Pollock would give *belladonna* or *hyoscyamus*; Deuel would try *picric acid*. What do the readers of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST suggest?

Before I forget it, I want to pay a deserved tribute to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. I have traveled a great many years, and in all parts—or most all parts—of the habitable globe; but I want to say, and I do so gladly and voluntarily, that the service of this road has been to me among the very best of my experience.

We have a number of excellent pianists in our cabin, who, with a flutist, the two canary birds, and a number of tenor voices, keep us from being homesick or lonesome.

This is the end of our journey on board ship. We are now passing along the west side of the Isle of Man, and almost every other person is talking of "The Manxman" and "The Deemster." There has been no seasickness in our little American colony; we have had an exceptionally smooth voyage. We are most of the opinion that the gradual descent into the ocean through the St. Lawrence River and Gulf insensibly prepared us for the ocean roll. The trip along that historic river and through that gulf has been one not soon to be effaced from our memories. There is evidence in all hands that the Dominion Line of Steamships is very mindful of its passengers' comfort and convenience. I have had not heard a word of complaint while aboard ship.

I have gathered a fund of valuable information from the "Yankees"—as we are called on board, concerning medicines, potencies, and cures; all of which will be put before the readers as these letters progress. We are to reach Liverpool about noon to-day (August 3), and if the trains are not discontinued—this being a "bank" (legal) holiday, we will proceed at once to London, but not to reach there in time for to-night's reception. I am therefore spared the expense of borrowing our head-waiter's dress suit.

THE EDITOR.

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

DR. CHARLES G. RAUE, one of the four medical men who introduced homeopathy in Philadelphia, died August 21, aged seventy-seven years. Dr. Raue went to Philadelphia in 1848 from Neidar-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, the place of his birth. He was the author of "Raue's Special Pathology and Diagnostics," which, since 1867, has been used as a text-book in all American homeopathic colleges.

Globules.

—An English exchange takes occasion to point out the inaccuracies of telegraphic reports of scientific news, by which great injustice is

often done scientific investigators by presenting their work in a ridiculous light. An instance is given of the New York agency reporting a cure for acute mania, which consisted in the withdrawal of four ounces of cerebro-spinal fluid by lumbar puncture. The comments were not less remarkable than the statement.

—Of all the artificial food preparations that I have used I believe Somatose to be one of the the most generally useful. It is a preparation containing the albuminous products of beef in a concentrated form, and occurs as a yellowish powder, perfectly soluble in water or in any other desirable menstruum. It is odorless and tasteless, and is usually given in solution. Clinical experience demonstrates that it is easily digested and nourishing. It causes no distress of the digestive organs, and, being odorless and tasteless, will not grow repugnant to the patient.—*Walter Lavelle Mills, M. D.*

—Dr. Walter Lavelle Mills has, for the benefit of his health, removed from Stamford, Conn., to Albuquerque, N. M.

—Dr. Talley calls attention to the value of gelsemium for the relief of ovarian pains which are due to no apparent change in the position or structure of the ovary.

—Scott (*Annales d'Oculistique*) says that he has obtained excellent results in trichiasis from the following simple operation: Make an incision of the tarsal cartilage in the conjunctival surface parallel to the palpebral border, but two millimeters removed from it. Let the incision include the entire extent of the lid, and completely divide the tarsus, respecting only the skin. Turn the ciliary border outward and fix to the cutaneous surface of the lid at three points by means of silver wire sutures.

—Dr. Goldspohn thinks that a certain amount of laceration of the cervix is attendant upon natural labor. If the tear does not extend more than midway between the external and internal os, it is not pathological, and should be left alone; if it extends higher up, it leads to ectropion and often retroversion, and demands operative measures.

—Dr. Carleton advocates the use of common vinegar in carbolic-acid poisoning. He states that, applied to the skin or mucous membranes, vinegar promptly counteracts the toxic effects of carbolic acid. In internal poisoning he advises that vinegar and water in equal parts be freely imbibed, and that following this the stomach be promptly emptied.

—Most medical men consider that a cold bath every morning is apt to do more harm than good to any but persons of a very vigorous constitution.

tion. The sensible thing to do is to see that the temperature of the water in cold weather is not lower than that of the air. A daily bath is most healthful, but it should not be so cold as to give a shock to the system.

—Sweden is said to have a death rate of 90 per 1000 from alcoholism.

—Physicians are now classed as hazardous risks by the best accident insurance companies.

—One thousand dollars have been granted by the Rhode Island State Board of Health for the suppression of tuberculosis.

—The French Government requires all imported cattle to be tested with tuberculin unless they are to be slaughtered immediately.

—One part of camphor to ten parts of olive oil used hypodermically is effective in ether colic. One grain of camphor may be given.

—After the mania produced by improper use of alcoholic beverages has been controlled, Don E. Ashley, M. D., says: "I know of no better compound than Celerina to restore tone to the nervous system and vigor to the whole human economy."

—IPECACUANHA IN BEE-STING.—Dr. George King, of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, while in Baroda was attacked by a swarm of bees and severely stung on the hands, head, face, and neck—no fewer than 150 stings were afterward taken from his neck. Fortunately he had some ipecacuanha powder, which he immediately made into a paste and smeared over head, face, and neck. The effect was most marked, preventing to a large extent the swelling and pain which usually follow bee-stings.

—C. S. Elliot, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, recently returned from a business trip of several weeks in New York. The doctor has written a work upon the subject of mental and nervous diseases, and has completed a contract with A. L. Chatterton & Co., of New York, for its publication. He expects to get it through the press before the close of the present year.

—According to Dr. Bloom's experience a saturated solution of potassium chlorate is not only one of the best solvents to get rid of the mucus about the cervix uteri, but also by its antiseptic and astringent properties influences for good any erosion about this part.

—I dare any political economist to show me one expedient whereby conception may be avoided. I challenge him to name a single preventive which will not do damage either to good health or good morals. Even natural sterility is

a curse. Show me a home without children, and ten to one you show me an abode dreary in its loneliness, disturbed by jealousy and estrangement, distasteful from wayward caprice or from unlovable eccentricity.—*Dr. Wm. Goodell.*

—Oil of sassafras will destroy not only lice, but their ova.

—Capsicum in hot infusion is claimed as a specific for hiccough.

—Bismuth, silver nitrate, and lead acetate are the only sedative astringents. All other astringents are irritants.

—For muscular soreness *cimicifuga* is a practical specific—not alone for soreness, but in muscular aching or pain from whatever cause.

—A Liverpool physician makes a portable spirit lamp out of a thermometer case, by simply fitting it with a few strands of lamp cotton and then filling with spirits. Screw on the top and place a piece of rubber tubing over the joint, making it spirit tight. Good for sterilizing needles. A suitable companion to Pavy's urinary test case and for other purposes.

—For diabetes, chiefly those cases which do not emaciate—which fail to respond to treatment by pastilles of pancreas Dr. Jousset (*L'Art Médical*) has been essaying those made from liver. His results have so far been highly encouraging.

—Dr. Jousset believes angina pectoris (*L'Art Médical*) to be always an incident of chronic aortitis. It may be painless, marked only by anxietas and dyspnœa, in which case glonoin is its great remedy. If it is painful, *spigelia* takes the first place in its treatment; and this drug Dr. Jousset has of late given in fractional doses of the mother-tincture rather than in the 3d and 6th dils. he had formerly recommended.

—Dr. Atchison, in the *Hom. World*, states that he has found a solution of one dram of sugar to three drams of water, dropped into the eye every hour or two, never fail to afford relief for ophthalmia, and generally, if applied early, it cuts short the disease at once.

—In speaking of the treatment of atony of the stomach—which Dr. D. D. Stewart, in the *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, regards as a very common cause of symptoms of indigestion—stress is laid on the very great benefit to be obtained from the use of intragastric electricity, employed both in the form of galvanism and faradism. Daily applications are preferably made for from ten to fifteen minutes. The stomach is first cleansed by aid of the tube and a half pint or more of water taken. Dr. Stewart prefers the

electrode of Einhorn. This he states is very readily swallowed, and its presence causes no discomfort during the passage of the current. The patient lies supine, and the external electrode, a well moistened large sponge, is passed over the epigastrium and abdomen continuously. Both the slowly interrupted and the rapidly interrupted faradic currents are used for a few moments. When galvanism is employed the current strength is ascertained by a milliamperemeter, and should not exceed twenty milliamperes. In atony the galvanic current should be interrupted. For secretory stimulation, necessary in certain cases of atony, Dr. Stewart prefers faradism to galvanism, using here only the rapidly interrupted current.

—Dr. Hinsdale, Philadelphia, has in his possession a human skull whose point of greatest thickness measures one and three-eighths inches. This is likely the thickest skull on record.

—An English bacteriologist examined some tapestries that have hung for generations upon the walls of a country mansion, and found them teeming with bacteria of consumption.

—It is stated that the medical society of Berne is endeavoring to prevent the publication of notices of cases of suicide. It has been observed that suicides are frequently suggested by these means.

—Dr. Wilder, Ithaca, N. Y., states that for the 500 parts of the brain there are 10,500 different terms. Through his continued and persistent effort an attempt is being made to simplify cerebral nomenclature.

—The successful and rational medical treatment of the diseases of women necessitates, (1) that as homeopathic physicians we should modify and adapt some of the old rules of faith and practice to suit the advanced state of general medicine in the age in which we are living; and (2) that a careful knowledge of gynecological pathology, diagnosis, and prognosis are indispensable to the skillful and most successful employment of our remedies in the treatment of diseases belonging to this specialty.—*Dr. C. S. Stettler.*

—Boston is to have a magnificent new hospital to cost \$3,800,000.

—A scientific investigation was recently undertaken by the Imperial German Health Bureau to inquire into the suitability of the use of aluminum for cooking utensils. It was proved that this metal is entirely free from communicating to food any poisonous salt, such as is given off by copper, tin, or lead.

—It is estimated that about 325,000 cases are treated gratuitously each year at the Berlin

Polyclinics, a great percentage of which are conducted under the direction of private physicians. Of the number of cases treated it is claimed fully one-half are well able to pay. The medical profession is agitating legislation for correction of the matter.

—They are now getting up X-ray companies. Articles of incorporation for one have been filed in Chicago a few days ago; and Newark, N. J., is the principal city for the carrying on of the company's business. The company will give exhibitions of the working of the X-rays in different cities and towns, and will make a bid to assist surgeons and physicians in making examinations.

—We would call our readers' attention to a new food prepared by the Hudson Chemical Co., of New York. Its distinctive feature is that it is a "whole-meal" food, composed of lentils, wheat, barley, and one per cent. powdered bone. From its composition it will be seen that it is exceedingly nutritious. It is prepared by a special malting and roasting process which amply converts the starch, rendering it most easy of digestion, and invaluable in cases of weak digestion of children, rickets, marasmus, convalescence from fevers, tuberculosis, diabetes, and, in fact, wherever a prepared food is required. Samples and literature will be sent on application.

—A bill has been favorably reported in the House of Representatives providing that in all departments of the Federal government business requiring the use of weights and measures shall be conducted on the metric system after July 1, 1896, and extending this system to the commerce of the country on January 1, 1901. Persons favorable to the measure are urged by its backers to petition their congressmen to vote for it.

—A Brooklyn doctor is organizing a bicycle club to be made up exclusively of Brooklyn physicians. It is proposed to use the wheel in the discharge of professional duties, making calls, and so on. A number of doctors in that city have discarded the horse and carriage, finding the wheel much cheaper, and at the same time it affords some exercise. The promoters of the movement believe that a doctors' cycling club will lend dignity to the exercise.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



ST. CLAIR SMITH, M. D.,
New York.

ARE WE READY FOR A NEW MATERIA MEDICA?

BY T. F. ALLEN, M. D.

AT the conclusion of the reading of his report to the American Institute of Homeopathy as chairman of the Materia Medica Conference, Dr. T. F. Allen continued to speak for several moments, going over much of the work of the conference. Continuing he said, substantially: You have been dissatisfied with the two kinds of materia medica which have been at your command. Neither of these seems to meet fully the

wishes and principal end of the public or of the members of this Institute. Your committee wants to find out why they do not—in what respect have they failed? We have not as yet been able to reach this exact point in the discussion. No one is more clear upon this point than your president. At the meeting in New York—for we must begin at the beginning if we want to get at the right state of affairs—it was decided to investigate the materia medica from a homeopathic standpoint. Do we believe in homeopathy? I am free to confess that in ten years I have not heard so much homeopathy as I have heard at this session of the Institute. Does the Institute really want to go on in the work already begun? A materia medica for the purposes of homeopathic therapeutics is one thing, and a materia medica for the purpose of heteropathic practice is something entirely different. And that subject has yet to be more fully discussed than it has been. We do not know yet what to construct. We have only made a beginning. If you find the necessity of palliating by antipathic methods, by temporary expedients, by electricity, by massage, by antipyretics, you will want a different sort of materia medica. Then, again, there is another point. The materia medica that has been issued under the authority of the American Institute of Homeopathy has so far omitted symptoms that have been produced by from thirty to fifty per cent. of the provers. This is true in the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis." You don't want that materia medica. You don't buy it, nor do you use it; and yet that was in direct line with the wishes of the Institute, which required that these symptoms should be weeded out; they were said to be trivial; they were, what might also be said to be, nonsensical. And

the members of that work have seen fit to omit those symptoms, taking their own judgment as to what they thought was nonsensical and of no value; the consequence is that we have a materia medica that cannot be used by fifty per cent. of this Institute. There is a large proportion of this Institute that does not wish to have omitted symptoms that may to others seem trivial. They wish to use their own judgment in this matter. A symptom that seems trivial to one may not seem so to another. If you are not satisfied with the weeded out and emasculated materia medica, what are you going to do? The gentlemen of Baltimore are making provings and giving us symptoms which only occur in a number of individuals uniformly. That seems to us un-Hahnemannian and should have no place in the practice of homeopathy. I want to understand clearly what must be done in this matter. There is no one of us that is satisfied with any materia medica that we have. I think the speaker is as dissatisfied as any one of you, and he will do all he can to help out in this matter. The questions therefore are, first, Do we want a materia medica which is for homeopathy only and truly? second, what as to the kind of symptoms we are to omit and admit? The conference has decided that our provings have been made in great part on an erroneous basis; that we admit, and I have therefore offered a resolution looking to the correcting of that point. The committee have felt that it was all important to know what symptoms we are to admit and what to omit. If we follow Hahnemann's rules that the totality of the symptoms determine the choice of the remedy we must make a materia medica of symptoms. If we choose to ignore that principle of Hahnemann we must make a materia medica which is more pathological than symptomatological.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Creosote IN PREGNANCY.—J. E. Thompson, in St. Louis Medical Review.—Creosote is very beneficial where the neuroses have set up fermentation in the stomach. In such cases one drop given in a little spirits every hour always gives prompt relief. In cases where there is no ferment in the stomach, it is not so prompt, and

gives relief only when administered in very small doses.

Actæa Racemosa IN DYSMENORRHEA AND HEADACHE.*—Mrs. A. M., æt. thirty-seven, married nine years, rather plethoric, no family. Menses regular, scanty, brown in color; last three days. Pain begins one day previously and last two to three days. It is bearing down, deep in pelvis. There is no pain except during menstruation. Patient also suffers from frontal and occipital headache, pain shoot at times into eyes. On examination uterus was found to be somewhat enlarged. For two months patient was given in turn aur. et kal. mur. 1, sulph. 3, puls. 3x and 3, sepia 3. Under these remedies the dysmenorrhea improved, but the headache remained. It was then described as "splitting," when bryonia and graphites were prescribed without effect. Next as "dull and heavy with nausea," when natr. mur. was tried. Finally patient complained of "throbbing headache felt at back of eyes," this gave a clew to the correct remedy, actæa racemosa, of which gtt. ij. of the 1x were given t. d. s. Since then there has been no headache so long as the remedy was continued; if it is stopped there is a tendency to recurrence, which a few doses of actæa remove.

Sanguinaria IN HEADACHES WITH VOMITING.—Ibid.—M. W., æt. thirty-eight, needlewoman, single. For two years, about every three weeks, she has had attacks of headache. They begin on waking in the morning, with nausea and belching of flatulence, then frontal headache occurs, sharp paroxysmal pains with intervals of dull aching, not more on one side than the other. After about three hours there is vomiting or retching, when if patient can sleep she awakes relieved, otherwise both sickness and headache persist for five or six hours, then gradually decrease. These attacks occur every other day for a week, then a clear interval of three weeks intervenes. The headaches have apparently no relation to menstruation, which, however, has always been profuse, lasting ten days, with dragging pain before onset, and constant backache during interval. The headaches are much aggravated by hard work.

* Reported by C. E. Wheeler, M. D., from Dr. Burford's clinic in Monthly Homeopathic Review.

Sanguinaria canadensis 1x. gtt. j, t. d. s. was prescribed, which at once relieved, and patient had no return after her first visit to the hospital. It was two years since she had been free from attacks for longer than three weeks at a time.

Glonoine IN BOWEL TROUBLES.—*Calcutta Journal of Medicine*.—This remedy, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not yet been tried in bowel complaints, though its symptoms point to it as eminently worthy of such a trial both in constipation and diarrhea. It is likely to be useful in constipation accompanied by hemorrhoids which itch and pain, and when the stools are hard, with pinching in abdomen before and after stool, lasting till the patient goes to sleep. It should be useful in diarrhea when it is attendant upon the peculiar headache of the drug; when it follows sudden cessation of the menses anyhow produced; when it is involuntary and accompanied by lividity of the lips. The characteristic of the diarrheic stools of glonoine are that they are copious, loose, blackish, lumpy, with sharp burning in the anus and rumbling in the abdomen, and attended with frequent passage of loud flatus. Very often there is nausea and vomiting with the diarrhea. It is remarkable that brandy relieves the nausea, vomiting, headache, and the diarrhea. The diarrhea is brought on and aggravated by eating peaches, and probably other sour fruit. There is also this another character of the diarrhea to which glonoine is homeopathic, viz., that after a copious stool there is a sensation of more to come, but which is obstructed high up in the rectum.

Nitroglycerin FOR GALL-STONE.—Dr. Turnbull in *The Lancet*.—I was called to a married woman, aged forty-eight, and made a provisional diagnosis of gall-stone colic, subsequently confirmed by Dr. Lauder Brunton. I ordered her one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin, which gave relief in a few minutes; and she has never had an attack since which has not been relieved by this remedy.

The use of the drug was suggested by its known paralyzing action on unstriated muscular tissue. Presumably it relaxes the spasms of the gall-bladder and ducts. Perhaps some of the cases of gastralgia that are relieved thereby are really cases of biliary colic.

Scopolamine Hydrochloride.—Murrell, in *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*.—A one-tenth of one per cent. solution of scopolamine hydrochloride is absolutely positive in its control of accommodation, and therefore reliable from one to twelve hours after instillation. In proper strength it is non-toxic; it gives the least trouble of any mydriatic; it is convenient in that the examination can be made at any time within twelve or more hours; it keeps well and lasts long, one grain being enough to test the refraction of five hundred patients.

ON DIGITALIS.*

By D. DYCE BROWN, M.A., M. D.

Consulting Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

DIGITALIS is one of the most interesting drugs in the whole pharmacopœia. Its use and action on the heart was discovered by accident through an old woman, who knew the virtues of herbs. Its early employment was on a view of its action which is now practically abandoned, while its modern use is diametrically opposite to the earlier practice. It is used by both schools of medicine, and practically on the same lines. Its action has been extensively investigated by provings, poisonings, and experiments on the lower animals, and while on most of the facts there is unanimity, various theories have been put forward to explain the facts and the *modus operandi* of the drug; and at the present time opinions differ on these points. Were I to go fully into the whole subject, my paper, which is expected to be a short one—in fact, one of three papers on heart-medicines—would develop into a very lengthy one, too long, even alone, for one evening. I must, therefore, confine myself to a mere sketch, to introduce the subject, stating my own views, and to elicit discussion in the society.

The general course of the action of digitalis in the healthy human subject—and in the lower animals also—is shortly as follows: At first there is a temporary quickening of the pulse. This has been denied by several writers, but the

* Presented to the Section of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, February 6, 1896; also printed in *Journal of Br. Homœ. Society*.

evidence of its having this effect is amply sufficient, in my opinion. Positive observations are worth ten times more than negative ones, and because it is not perceptible in every case, this does not by any means prove that the observations of primary pulse-quickenings are incorrect. Many drugs elicit their early and temporary action in only a comparatively small number of provers who are in health at the time. The healthy body is often sufficiently robust to make the earlier symptoms imperceptible to observation, though they may and do occur all the same. After this stage, however, the prominent feature is a marked slowing of the pulse, sometimes to very far below the normal. Along with this slowing the heart's action becomes stronger, and more bounding or thumping, with full pulse. Next follows irregular action, though thumping, but the pulse becomes small, feeble, and irregular, while on rising to the erect position it increases immensely in rapidity, to sometimes nearly double the previous beat. With this state there is marked precordial uneasiness, the breathing is difficult and irregular, faintness is experienced, headache of a marked type ensues, with confusion and mental torpor; vomiting of a spasmodic type follows, with severe abdominal pain, diarrhea, faintness, and cold perspirations. After this stage the pulse becomes very rapid, feeble, thready, and irregular, the heart beating in an irregular, spasmodic manner, and finally the patient dies. The smaller vessels and capillaries are, during the full action of the drug, in a state of high tension, this high tension relaxing to a state of low tension before death.

The *post-mortem* state is best seen in the lower animals which have been examined immediately after death. We are generally told that the heart, the left side especially, is found rigidly contracted and the ventricles empty. But this is not found by any means uniformly. In the cases of *post-mortems*—dogs and sheep—made by Dr. Lauder Brunton, in one "the veins and right side of the heart were engorged and swollen, stuffed like sausages, as Caspar describes it. Right auricle distended. The left ventricle was found firmly contracted, containing a clot. It was not white from contraction." In the next experiment on a sheep, the left ventricle was firmly contracted. Left auricle flaccid. The

right auricle and ventricle were both distended with blood. Pulmonary artery full and turgid, the pulmonary veins empty, or nearly so. In the next one, a dog, "the right side of the heart was distended by dark fluid blood, and the veins on its surface were dark and full. The left heart contained a little fluid blood and was flaccid." In the next experiment, on a dog, "both sides of the heart were full of blood . . . the heart seems quite normal." In the next one, a dog, "both sides of the heart contained fluid blood." In the next, a dog also, "right auricle and ventricle distended with black blood, which was somewhat curdled—not in firm clots. Left side of the heart natural in color, contained a little blood, also somewhat curdled." No mention of contraction of ventricles here. In the last experiment, also on a dog, "the heart was filled with blood in both cavities, the venous system turgid. The heart contracted readily on irritation." We thus see that firm, or "tetantic" as it is called by some writers, contraction of the left side of the heart is by no means uniform, if even the rule. In only one of these *post-mortems* was the left ventricle contracted, while the left auricle and the right auricle and ventricle were flaccid and full of blood.

Now let me merely glance, for want of time, at the various theoretical explanations of these phenomena. The earlier view was that digitalis was a "sedative" to the heart, and hence was given in full doses in hypertrophy with labored action, to quiet the action, with the result that the patient often died of digitalis and not of his heart disease. This view, I need hardly say, is exploded long ago. More recent investigations and observations proved that digitalis showed its therapeutic virtues not in such cases, but in the reverse, in cases of weak, irritable, feeble heart, and hence came to be called, par excellence, the cardiac tonic. One set of writers consider that the main action is on the vagi and from their centers, thus accounting by their stimulation for the prominent slow pulse. Others look on the "musculo-motor" nerve of the heart itself as the real seat of action of the drug. But as this would not account for the high tension of the small vessels, without the influence of the sympathetic generally, it is believed that digitalis has a special affinity for the smaller arteries in

producing a state of high tension of them, followed before death by the reverse state, dilatation and low tension. Others again, as my friend Dr. Hughes, while admitting its action on the vagi and "musculo-motor" nerves, and its power of contracting the small vessels, believes that digitalis is essentially a "poison" to the muscular tissues of the heart, and that death occurs from this tissue-poisoning. It seems to me that digitalis is such a complexly acting drug, that we must conclude that all these views are to a certain extent correct—that it has a marked and specific action on the vagi and on the musculo-motor nerves of the heart, on the minute arteries through the sympathetic, causing first high, and then afterward low, tension, and also to a certain extent on the muscular tissues of the heart.

But the latter action, with due deference to Dr. Hughes, seems to me the smallest element of all, nor can I at all agree with him in speaking of digitalis as a direct "poison" to the muscular tissues, and that this is its main essential action. He will not admit that death can occur from extreme exhaustion of the nerve-supply of the heart, if the organ itself is healthy. In his "Pharmaco-dynamics," he states this directly. Here I must differ from him. We all know that nerve shock, mental or physical, can and does kill from the heart, when there is no evidence of the heart itself being diseased. Dr. Hughes says ("Pharmaco-dynamics," Art. Dig.): "It is the custom to speak of such phenomena as those of reaction from exhaustion of the over-stimulated nerves. But I think it is impossible to explain them all upon such a hypothesis. No nervous exhaustion can stop the heart's action, as long as the organ itself is healthy, and after death thus induced the ventricles are found contracted and not dilated" (which I have shown is by no means uniformly so). He considers that digitalis is one of the poisons which act directly upon the muscular tissue, "paralyzing and killing it;" and again he says, "While digitalis stimulates the nervous supply of the circulation, it kills its muscular apparatus. The latter action is slower than the former, and is for a time masked by it. But that, while pneumogastrics and sympathetics are acting upon the heart, slowing and at the same time urging its beats, it is nevertheless losing its inherent vigor, is shown

by a remarkable fact. It is often noted by the older observers that though the pulse under the influence of the drug was slow when the patient retained the recumbent position, it became enormously quickened—often to double its rate and more—when he stood up. This could only be from enfeeblement of the muscular walls of the heart, which endeavored by increased rapidity of action to answer the additional call made upon it. Thus rightly was the fact explained." Here, again, I quite disagree with our friend in his theoretical explanation. The phenomenon is amply explained by the weakened and semi-paralyzed nerve supply, although very probably with, and as a consequence of, the enfeebled nerve supply the muscular walls are also weakened. Dr. Hughes gives the same explanation of the characteristic irregularity of the pulse. He says (*Ibid.*): "The rhythm of the heart's alternate contractions and expansions is a property of its tissue. It cannot be altered by any modification of its nervous supply; it only fails as the muscular tissue itself loses its integrity. As Dr. Fothergill says, 'Irregularity of rhythm is not due to disordered innervation, but to obvious debility.'" Now Dr. Fothergill is not gospel, and I demur to his statement, while I totally disagree with Dr. Hughes' theoretical explanation. "Lastly," Dr. Hughes says, "the symptoms and *post-mortem* appearances which show the heart dying in systole instead of diastole, which are thought to prove the drug a cardiac stimulant to the last, receive their explanation. The heart poisoned by digitalis is contracted and not dilated, but the contraction is the *rigor mortis*." Now whether the *rigor mortis* has anything to do with it or not, I have shown that it is by no means a uniform fact that the heart does die in systole.

The explanation of the irregular pulse and the irregular thumping heart-beat is obtained by noticing an observation of Lauder Brunton's, that in this stage the muscular walls of the heart, instead of contracting and dilating smoothly and rhythmically, contract in bits or groups of muscle, thus acting quite unevenly and spasmodically, causing bulgings here and there from this contraction of parts at a time. A heart contracting thus must be irregular, thumping, and labored, while the high tension

of the capillaries at the same time renders this irregular contraction and dilatation more difficult in forcing on the blood evenly. This stage of the full pathogenetic action of digitalis is really one of reaction and commencing paralysis of the nerve-supply, which goes on getting more and more pronounced, till the heart fails altogether. That it is so is shown by the corresponding (in time) general symptoms. They are all those of exhaustion of nerve power. We have the cerebral symptoms of depression, the headache, and the delirious wandering confusion, the vomiting of the nervous spasmodic type, the diarrhea, the faintness and sense of exhaustion or collapse, with the great general physical prostration, and cold sweats—all indicative of extreme nervous exhaustion.

In fact, we see all through its pathogenesis the state of action and reaction, of stimulation and paralysis—in fact, the double action that we see in all drugs, and in virtue of which they act homeopathically in the small or stimulant doses. There is first the quickening of the pulse, which, though not noticed in every person, undoubtedly exists, with a stimulus to the heart too slight to notice in the healthy body, but which comes out plainly when given in disease. This is, as we all know, what is constantly observed in practice, viz., that the primary or stimulant action which may, in the healthy body, be hardly noticeable, is quickly seen in a diseased state corresponding to the drug. But when it comes to the point of the fully marked physiological or pathogenetic action of the drug, when given to a *previously healthy body*, that stage is already one of over-stimulation, which goes on to paralysis, the heart first acting firmly and heavily, then becoming irregular, and contracting in groups of muscular bands, and finally stopping. So with the pulse, when it becomes markedly slow, then irregular, then feeble and thready and irregular, then extremely rapid, and finally stops. So with the brain; the gentle stimulus in health is hardly noticed, then, with the full action, the brain is dulled, headache is severe, delirium and excitement—really depression—follows, with exhaustion. So with the stomach; at first the appetite is increased, even in the healthy person, and I have often noticed this in illness, and this is followed by loss of

appetite, nausea, vomiting of a spasmodic type, no doubt partly or largely neurotic, and causing spasmodic contractions of the muscular coat of the stomach. So with the bowels; in illness I have often noticed that the bowels act more regularly with digitalis, when there has been previously constipation. This is followed by griping, constricting pain, and diarrhea, with general exhaustion. So with the kidneys; increasing flow of urine is often noticed at first, with suppression or scanty secretion afterward. So with the uterus; hemorrhage is checked at first, and therapeutically; then comes onset of menstruation too early, with forcing-down pains, from, probably, spasmodic contraction of the muscular walls of the uterus. In fact, this double action is most beautifully seen in digitalis, and it is, to my thinking, one of the clearest and prettiest examples of a homeopathically-acting medicine.

Now what of its therapeutics? I have often noticed, as a general rule, that when both schools agree in using a drug for the same or similar conditions of disease, the medicine is certainly homeopathic, and the dose most successful is a tangible, and not an infinitesimal, one. The question of dose I reserve till the last. In the old school it is given on theoretical grounds, that is to say, if a certain case is deemed, according to the theory of its action, unsuitable, we are told that it is so, and *vice versa*. I do not go into the old-school views of practice to criticise them, as I have not time in this paper, and our business is with homeopathy and *its* indications. Here I am met with Dr. Hughes' views. Any views coming from such a learned and authoritative source command our careful attention, and his work on "Pharmacodynamics" needs no word of praise from me, as it is a standard book on the subject—almost a household word in homeopathy, and by far the best book to put into the hands of a student as an introduction to homeopathy. But in the matter of his article there, and his other writings on digitalis, I am very sorry I cannot at all agree with his standpoint. His views of the therapeutical use of digitalis seem to me not to be guided by the usual rule for drug selection, but to be guided almost entirely by the theoretical views which I have already noticed. He

considers, from these views of the action of digitalis, that in homeopathy it has a very limited range ; in his work on "Therapeutics," he gives it a back seat, while in his most recent utterances, namely, his course of lectures delivered in the hospital this winter, we find the same. In the last one, on the "Heart and Circulatory Organs," digitalis is hardly named even, till he comes to speak of cardiac dropsy, and then he argues that what good it does is anti-pathic. He says: "You may have noticed that digitalis has found no place among the leading heart remedies of homeopathy." He even speaks of the treatment of cardiac dropsy as only palliative. "What you are aiming at here," he says, "is palliation, not cure." And this because the dropsy is only a symptom, and the product of a deeper cause. He then refers to a case treated by himself and Dr. Kidd, and recorded in Dr. Kidd's book, "The Laws of Therapeutics," in which "the primary attack and two relapses yielded to digitalis with certain adjuncts." This patient "went for twenty years without another attack, in fair enjoyment and adornment of life, and when, in 1894, a fourth occurred, similar treatment restored her to practical health." If this is palliation, and not cure, practically, we must change our understanding of the word palliation. Such a palliation is quite good enough for me. In fact, Dr. Hughes practically confines its homeopathic action to one state, namely, weakness of the muscular walls of the heart. He says ("Pharmaco-dynamics"): "For myself, digitalis has been always a valued remedy in weakness of the heart. I have regarded it as a cardiac tonic in disease, because it is a cardiac debilitant in health, and have used it accordingly. Simple enfeeblement of the muscular walls of the heart has seemed to me to be a very common condition. Vertigo, tendency to syncope, breathlessness on exertion, and palpitation—some or all of these are its symptoms ; and it finds in digitalis a potent and rarely failing remedy." This is true, but is this all? Dr. Hughes' views on digitalis as a direct poison to the heart muscle are here his guide in practice ; and in another place he states that digitalis is of very little use in functional irregularity of the heart due to nervous disorder.

Now, Hahnemann's teaching in the selection of the remedy is that we are to be guided, not by theoretical views, but by the totality of the symptoms ; and I maintain that it is just in such a drug as digitalis, where such different theoretical views are held, that we should be guided by the totality of the symptoms. There is no difference of opinion as to the facts, but it is in the interpretation of these facts that the divergence lies. And here, as I have said, is the special field for our never-failing rule—that we should be guided in the choice of the remedy by the totality of the symptoms. And I am truly glad in maintaining this view—and in so doing opposing my great friend, Dr. Hughes—to know that I am supported by a distinguished man, whose homeopathic proclivities are so well known, but who still remains in the ranks of the old school—I mean Dr. Ringer. He even uses our pet phrase, "totality of the symptoms." Listen to this passage ("Therapeutics," art. "Digitalis") : "I believe that we obtain better indications respecting the advisability of using digitalis by considering the totality of the symptoms, rather than by confining the attention simply to the nature of the valvular affection, and therefore I will fully indicate the heart diseases in which this drug will prove useful, and those in which it will be found of little or no use." He then goes on to *describe* a case, or draw a symptomatic picture of the class of case which is benefited by digitalis. And here let me say that I know of no more admirable article on the true therapeutical action of digitalis, and the states calling for it, than that of Dr. Ringer in his "Handbook of Therapeutics," and I would advise anyone who has not read it to do so forthwith, and he will see how thoroughly homeopathic digitalis is in all conditions in which it is valuable, and conversely, that when valuable therapeutically it is homeopathic. I quite agree with him that the cardinal symptom indicating digitalis is *irregularity* of pulse and heart. Whenever this is present, digitalis is useful, and the more closely we are guided by the symptoms, and not by theory, the more successful we shall be.

(1) In a case typical of dilatation of the left ventricle, with hypertrophy at the same time, with mitral regurgitant murmur, and perhaps

also disease of aortic valves. Now, symptoms of this state are too well known to take up your time with a description of them—the dropsy, the distressed breathing, the irregular, feeble, frequent pulse and heart-beat, the signs of venous congestion, and the scanty, loaded urine. (2) In cases of this nature even without valvular disease. But (3) in such cases, with such symptoms, even with aortic disease, obstructive or regurgitant, or both, digitalis is not contra-indicated, but it will be most helpful. In all such cases, however, if the pulse is *regular*, then digitalis will be less useful. (4) While in such cases the heart may beat feebly, and digitalis will strengthen it, yet even when the pulse is feeble and irregular, and the heart is beating vigorously, with thumping palpitation, digitalis is most valuable, strengthening the pulse, and at the same time quieting the irregular, spasmodic thumping of the heart—the very state it produces pathogenetically. (5) In old people, when the heart is irregular, with a corresponding pulse, even though valvular mischief may be slight, or absent, but when dyspnoea and distressing palpitation are present, digitalis affords very marked relief in easing the breathing, steadying the heart, and removing the distressing palpitation. In fact, the more distinctly the heart is irregular, whether with much, or little, or no valvular disease, digitalis answers beautifully. (7) In bronchitis or pneumonia, acute or passive, when the heart is irregular, beating either feebly or tumultuously, digitalis, by relieving the heart and so promoting the flow of blood through the lungs, relieves the lungs or bronchial condition decidedly. (8) In irritable heart, or a heart irregular from functional nervous disturbance, but otherwise healthy, digitalis will very soon reduce the irregular, often rapid action to quiet, normal action, and in these cases I have the greatest confidence in it.

A few words now as to its use in dropsy. As I have already stated, digitalis has an action on the kidneys, as most writers admit, causing distinct increase in the flow of urine, even in the healthy prover, while later on the reverse state, scantiness, even to suppression, ensues. But, on the other hand, its diuretic effect in dropsy, independent of heart disease, is hardly to be relied on, and it by no means takes a foremost

place in such cases. But when the dropsy is dependent on, and caused, by heart disease, then its beneficial results are well known. But Dr. Hughes asserts that this action is not homeopathic, but antipathic. He argues that because a fairly large dose is often, though not always, required, and because the dropsy coincides with an engorged venous system and low tension in the dilated capillaries, that, therefore, a medicine which strengthens the heart beats and contractions, and brings on a state of high tension in the vessels, acts antipathically. Here I differ from him. True, the dropsy is the effect of this low arterial tension and dilated, weak heart. But if by digitalis you produce a state of increase of power in the heart movements, and develop a state of increased tension—short, be it observed, of over-stimulation—and by so doing remove the dropsy, then I maintain it is unmistakably homeopathic in its action. You simply produce the requisite stimulation of heart and vessels, and so remove the dropsical effects by so doing, all the while keeping well within the over-stimulation of full dosage. You have simply to watch the effects, the gradual improvement in the heart and the tone of the vessels, and as soon as this is obtained, and the dropsy gone, the medicine can be stopped. All within this point is purely homeopathic. It is only when this line is overstepped that you develop the mischievous paralyzing effects of the antipathic dose. Stimulation to the point of as nearly normal action of the heart and vessels as can be obtained under the circumstances is as pure a piece of homeopathic medication as we can have exemplified anywhere in medicine. This brings me finally to the question of dose. That the stimulation of heart and vessels necessary to removing the dropsy often requires tangible or largish doses is, according to Dr. Hughes, our ground for stating that the action here is antipathic. But what is the homeopathic dose? Just such as will produce the curative effect, short of inducing over-stimulation. It is the dose which is less than will aggravate. How much less is a question of experience, and varies, as we all know, with different medicines. Some uniformly act best in high dilutions, while others are the reverse, and the state of the patient is also a factor in the question. In

certain diseases the system responds to minute doses, while in others, as in the cases of heart disease we have been discussing, with dropsy, the whole body is so relaxed, the functions all sluggish, and performed with difficulty, the circulation engorged, and the blood flowing sluggishly, that the system has not the vitality to respond to small doses, or dilutions. We have, therefore, to give a dose unusually large for a homeopathic one, in order to get a response. But here I maintain, whatever the size of the dose—be it drop doses of mother-tincture, or 5 drops, or even 10 drops of it, or one or two teaspoonfuls of the infusion—provided we get the desired result of stimulation up to the normal point, or as near to it as possible, and provided that we do not develop the over-action, and so make the patient worse, that dose is homeopathic. As long as we get the irregular, rapid, or slow pulse to become and remain regular, steady, and in healthy strength, and also the heart beats to become and remain fairly strong, even, and regular, we are not overstepping the homeopathic line. As Dr. Ringer says very correctly ("Therapeutics," p. 415), "In all treatment the object should be to obtain the greatest therapeutic effects with the smallest possible dose, a condition particularly important with a powerful drug like digitalis; for large doses sometimes appear to increase the heart's embarrassment, and relief comes only when the dose is diminished." But I again repeat, the homeopathic dose is one which produces the requisite amount of stimulation whatever size it is, without developing more than the normal results, and this dose *must* vary with each individual case.

I am sorry to have read such a lengthy paper, but while omitting much that I should have liked to bring in, I could not further curtail it. And I trust that I have shown that, with all deference to my friend Dr. Hughes, digitalis in heart disease, when the cardinal symptom, or keynote, is irregularity of pulse and heart action, is one of the most beautiful examples of *similia similibus*, and that our guide in choosing it as a remedy is the "totality of the symptoms."

—In Connecticut the school buildings are thoroughly fumigated during the summer vacation.

ANTITOXIN IN DIPHTHERIA.

THE conclusions obtained from the report of the committee appointed by the American Medical Association at its last meeting cannot be better summarized than in the following resolutions passed by the Pædiatric Society after voting to accept the report:

(1) Dose: For a child over two years old the dose of antitoxin should be, in all laryngeal cases with stenosis, and, in all other severe cases, from 1500 to 2000 units for the first injection, to be repeated in from eighteen to twenty-four hours if there is no improvement; a third dose after a similar interval, if necessary. For severe cases in children under two years, and for mild cases in those over that age, the initial dose should be 1000 units, to be repeated as above-mentioned if necessary; a second dose is not usually required. The dose should always be estimated in antitoxin units, and not in the amount of serum.

(2) Quality of antitoxin: The most concentrated strength of an absolutely reliable preparation.

(3) Time of administration: Antitoxin should be administered as early as possible on a clinical diagnosis, not waiting for bacteriological culture. However late the first observation is made, an injection should be given, unless the progress of the case is favorable and satisfactory.

HOW TO SHORTEN THE SCROTUM.

DR NORSWORTHY, in the *Southwestern Medical Record*, discusses the indications for operating on varicoceles, and the simplest methods for the radical cure. The point in the paper of greatest interest to us is the plan of shortening the scrotum. The plan is to suture the scrotal incision, made for tying the veins, the open method, horizontally instead of vertically. This effectually shortens the scrotum in proportion to the length of the incision. The suturing is commenced at the angles of the slit, upper and lower, and then carried to either side to completion. The cosmetic effect is preserved. A snugly fitting suspensory bandage is advised for a time.

THIRD LETTER.

LONDON, August 8, 1896.

WHEN our party reached London, which we did on the evening of Monday, August 3, about 7.30—which is six hours exactly earlier than central time (U. S.), we went to the Hotel Bedford, Southampton Row, and were soon seated at tables enjoying a hearty supper. We had had a most charming ride on the London and Northwestern Railway in a special train which was drawn up at Riverside station—practically alongside the wharf of the Dominion Line of steamships. We have had but little trouble with the customs officers. Through the kind forethought of the officers of the *Labrador*, our luggage was labeled on board, passed through the customhouse, and placed on the depot platform under that letter of the alphabet corresponding to our names. Here we found courteous customs officials who gave but scant examination to our satchels and smaller luggage. We found that by paying a sixpence our baggage could be checked and sent directly to our destination in London. My bicycle was not on the platform. I had to look for that in the customhouse; found it; wheeled it to the booking office, paid three shillings and sixpence for its sending to London, and that was all the bother there was about it. And so my fears that it would be sent in bond, etc., etc., were groundless. I have forgotten to say that we reached Liverpool a little after twelve o'clock Monday, August 3; our train left about two o'clock, and soon we were spinning at a most lively rate over the ground, through scenery the most delightful and charming. Occasional showers of rain met us; but otherwise the journey was one of the most agreeable up to date. We had been advised to travel third class, and somewhat reluctantly adopted the advice. But a first view of our cars, abundantly verified, during the less than five hours of railway travel, showed that we could not have selected a more convenient or more comfortable mode of traveling. These cars were provided with passage ways, so that eight persons only at a squeeze, or six for convenience, could sit in each coupé, half facing the other half. Each compartment of six or eight could be closed, curtains drawn, and the inmates remain perfectly private. In the rear of

each car containing three of these compartments was another compartment, designated a *lavatory*, where all conveniences could be found. This train was vestibuled. The cars and their arrangement reminded one very much of the Mann boudoir cars found on some of our railways in the United States. The speed of these trains is something that thrills an American's blood. It was a singular experience to have no brakeman open the door at frequent intervals and yell "Whychylts!" or something else that was equally intelligible. The conductor came through—I believe he is called the guard here—took up our tickets at Liverpool (proper), said "Thank you" to each person, and then disappeared. No newsboy with California fruit, or chewing gum, or peanuts, or views, or an armload of books and magazines, or wormy figs, or cinder-catching goggles, or the latest evening paper, came through—leaving the door open—to disturb. Not a living soul came near us. We could sing or talk or smoke or do anything else we liked.

Pollock—our jolly Friar Tuck—saw many places along the line that reminded him of Texas; our Greek Professor, Allen, and his genial associate Dickson were loud in their praises of the beautiful farms and roads; Lord Duffield was in ecstasies over the many clean villages which we passed through. Dewey and Bessemer and Brewster and Stettler and dear good Nancy Williams and Deuel simply looked and drank in the beauties.

When we got through with our supper in London it was already nine o'clock, so that the majority of the party concluded not to attend the full dress reception given by the president of the International Homeopathic Congress. But those who went were very pleased with the function, and especially commended the open-hearted hospitality and brotherly welcome of the English entertainers. I must not leave the impression that all of our party came to the Bedford Hotel. Drs. Dewey, Bessemer, Stettler, and Williams went to the Inns of Court Hotel, near us; but on the following morning Drs. Dewey, Bessemer, and Williams came to us; and Dr. Stettler went elsewhere. There was a good deal about the Inns of Court Hotel which did not suit our American brethren.

On Tuesday morning I arose early, took my wheel, and made a ten-mile run over the city, returning with a good appetite for breakfast. After breakfast Dr. Richard Hughes was announced. Found him looking remarkably well and happy. Gave us all a pressing invitation to be present at the hospital in the morning, and at the regular opening exercises at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, in the afternoon.

I did not attend the hospital, but those who did saw several interesting operations, and complimented the work and the operators.

In the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, somewhere in the neighborhood of 125 persons gathered together in the Queen's Hall, and Dr. Pope made the formal opening in a presidential address that was a trifle long, another trifle prosy, and several trifles indistinctly delivered. Had it not been for the excellent acoustic properties of this small concert hall, there had been many times when no distinct word could have been heard. The address, however, was intrinsically good, and was delivered in an American way—that is, free from the mannerisms of so many of the subsequent speakers and readers. This way of reading and speaking—the American way—was equally true of the speech of Drs. Hughes and Dudgeon.

Our own Dr. J. H. McClelland (who, with Dr. Bushrod W. James and Dr. Villers and Dr. Leon Simon, were made honorary vice-presidents) had brought with him and placed on the president's table the small model of the Hahnemann monument.

Before I forget it, or later fail to put it in its right place, let me say that there were forty-two Americans in attendance upon the Congress, among these, besides the party of which I have already made frequent mention, were J. Richey Horner, special correspondent of the *Medical Century*, T. S. Hoyne of the *Medical Visitor*, L. D. Rogers, R. S. Copeland and his wife, B. F. Betts, Dr. Wesselhoft of Boston, W. F. Edmundson, W. J. Martin, C. W. Perkins, G. W. Shelton, A. B. Norton, A. R. Carmichael, J. E. Jones, and W. H. King.

One marked feature of all the sessions was the air of seriousness which prevailed the meetings; also the air of learnedness. At times I could fancy I sat again on a hard bench in my

old college, when I heard so much about the epiblast and the hypoblast, and had minutely described for me the course of blood vessels and the functions of certain organs. I do, indeed, believe, if I had any fault to find, it would be to say that some of the younger members talked too much, and that when they talked they didn't say anything. But I really am not in fault-finding mood. I am now writing this in Paris, and my feeling, on quietly reviewing the sayings and doings of the International Homeopathic Congress, is that it was a grand and harmonious success; that its manner of preparing the papers for discussion, and the policy adopted in limiting the speakers were points that might well be imitated by our own dear good and great American Institute of Homeopathy.

After the presidential address had been duly delivered, Dr. Dudgeon addressed the Congress, giving them welcome, doing it extemporaneously in language that was felicitous and forceful, as well as attractive, and in a tone of voice distinctly audible to all. By way of digression, let me say that Dr. Dudgeon, if he is breaking physically at his great age, as was intimated to me, gives no outward sign of it. His step is elastic, almost as quick and nervous as Rich-hearts Hughes'; his speech is clear as a bell; the grasp of his hand is hearty and strong, and his laugh sincere, joyous, and infectious. And, finally he smokes a cigar with the gusto of an American. I was proud to touch the hand which had written our first English homeopathic books: that had held the living hand of our immortal master Hahnemann.

Every reference in the several addresses and papers of the Congress, or of the banquet to Richard Hughes, brought applause from the audience, and corresponding blushes, timid side glances from the twinkling, sparkling eyes, and a modest bow from the homeopathic Richard. He is certainly a most popular man among his brethren; and as for erudition, languages, etc., I can compare him at this moment to but one American, our own homeopathic godfather, Timothy Field Allen.

The regular work of the Congress was opened by Dr. Hughes, who read a *résumé* of the reports received from the various countries of the

world, the general tenor being a standing still of the school, except in the case of our own country, which presented the usual advance. Dr. McClelland, in opening the discussion on the reports, said that in the United States homeopathy practically advanced itself. A later speaker, at the banquet, I think, either Wesselhoeft or Betts, corrected this by saying that our progress was because of our organized aggression; that when we set out to do a thing, we formed ourselves into local, city, state, and national bodies, and then moved altogether.

By all odds the report of progress in the United States of America was the best.

Several of the countries had fallen back. Russia and Germany showed most excellent progress. These reports were discussed by Dr. Brasol of St. Petersburg, and Dr. Villers of Dresden.

One of the surprises in this Congress to an American visitor is the facility with which so many speak other than their own native tongue. Dr. Brasol was especially happy with English, and was publicly complimented on his fluency and correctness. I had the honor to be one of a party to lunch with him—under the auspices of good Father Clifton of Northampton, whose resemblance to our own Longfellow is marked and characteristic—and I know he spoke fluently in English, German, and French, and it is fair to presume that his mother tongue of Russia would be equally familiar. Indeed, this multiplicity of languages gave to the International Homeopathic Congress its chief, if not its only, difference from an equal number of members attending any of our American Institute sessions.

This dining out business in London made it incumbent upon the foreign visitor to keep himself in good stomach in order to do justice to the good cheer of our guests. Dr. Hughes had his private luncheon, where Dr. Dewey was representative of our special circle. I did not have much opportunity to "visit" with Dr. Hughes, perhaps a little fortunate, too, considering the manner in which my remarks heretofore on the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis were received. Well, I'll tell you about that. On the second morning of the session—we met in the forenoons in the London Homeopathic Hospital—Dr. Hughes said that the AMERICAN

HOMEOPATHIST had recently said that for the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis it had neither love nor use. He understood that Dr. Krofft was present, and perhaps he would tell the Congress why? A ticklish place to be put in, you say? Right! Ignoring for the time the impolicy of inviting your invited guest to a passage at arms in your own house, far from his home, friends, and literary accessories, I replied in substance that the success of a measure, with us, is measured by its success; that success is most often measured by its monetary value; and that the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis found no sale in the United States; hence, there must be something wrong in Denmark. There was manifestly nothing to be said beyond this at this peculiar time and place; but Dr. Hughes knows very well, for he has been told a half hundred times, why the American homeopathic profession does not buy this book. Perhaps, as I said in conclusion, when the index is completed—and Dr. Hughes said he had now reached xanthoxylum—it might become more practical as it becomes more accessible.

I was asked to dine with several of the English homeopathic noblemen. There was that party of fifteen which met in the Colonel's room, Frascato's restaurant, on Oxford Street, Thursday evening of the Congress week, presided over by Dr. John H. Clark, editor of the *Homeopathic World*, Dr. J. Compton Burnett, and Dr. Pullar. Besides the three mentioned, and also Yours Truly, there were the inimitable Shelton of New York, with his other Heavenly Twin, A. B. Norton, Dr. Wesselhoeft of Boston, Dr. Leon Simon of Paris, Dr. Cartier, also of Paris, Dr. Mersch, Dr. Kranz Busch, Dr. Cooper, who divided the honors of *raconteur* with Shelton. Well, now, you better believe we kept the ball rolling. Clark, whom I first took, at a distance, for our own Sheldon Leavitt, is one of the handsomest young-looking men I have ever seen. His complexion and eyes are as bright as his speech is iridescent. His hair, which is fluffy and always well trimmed, is pretty well interwoven with the frost of time, but that is positively the only evidence of age—if that be a true index. He has a blooming cheek, a smooth face, bright, nay—brilliant teeth, a laugh that lingers with you for days after you hear it; of

medium height and weight, usually arrayed in gray. Witty and good-humored, and the grasp of his hand is hearty and firm. Dr. Pullar is as good a picture of current pictures of Shakespeare as I ever expect again to see. Burnett—well, you just ought to hear that suppressed laugh of his, and see his eyes twinkle, while his pompadour hair bristles more bristly than ever, and the laugh ripples to his toes. Of the three, Clark tells the best story, and tells in the most dramatic way. The surprise of the dinner was to me that Cooper was such an unmitigated story-teller. He kept the table convulsed when Sheldon wasn't keeping it in a roar. One of the peculiar functions which fell to Clark was the explanation of Cooper and Sheldon's jokes to the German and French guest. It may be said with truth that the stories, many of them, did not bear translating very well. But think of explaining a rampant joke!

When Father Clifton spoke, his speech of welcome in the first session of the Congress, he referred to his home (Northampton) being the home of the Stars and Stripes, and invited the American brethren to visit him and renew their allegiance to their ancient ancestry.

It is truly singular how many Englishmen assume that American's are necessarily descendants of the English. It is a very frequent mistake. We heard it spoken of several times on board our ship coming to Liverpool, and we have heard it since. In my own case, so far as I know, not one drop of English blood flows in my veins; I trace my immediate and remote ancestry to France; yet I believe, in my heart of hearts, I am as great a lover of the United States of America—I am an Ohio man by birth—as any man who carries English blood in his veins.

Dr. Ord of Bournemouth, England, read a lesson in homeopathy to several of the surgeons who had criticised his paper in the Congress. His language was vigorous, and had in it the ring of Hahnemann.

Dr. J. D. Hayward of Birkenhead, which is the Brooklyn of Liverpool, was another good speaker, clear, resonant, and to the point, and very much homeopathic. I had the pleasure of his company on my left at the banquet, and never had I better friend to post me on those

present, or inform me of the politics of the profession of England.

Dr. Brasol of St. Petersburg, Russia, made several eloquent speeches advocating the project of erecting a suitable monument over Hahnemann's grave. He was seconded by Dr. Van Tiedman and others. The subject was taken up on the second day, and a committee of four, consisting of James, Villers, Cartier, and Brasol, was appointed to co-operate with the French Homeopathic Society—which has been and yet is at work in the same direction—and so bring about at an early period a plan for the erection of a suitable memorial to Hahnemann's greatness. He lies buried, we Americans have been informed, in the cemetery of Montmartre, at Paris, in an unmarked and neglected grave, and we propose to make a pilgrimage there soon.

It would be manifestly impossible to give a full *résumé* of all the papers presented, or the discussions had. The Americans had no occasion for complaint. They presented eight papers, which were well received and courteously discussed. Among these was one by Dr. James C. Wood of Cleveland, on carcinoma of the uterus, which attracted much discussion. The same may be said of Dr. Walter Sands Mills' paper on "Some Reasons for a Belief in Homeopathy." Another good paper was by Dr. Clarke on "The Place of Animal Extracts in Homeopathy." Dr. Goldsborough of London is a charming and very logical disputant, as well as a good after-dinner speaker.

One of the quietest and most modest, retiring of the visiting brethren was Dr. V. Leon Simon of Paris. Yet when he spoke it was gentleness with the iron glove beneath. He always carried his point. And the pleasant passage at arms between Dr. Cooper and himself on the "incurability of intermittent fever without quinine," was happily settled by Dr. Simon agreeing to use sulphur 30 the next case he should have.

Dr. Viller's has added a full beard to his face, and let out several tucks in his waistband. No one ever goes to sleep when he speaks; he is all action from the crown of his pompadour to the soles of his feet; there is no mistaking his earnestness, or his devotion to pure homeopathy.

Before I dismiss the Congress, for my letter is

are much too long, and I fear prosy, let me set to lessons which it seems to me might be well accepted by the American Institute of Homeopathy: first, in having but the one, or at most three, papers for a section, all on the same line of thought, and these printed in advance of the meeting, and then handed to those who will take part in the discussions. This matter of printing might appal Treasurer Kellogg, but if it is done by the Institute printer, it will cost no more to the Institute in the end than now. The same form could be used in making up the Transactions. It has the great advantage of being before the disputants before they begin their debates, and they can therefore prepare themselves fully, so that the discussions would necessarily take on a better and more elevated standard, and become less and less pyrotechnical. It would expedite still further the appearance of the Annual Transactions, and measurably reduce both their size and cost. It would put each essayist on his best behavior, and the same regarding the debaters. It would reduce the number of papers and improve their value. The sections would still be required, because of the greater number of members, 1606 as against 142 here.

I must not forget that the Americans were called upon to act as "openers" in several discussions; notably that on aurum by our own Dr. Dewey, Dr. McClelland on the reports from various countries, and Dr. A. B. Norton in O. and O. Dr. Dewey grew humorous on the gold question; and while some of his iridescent humor and wit found quick appreciation, his reference to the 16 to 1 phase of the question fell flat. But his remarks were well received; and so were Norton's and McClelland's. Dr. Copeland was an agreeable and ready speaker in the O. and O. section and won for himself much eclat. The banquet given the Congress by the British Homeopathic Society on Friday night is one to be long remembered. It was a full dress occasion, and rigidly observed. Before entering the dining room of the Hotel Cecil, each guest examined a plot of the tables hung against the wall in alphabetical order, and found his letter (table) and his number (his seat at that table). So there was no confusion. The immense dining room was tastily decorated with flowers and plants, and brilliantly lighted. The tables were

not continuous, except the one at the upper end, which contained the presidents and chief speakers. Dr. Madden, President of the British Homeopathic Society, presided. After the dinner had closed, the head steward, or whoever he was, took his place behind the president, rapped for order, and gave out the toasts, or rather announced the speakers. His eyesight as well as his knowledge seemed deficient, as he made a number of unpardonable blunders in reading the name of Hahnemann and others, notably twisting the name of another of our American celebrities until it was announced as "Dr. Bush-foot James," and each *sub voce* correction only made it worse.

Between 200 and 250 persons seated themselves to this banquet. Speeches were indulged in until a late hour. As already stated, there was no toastmaster, as with us. The head waiter announced the toast and the speaker. The speaker would then speak on the toast, and call for the next man to carry along the thought, and he in turn would call on the third speaker—there being usually one "opener" and two speeches to each subject. Here again the Americans were well apportioned. One of these in his speech very nearly spoiled the good effect made by the previous good behavior of our colony. He seemed to be wound up, and could not let go of his subject, which was very prosy. Drs. Hughes, Dudgeon, Goldsborough, Blackley, Madden, Pope, Von Tiedman, Kroner, a Russian foreigner who looked just like his name, Mr. Knox Shaw, and others also spoke. It was a memorable occasion, and will tend, no doubt, in binding the hosts of homeopathy more firmly together than ever before.

I must not forget to state that every mention at this banquet of the name of I. T. Talbot was received with thunderous applause. And a toast by Dr. McClelland to our absent brother, Dr. Talbot, whom nothing but physical infirmity could keep from this Congress, was drunk standing, amid great and continued applause.

The Congress agreed to go to Paris the next time, and also to go in 1900, not waiting the full five years. This was done in order to meet at the time of the great Exposition, which is to be held in Paris in that year.

Now let us see if our French brethren will

apportion to themselves all of the offices of the Congress. I don't believe they will; not if Simon and Cartier have anything to say about it.

THE EDITOR.

Globules.

—Some men act according to their lights, but there are more who act according to their livers.

—GLYKERIN IN AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.—Some years ago Doctor Sidney Ringer recommended the administration of glycerin by the mouth in certain affections of the stomach. Acting upon his suggestion, Sir James Sawyer has since treated many cases of painful gastric digestion, such as are usually attributed to subacute or chronic catarrh of the gastric mucous membrane, with glycerin, and with satisfactory results. So far as he has seen, this employment of glycerin is not widely extended in professional practice, and he has not noticed further reference to it in the periodicals. Many cases of gastric maladies of the kind indicated yield to glycerin. He gives one dram, a dram and a half, and sometimes even two drams, with a little of some simple bitter stomachic tincture, diluted to an ounce with water, thrice daily, between meals.—*New York Medical Journal*.

—MELANCHOLIA CURED BY OPERATION.—Dr. Bostworth in *Int. Med. Mag.*—A man, aged forty-two, suffered from depressive melancholia, at first periodical, but later constant, and became unfitted for business. He complained of the eyeballs feeling as if too large for the sockets, and of a bursting pain between the eyes; at different times had been operated on for varicocele, stricture, ligation of pudic artery, removal of testicles, and hemorrhoids; had worn glasses; had his eye-muscles cut, and one eye enucleated; had been circumcised; his spine cauterized; and had worn a seton in his neck. Examination of the nose showed the right nostril nearly occluded by a thickened bulging of the cartilaginous septum, and the left middle turbinate thickened, with myxomatous degeneration, and evidence of ethmoid disease. The nostril were freed with saw and snare, and all symptoms quickly disappeared.

—AFTER-PAINS.—In many cases a nice warm meal is better than any medicine; still, where the pains are exhaustingly severe, I turn to amyl nitrite. This potent drug is a very efficient controller of after-pains, and, used cautiously, I see no reason to apprehend harm from it. A neat way of using it is to saturate a small piece of tissue paper with five or six drops, stuff this into

a two-dram vial, and request the patient to draw the cork and inhale the odor when she feels the pain coming on. It acts with magical celerity.—*Winterburn*.

—IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. McConnell urges the importance of the starvation treatment of the disease. His idea is based on the fact that the hydrochloric acid and pepsin are greatly diminished in amount during the disease. He would feed mainly on hot water.

—Dr. Simpson says that the abuse of alcohol in typhoid fever has done more harm than good. The routine use of alcohol is to be deprecated. Many cases of the fever require none whatever. Its excessive use induces gastric catarrh. It is useful only in the small quantity that increases the gland secretion and does not overstimulate. If employed, whisky is the best form for the purpose.

—CARBOLIC ACID IN TETANUS.—Dr. Baccelli injects from fifteen to thirty one-hundredths of a grain of carbolic acid every hour or every two hours into the region of the rigid muscles, keeping watch for symptoms of carbolic-acid poisoning, and has found that tetanic patients have a decidedly heightened tolerance of the remedy; as much as three grains in the course of a day is well borne in many cases. Both Italian and other physicians have witnessed the efficacy of this method of treatment in numerous instances. Babes, who has tested it experimentally, and cured tetanized dogs, pigeons, and rats with it, ranks it as superior to any other treatment.—*Centralblatt für Innere Medicin*.

—An exchange says that after reading certain papers in the big medical monthlies that are said to reject hundreds of manuscripts daily, one shudders to think what manner of stuff the rejected must have been.

—The Equitable Life Assurance Society has announced to all its medical examiners that hereafter they will pay "the uniform fee of five dollars for each completed examination report and opinions of risk."

—The age of a patient will at times determine the plan of treatment of fibroid of the uterus. Thus a woman who is nearing the menopause, and who has a small tumor which has been quiescent for some time, and causing no pressure symptoms or serious hemorrhage, can well afford to try the effects of medication with the hope that the change of life will cure the disease. A younger woman, on the other hand, cannot with safety allow the tumor to remain.

—A clergyman who was stone deaf, with a view to introducing more hymn books into the

church, gave the clerk a notice to read after the sermon. The clerk had also a notice to give out with reference to the baptism of infants, and at the close of the sermon arose and announced: "All those who have children whom they wish to have baptized, please send their names at once to the clerk." The clergyman assumed this must be the hymn-book notice, and accordingly arose and said: "And I would say, for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained at the vestry any day from three to four o'clock—the ordinary little ones at one shilling each, and special ones with red backs at one shilling and fourpence."

—Turpentine is a prompt and efficient remedy for *post-partum* hemorrhage. A piece of lint saturated therewith should be carried directly into the uterus so as to bring it into contact with the inner surface. In cases where the patient was almost pulseless it seemed to act as a stimulant, but on no occasion did it fail to instantly check hemorrhage and produce contraction.

—A case of nocturnal dyspnoea not resulting from pulmonary or cardiac disease, is ascribed in the *Bulletin Gen. de Therapeutique* to the non-elimination of ptomaines generated in the alimentary canal during sleep. The writer thinks that essential asthma is always due to auto-intoxication. A third thought of this observer is that gout is to the arteries as rheumatism is to the heart.

—Water when judiciously taken in half-pint doses as a laxative in the morning, as a sedative at night, as a diuretic when the skin is cool, as a diaphoretic when the skin is warm, as an expectorant or a refrigerant, its value is remarkable. —*Pye-Smith.*

—Turpentine, in the usual doses, according to the age of the patient, is a specific against mumps. The patients quickly recover, and without metastasis to other organs.—*Holden.*

—Raw beef is of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, if prepared by being chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

—The September *Scribner's* opens strikingly with a color reproduction of one of four decorative panels by Edwin Howland Blashfield, made for a golden piano owned by Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel. It is a very effective group representing music allegorically. Similar colored frontispieces will ornament the October and November issues.

—RESUSCITATION OF THE STILLBORN.—A very excellent method is to first put the infant in a basin of very warm water (100° F.) for a

few moments, and slap it smartly on the back a few times. Repeat the warm bath and slapping alternately every few moments.

—PREVALENT MALARIAL CONDITIONS.—Unquestionably antikamnia may now be considered a perfect substitute for morphine for internal administration. It has complete control over pain, while it is free from the undesirable after-effects of the alkaloid of opium. Antikamnia not only possesses the good qualities of morphine without the bad, but it also has the properties peculiar to the coal-tar series.

—Much interest is being taken by the physicians of this city in a case of almost total deafness, which has been nearly if not entirely relieved by an inexpensive invention belonging to F. Hiscox, of 853 Broadway, New York City. As every known device had failed to afford relief, the case was believed to be incurable, and the success of this invention, which is easily and comfortably adjusted, and practically invisible, is considered a remarkable triumph. Illustrated descriptive book sent free to any applicant.

—During five years' connection with the Chicago Department of Health, Dr. Heman Spalding has given considerable attention to chemical disinfection, and has found "Platt's Chlorides" the most practical disinfectant and deodorant available in the sick-room. Chloride of lime, if it contains 25 per cent. of chlorine, is a perfect disinfectant, but its odor condemns it in the house. Carbolic acid is efficient, but to most people the odor is intolerable; besides it is dangerous to have about. Bichloride of mercury is useless in disinfecting sputum or discharges from the bowels, being rendered inert by the albumin present.

—MAGNES. PHOS. 3X and FERRUM PHOS 3X in SCIATICA.—D. Russell, M. D.—A lady who had been suffering for two weeks from an intense pain, extending the whole length of the sciatic nerve of the left leg, on slightest motion would cause cramping in leg, such as to make patient cry out—gave powder of ferrum phos. 3x and mag. phos 3x. Third day patient was much better—only slight pain. On the sixth day, said she never felt better in her life; no pain whatever; was able to be up all the time and help about house work. I could not do without Tissue Remedies.

(Dr. Russell uses the Tissue Remedies prepared by Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo.)

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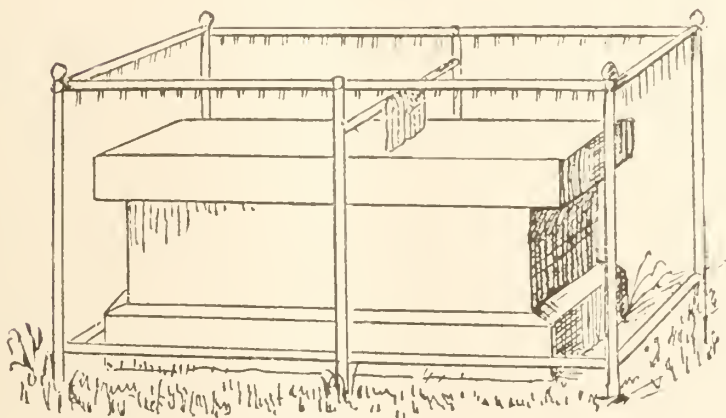
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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



HAHNEMANN'S TOMB.

DIRECTION
300
AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES
BUREAU DES INHUMATIONS
31 RUE ST-JACQUES
44-10
VILLE DE PARIS

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
LIBERTÉ—ÉGALITÉ—FRATERNITÉ
PREFECTURE DE LA SEINE
Cimetière du Nord

(1) SITUATION
DE SÉPULTURE

(2) CERTIFICAT
d'inhumation

Le Conservateur soussigné certifie que le corps de
M^r *Hahnemann*
a été inhumé le 18^e et placé
en^{te} Concession perpétuelle, conditionnelle, trentenaire, temporaire,
—tranchée gratuite, 16.^e Division
L^e Ligne —

Numéro 9. *Sour.*
Auguste, le 12^e 1896
Le Conservateur.

Visitors' names:
A. M. Dewey, M. D.
Martin Besemer, M. D.
W. A. Deuel, M. D.
A. M. Duffield, M. D.
J. A. Dickson, M. D.
G. E. Allen, M. D.
F. François Cartier, M. D.

ENGRAVING OF CERTIFICATE SHOWING NAMES OF VISITORS AT TOMB.

HAHNEMANN'S TOMB.

WE call attention to an excellent translation from the *Journal Belge d'Homéopathie*, made by Professor Willis A. Dewey, M. D., now of Ann Arbor, of an article contributed by Dr. François Cartier, entitled "The Tomb of Hahne-

mann in Paris." In view of the recent agitation at London of this very matter, in the hope of inducing the Old-World homeopaths to erect a tomb over the grave of Hahnemann commensurate with his greatness, this letter is eminently timely and appropriate, since it removes what little suspicion there might rest upon the French homeopaths for having suffered the tomb of the master to remain so long in apparent neglect. The laws of France are different from those of other countries, and in no one particular more markedly so than in those relating to the inhumation and proprietorship of bodies. Dr. Dewey has given us a readable translation of a valuable paper. The editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST and six of his medical brethren had the melancholy pleasure of visiting the tomb of Hahnemann at Paris. These six were Drs. W. A. Dewey, G. E. Allen, J. A. Dickson, Martin Besemer, W. A. Deuel, and A. M. Duffield—the latter of whom pinned a small silk American flag over the center bar, and at a later visit placed a beautiful wreath of bead-work

immortelles at the head of the tomb. We sincerely hope that the efforts made by the International Homeopathic Congress may prove successful in securing from a parcel of indifferent heirs the right to this grave. It is a melancholy reflection that not only the practical papers, but also the mortal remains of our great grand master, have been so long subject to whims of a bevy of petty-minded heirs. If what we have heard a number of times concerning the mercenary spirit of some of the relationship in regard to the papers and clinical records left by Hahnemann be true, then we have no respect for any of them, and would cheerfully see them punished by the universal contempt of the homeopathic world. Could Hahnemann's papers have been secured at the time of his demise, what a wealth of material would have been given the world! How many needless battles remain unfought! How many questions have been settled! Let us make the best of our opportunities. Let us rescue this grave from the remote kindred who have not even had love enough for the master to engrave his name upon the slab which covers his remains.

INDICATIONS FOR MERCURY AND IODINE, ALSO THEIR VARIOUS PREPARATIONS, IN THE HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF LOCAL VENEREAL DISEASES AND SYPHILIS; WITH CASES FROM MY PRACTICE.*

By OSCAR HANSEN, M. D., Copenhagen, Denmark.

AS there but seldom are, in the homeopathic school, these communications on the treatment of venereal diseases, I have taken some interesting cases from my practice, in which most cases daily are of venereal origin; and the indications are taken from a study of the *materia medica* and various authors, with my personal experience during twenty years. I have enumerated all the preparations of mercury and iodine.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni is effective for the following diseases: Hard chancre (with induration as well at the edges as at the bottom) and indurated buboes. Macular, papular, and vesicular syphilides (author). Fauces and tonsils,

as also the tongue, deep red, swollen; ulcerated mucous patches upon uvula and the tonsils. Dryness in fauces. Salivation. Dysphagia with sticking pain. Ozena with greenish-yellow discharge, and pain in the nasal bones. Osteocarpal pains, especially in the warmth of bed (author). Exostoses. Caries. Necrosis. Also for soft chancres with everted edges, either resembling raw flesh and easily bleeding, or with lardaceous covering at the bottom. All ulcers in which *merc. solub.* is indicated have a tendency toward spreading on the surface, and they rarely strike very deep. It is effective in early stages of lues (author). Gonorrhea, *tenesmus vesicalis*, burning pains in urethra. Discharge, green, or greenish yellow, thick, sometimes mingled with blood. *Orificia urethræ* œdematously swollen, red (author). Excoriation, redness, and swelling of glands and *præputium*, with thick and yellow secretion (with females, of labia), even with *phimosis* or *paraphimosis*. *Orchitis* and *epididymitis* (with females, *bartholinitis*), with hard, somewhat sore swelling, drawing pains. Virulent buboes in soft chancre and gonorrhea, swelling hard, sore, beginning fluctuation (afterward *hepar sulph.* and *silicea*); *prostatitis* with hard swelling and heavy pains toward perineum. *Herpes præputialis* or *progenitalis* (author).

Mercurius vivus.—*Orchitis gonorrhœica*, *balanitis*, and *balanoposthitis* just as *merc. sol.* maculous syphilides, also with infants. Tremor *mercurialis*.

Mercurius aceticus is almost never used.

Mercurius dulcis or calomel. *Balanitis* and *balanoposthitis*. Phagedenic chancre. Mucous patches. Maculous syphilides. *Blepharitis syphilitica*.

As well *merc. sol.* and *vivus* as also calomel may be used at the same time externally, in low triturations, as a sprinkling powder.

Mercurius bromatus and *cyanatus* are not used for genital affections.

Mercurius iodatus flavus or *protoiodatus* is indicated when a hard chancre is healed by the aid of other preparations of mercury, induration still remaining for a long time after. Thick yellow covering at the base of the tongue, while the edges and the end are red and clean. Large swollen tonsils, with a thick, sticky mucus in

* Presented to the International Homeopathic Congress, London, 1896.

fauces. Large, hard, swollen glands in inguina. Pustular, gummous, and tubercular syphilides (author).

Mercurius iodatus ruber or *biniodatus*.—Epididymitis, gonorrhea, with hard but not sore swelling. Chronic suppurating buboes in gonorrhea and soft chancre. In cases of hard chancre it is the most effective preparation used alternately with *kali hydriod.*, *kafkæ*, or combined with *kali hydriodicum*, or when *kali hydriod.* *kafkæ* alone has proved ineffective (author). Hard buboes. Pustular, gummous, and tubercular syphilides. *Rupia*. Syphilitic sarcocele. Cachexia syphilitica. Syphilitic ulcers upon os and cervix uteri. Old cases of lues in scrofulous patients.

Mercurius sulphuratus or *cinnabaris*.—Chronic gonorrhea with white and thin discharge. Orchitis and epididymitis after the acute stage is over. Long-lasting suppurating buboes. Old, deep, indurated chancres, or projecting and spongy in the midst, in debilitated patients. Maculous, vesicular, squamous syphilides. In the two first-mentioned forms it frequently operates excellently (author). Syphilitic iritis, with pain from canthus internus upward along arcus supra-orbitalis to canthus externus. Circular or kidney-formed syphilitic ulcers (author). Congenital syphilis in scrofulous children. Syphilitic affections of the lungs.

Mercurius sulphuricus is not used for syphilis or local venereal diseases.

Mercurius præcipitatus ruber.—Gonorrhea, when urethra is felt as a hard string. Orificia urethræ bluish red, with swelling of the mucous membrane. Discharge and pain as with *merc. sol.* Soft chancres, when the use of *merc. sol.* or sublimate has given no results. Ulcus elevatum, phagedenic chancre, and bubo. Hard chancre; ulcer deep, with red and hard edges. Highly indicated if the hard chancres will spread. Iritis syphilitica, when the pains have ceased. Pemphigus neonatorum and intertrigo syphilitica (author). Mucous patches upon scrotum and at anus with or without fissures (author). For the last three affections I consider this preparation the most effective, and have always had good results therewith when used both internally and externally as an ointment (1 part of *merc. præcip. ruber*—50-40-30 parts of *axungia porci lota*).

Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus, or sublimate.—Balanitis and balanoposthitis, as well externally as internally (author). Gonorrhea at an early stage, when orificia urethræ are red, swollen, œdematous. Glans and præputium red, heated, swollen, and sore (author). Tenesmus in urinating. Cutting and burning pains in urination, with but a small quantity of urine. Discharge green or greenish yellow, thick, sometimes mingled with blood. Ophthalmia neonatorum. Soft chancre, frequently with lardaceous covering at the bottom, and thick and greenish, or quite thin and whitish secretion. Dry vegetations. For the said affections this preparation has to me proved very good, and was at the same time used externally, either as lotion, injections, or instillations into the eyes. Phagedenic chancre. Hard chancre, with mucous patches in fauces or upon the genitals, with burning pains. Iritis syphilitica in the first stage, with vehement pains. Papulous and vesicular syphilides. Ozena, with perforation of septum nasi; sticky discharge and burning pains. Syphilitic affections of the organs of respiration. This preparation is the most proper for gravid patients; may always at the same time be applied externally.

Mercurius nitrosus.—Gonorrhea, when there is characteristic mercury discharge, and frequent burning, sticky itching on corona glandis, and in sulcus coronarius. Is also at the same time applied in form of injections. Mucous papules, with sticking pains and dry vegetations. Pustular syphilides. Old and malignant cases of lues. May always at the same time be applied externally.

Mercurius tannicus.—A good preparation for syphilis if the patients suffer from gastro-intestinal diseases, or if they are very sensible to stronger preparations of mercury.

Iodium.—Gonorrhea in scrofulous patients, internally and as injections. Orchitis; the swelling very hard, large as a hen's egg (author). Fistulas upon scrotum, some of which reach the testicle. Secretion watery. Syphilitic iritis. Laryngitis syphilitica.

Kali hydriodicum.—Chronic gonorrhea, with greenish discharge, especially if the patient suffers from lues. Chronic prostatitis. Hardness after epididymitis (author). Chronic suppurating buboes. Hard chancre (author). In

this case it is as important as merc. biniodat. Pustular, gummous, and tubercular syphilides. Rupia, ulcers in the cavity of the mouth, on the skin, and in the bones. Large collections of hard, painless, glandular tumors, especially in inguina (author). Syphilitic ulcers upon os and cervix uteri. Iritis syphilitica (author). Syphilitic sarcocele. Ozena. Osteocarpal pains. Exostoses. Swelling of the bones. Caries syphilitica. Alopecia. Cachexia syphilitica. Old cases of lues, and especially with scrofulous patients. Is effective after mercury has been misused.

Iodoformum. Is not used internally. Externally, especially in cases of soft chancre, phagedenic chancre, and ulcers, difficult to heal by the use of kali hydriodicum.

CLINICAL CASES.—Finally, I shall communicate some particularly interesting cases from my practice.

CASE I.—N. N., forty-two years old, a commercial traveler, Copenhagen, came under my treatment on the 6th of July, 1885. The disease has lasted about one year, and he had formerly been treated by an allopathic physician and specialist with arsenic pills and bathing waters, but without any result. Formerly deep ulcers on his right thigh. On the left cheek an ulcer, extending over angulus max. inf., and down upon the neck. The ulcer is oval, with watery secretions and somewhat hard edges. It is deep, with a dirty grayish covering. No pain in the ulcer. Otherwise well. In vain merc. solub., arsenic, graphites, lachesis, hydrastis—and externally tincture of calendula, and afterward hydrastis—were applied. The ulcer considerably increased in size, and the patient denied having suffered from lues. Nevertheless on the 10th of September there was prescribed merc. biniodat. 1 cent. trit. every other day, as much as the size of a pea three times a day, and kali hydriodicum 4 dec. dilution, three drops three times a day, in a teaspoonful of water, every other day. In the course of three weeks the ulcer was healed. He has since been entirely well. Though specialists had been consulted, they had relied upon the patient's denial. I have several times seen malignant affections of the skin, after unsuccessful application of the best homeopathic remedies, be healed by the use of our remedies for syphilis (*Journ.* iv. 2347).

(To be continued.)

THE TOMB OF HAHNEMANN IN PARIS.*

By DR. FRANÇOIS CARTIER.

AN exceedingly modest and neglected tomb is that which protects the body of the founder of homeopathy! Hahnemann lies in the *Cimetière Montmartre* absolutely forgotten by all; and while a monument costing one hundred thousand dollars is being erected to his memory upon a public place in Washington, the spot wherein repose the remains of the master is delivered to the destruction of time. A roofing of worn-out zinc, a railing eaten by rust, a stone without an epitaph, surrounded by weeds—such is the resting place of the body of the man whose doctrine is recognized by over twelve thousand physicians.

I hasten to add that the French homeopaths are not culpable of this shame. At the time of the master's death, Paris contained a sufficient number of homeopaths and partisans of the doctrine to provide a subscription which would furnish the master a tomb worthy of his name. But it was necessary to obtain the authorization of his family, and Mme. Hahnemann, his widow, sole mistress of the body of her husband, had her will, and buried Hahnemann in an almost secret manner.

The death of Hahnemann was not known until four days after his burial; so a doctor told me who had been intimately associated with Chargé, and a few of the immediate disciples of the master; and to this day it is not known exactly whether Hahnemann died at Paris or at Nice!

The celebrated Chargé, who was physician to Emperor Napoleon III., made repeated attempts to induce Mme. Hahnemann to have a monument erected to the founder of homeopathy; the widow, who practiced the method of the master in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, under the legal responsibility of her son-in-law, a son of the great Boenninghausen, or perhaps Boenninghausen himself, I do not know exactly which, obstinately refused her sanction.

The years rolled by, and little by little the care of the tomb was left completely to the

* Translated from *Le Journal Belge d'Homéopathie*, by Professor W. A. Dewey, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

widow, and it passed into the most complete forgetfulness.

Thirty-five years after Hahnemann's death his widow died, leaving an adopted daughter, Mme. de Boenninghausen. This daughter, I am informed, had been adopted by the first husband of Mme. Hahnemann.

At this epoch the French homeopaths might have made an attempt to induce the indirect heiress to consider the condition of the tomb, but France had just suffered cruel reverses, and no one thought of it.

Neglect is a condition which continually grows worse with time, and to this day the tomb of Hahnemann has been entirely neglected.

A month ago I received a visit from Dr. Charles Platt, Professor of Chemistry in the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia. He was sent to me by Dr. Bradford, Librarian of the Hahnemann College and author of the "Life of Hahnemann." He acquainted me with the dilapidated condition of the master's tomb.

As the tomb exceeded in extent the prescribed limit, the director of the cemetery would have the right to exhume the body and place it in the common grave, if someone had not paid for the excess of ground occupied.

One hundred and ten francs were necessary to purchase these few centimeters of ground, and the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia has just paid this amount to the city of Paris through Dr. Platt.

I visited on June 25, in company with Dr. Platt, the *Cimetière Montmartre*, and Hahnemann's tomb was shown to us. It is a large stone, covered by that zinc roofing, half eaten away, and surrounded by an old rusty grating; six wreaths, as old as the railing perhaps, were placed on the zinc. A German journal a number of years ago photographed the tomb of Hahnemann, and the six wreaths were there represented!

Upon the covering stone no inscription, except in small letters C. P., with a number, indicating a *Concession à perpétuité*.

Hahnemann is not alone in the grave. He was the third buried there. The two other bodies buried beneath Hahnemann belong to a family named Lathière, of which no descendants remain, and one of the members of which was

a distinguished painter and professor in a school at Rome.

The grave, therefore, does not belong to Hahnemann, but to the family Lathière, of which there are no descendants, which accounts for the neglect, in spite of the three bodies buried there.

On one side of the Lathière sepulcher is a tomb, attended with care, bedecked with fresh flowers and wreaths placed there each year. It is the tomb of Mme. Hahnemann, whose last wish was to be buried beside her husband.

The tomb of Mme. Hahnemann, of fine granite, has an inscription upon it—the name, surname, dates of birth and death, and especially these words: "*Epouse de Samuel Hahnemann.*"

This tomb is religiously cared for by the daughter of Mme. Hahnemann, Mme. de Boenninghausen, who lives secluded in a little town in Westphalia, Durap.

Every year Mme. de Boenninghausen passes a fortnight in Paris and gives orders to a tomb-maker, M. Noël, for the care of her mother's tomb.

Is there no occasion, seeing these tombs—the one freshly decorated, the other completely wrecked—for bitter reflections?

Is it possible to thus far forget the man whose disciple you are, and who has rendered so much service to humanity! Can one abandon the founder of homeopathy, when one bears one's self a name so illustrious in homeopathy!

Mme. de Boenninghausen, living the major part of the year in Westphalia, leaves as her representative in Paris M. Cloquemin, the director of "La Paternelle" Insurance Company. Thus the register of the *Cimetière Montmartre* possesses only the name of M. Cloquemin as the person intrusted with the care of the sepulchre Lathière-Hahnemann. On the book one reads: "Address M. Cloquemin for all requests." The name of Boenninghausen does not appear.

There is, however, in England a Dr. Hahnemann, who calls himself grandson of the master; probably an adopted grandson, because I have heard it said that Hahnemann had no children. Moreover the name of Hahnemann's grandson does not appear on the register of the cemetery.

I went to see M. Cloquemin, who very amiably

gave me several explanations. This gentleman was a great friend of Mme. Hahnemann's family; his sister-in-law was very intimate with the widow and her daughter Mme. de Boenninghausen, but she never knew Hahnemann. He fulfilled a pious duty in caring for the tomb of Mme. Hahnemann, for whom he had a great sympathy; but not being a homeopathic physician, and never having known Hahnemann, it is quite natural that he neglects the tomb of her husband.

However, he told me that, understanding the laudable motive of our step, he would endeavor to engage Mme. de Boenninghausen to confide the care of Hahnemann's tomb to his disciples.

For the present Dr. Platt has received from the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia the authorization to donate a certain sum for the care of Hahnemann's tomb.

A few modest provisional repairs, to the amount of eighty francs, will be made.

Dr. Platt and I decided to remove the old zinc roofing, to scrape and paint black the surrounding railing, and to wash the covering stone.

A miserable tomb for so grand a man !

ARSENIZATION AND CRITICISM.

Genus epidemicus is homeopathic ;

Genus epidemicus is generalizing ;

Generalizing is homeopathic.

(Q. E. D.)

SINCE promulgating "Arsenization, the aseptic prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera" (first on September 3, 1892) it has been my privilege to answer some adverse criticisms upon this hypothesis (which I claim is founded upon the Law of Similars) made by my homeopathic colleagues; and among some such, who deprecate my assumption, is one from Dr. H. C. Allen of the Chicago Hahnemann College.

In said favor Dr. Allen does me the honor to say that "you, like Jenner, Pasteur, and Mitchel, are generalizing, *which is contrary to the Law of Similars*, and you, like them, will not succeed." Q. E. D.

If I have been properly informed, Samuel Hahnemann FIRST promulgated the Law of Similars and for many years successfully withstood the jeers of his colleagues who differed with him; and Hahnemann left to his collabora-

tors (and to posterity generally) this grand law; and I would, therefore, infer that Hahnemann would prove, in his verbal and written utterances, quite THE authority upon this subject.

In answering Dr. Allen, and others who have similarly interpreted the Organon, I will adhere to the language of the Organon and shall PROVE, by said authority, that generalization, under certain fixed circumstances, is not only homeopathic, and therefore upon the Law of Similars, but that the enunciation of the *genus epidemicus* is generalizing, and that generalizing was practiced by Samuel Hahnemann, and has ever since been practiced, when indicated, by his most astute followers; who actually believe what they claim to believe and to practice.

I believe it will be generally conceded, by homeopaths, that Chaps. 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104 of Hahnemann's Organon, enunciate the *Genus Epidemicus* as believed in by said homeopaths (by those who understand the Law of Similars). I shall, therefore, build my defense of arsenization upon said chapters, and through them prove that, although arsenization as a prophylactic of Asiatic cholera is generalizing, I am right in alleging that arsenization is homeopathic in practice, *pur et simple*; and that arsenization is the *genus epidemicus* of Asiatic cholera for once and for alway.

But for fear many of my readers are not familiar with these chapters—these foundation principles of homeopathy—I herein reproduce them, verbatim, and shall italicize those words, alone, which emphasize the position I assume to be correct, while especial attention is directed to those words in small capitals.

Chap. 100 reads thus :

"*In the exploration of the totality of symptoms of epidemic and sporadic diseases, it is a matter of no importance whether or not anything of a similar kind, or name, ever occurred before.* Neither the novelty, nor peculiarity, of such an epidemic makes any difference in the manner of its examination or cure, because, under all circumstances, *the physician should presuppose the true image of any prevalent disease to be new and unknown*; he should, therefore, investigate it anew, and thoroughly, by itself, if he claims to be a master of the art of healing, who neither allows conjectures to stand in the place of actual

perceptions, nor ever presumes to know the particulars of a case of disease intrusted to him, without previous careful inquiry concerning all its manifestations. *This is particularly applicable to every prevailing epidemic, which is in many respects a phenomenon of peculiar kind*, that will be found, on careful examination, to differ much from all previous epidemics to which specific names are erroneously applied; EXCEPTING, however, the epidemics engendered by an unvarying contagion, SUCH AS SMALLPOX, MEASLES, etc."

Chap. 101 reads as follows :

"It is possible that a physician, meeting with the first case of a certain epidemic, should fail to perceive at once its perfect image (*genus epidemicus*), because every collective disease of this kind will not manifest the totality of its symptoms and character, until several cases have been carefully observed. But after having observed one or two cases of this kind, a physician accustomed to exact observation may approach the true condition of the epidemic so closely that he is enabled to construe the characteristic image (the *genus epidemicus*) of the same, and even to discover the appropriate homeopathic remedy." The simillimum to the general condition of all patients : the *genus epidemicus*.

Chap. 102 reads to this effect :

"By writing down the symptoms of several cases of this kind, the sketch of the disease will gradually become more complete; without being enlarged by additional phrases, it will be more closely defined (MORE CHARACTERISTIC, MORE NEARLY THE SIMILLIMUM, MORE NEARLY THE *genus epidemicus*), and made to embrace more of the peculiarity of this collective disease. General signs, such as want of appetite, sleeplessness, etc., are specified and defined, while the more prominent and special symptoms will constitute the simillimum to the epidemic (the *genus epidemicus*).

"The individuals who suffer from a prevalent epidemic are APT to be affected ALIKE, because each case arises from the same source; nevertheless, neither the totality and scope of such an epidemic, nor the totality of its symptoms (the knowledge of which is necessary for the purpose of obtaining a perfect image of the disease and of selecting the suitable homeopathic remedy for the same) are to be observed upon a single patient ;

such knowledge is only to be obtained, in a perfect manner, by observations of the affections of several patients of different bodily constitutions."

Chap. 103 reads as follows :

"The method of investigating acute epidemic diseases was also employed by me in the examination of the unvarying miasmatic, chronic diseases, particularly in the study of psora. These diseases required much greater care and diligence than had hitherto been devoted to them, in order to discover the whole image of their symptoms. In these cases, also, one patient presents only a portion of those symptoms, while a second and a third, etc., exhibit still another set, which constitutes, as it were, but a detached fragment of the totality of symptoms belonging to the entire chronic disease. A complex, like this, particularly that of psora, could only be ascertained by examining a great many chronic cases. Without a complex image constructed out of the totality of these symptoms, it would be impossible to discover the medicine (particularly the anti-psorics) for the homeopathic cure of the entire disease; but having done so, these medicines prove to be the remedies for individual cases of chronic evils of this kind" (GENERALIZING-*genus epidemicus*-EXEMPLIFIED).

Chap. 104 reads to this effect :

"When all of the prominent and characteristic symptoms, collectively forming an image of a case of chronic, OR OF ANY OTHER DISEASE, have been carefully committed to writing, the most difficult part of the labor will have been accomplished. The image (the *genus epidemicus*) which has now been constructed, forms the basis of treatment, particularly of chronic diseases. This IMAGE is always accessible to the physician, whom it enables to oversee all its parts, to mark its characteristic signs representing the disease, and to prescribe a homeopathic remedy; that, is, one which, in its effects on healthy persons, produces symptoms strikingly similar to those of the disease. This remedy is found by comparing the lists of symptoms of all remedies that have become known in regard to their purely pathogenetic effects.

"Upon subsequent inquiry concerning the effects of the remedy, and the changes of feelings it has produced in the patient, and after having made a new record of the case, the physician will

only have to omit from his diary that portion of the original group of symptoms which has been improved, and to note what remains or what has subsequently appeared in the form of new symptoms."

Now, in Chap. 100 you will take notice that I emphasize his "*exploration for the totality of symptoms of epidemic diseases*," and further on, in the same chapter, you will especially note his EXCEPTION in favor of "*epidemics engendered by AN UNVARYING CONTAGION*," and in this category I unhesitatingly place ASIATIC CHOLERA; because it, like smallpox, measles etc., *invariably arises from a specific morbid germ, and the foregoing knowledge of its complement of symptoms* is an unvarying component of all medical descriptions of this specific disease; and from this, already possessed, complex totality of the symptoms of Asiatic cholera we can for once and for all time demonstrate the similitude, the *genus epidemicus*, in ARSENIZATION; therefore, this enunciated EXCEPTION to the rule (by Hahnemann) presupposes the true image of any epidemic to be unknown and new (EXCEPTING those arising from an unvarying contagion, such as smallpox, measles, etc.), for the totality, the complex image, of Asiatic cholera is NOT new, is NOT unknown, but is old and well known as the complex of smallpox or measles which elicited this EXCEPTION to this rule from the The Master Prescriber.

Such must have been the reasoning of Hahnemann when he enunciated cuprum the prophylactic of Asiatic cholera; such the reasoning of Hering when he enunciated sulphur the prophylactic of Asiatic cholera, BUT we have much more to consider than it seems probable they considered: else *why their enunciation of two entirely different remedies?* and in furthering my proofs of arsenization I will quote further from the Organon to this effect:

"*The state of the patient's mind and temperament is often of decisive importance in the homeopathic selection of the remedy*, since it is a distinct and peculiar symptom that should least of all escape the accurate observation of the physician" (Chap. 211).

"*The effect upon the state of the mind and disposition is the principal feature of all diseases*, and seems to have been specially ordained by the

Creator of all healing powers. There is not a single potent medicinal substance that does not possess the power of altering, perceptibly, the mental condition and mood of a healthy person who voluntarily tests a drug; indeed, each medicinal substance affects the mind in a different manner" (Chap. 212).

"*The treatment would not be in accordance with nature, that is, homeopathic, unless we recognize also the symptomatic changes of mind and temperament occurring in every case of acute, AS WELL AS, of chronic, disease*; and unless we select from our remedies one which, next to the similitude of its physical symptoms to those of the disease, is also capable of producing, by itself, a similar effect upon the mind and disposition" (Chap. 213).

Since we are alleging an unvarying similitude of arsenization to Asiatic cholera we will proceed to quote the experience and expression of some other observers upon this subject; and among them we find that Dr. A. K. Crawford of the Chicago Hahnemann College states that "the most perfect picture of Asiatic cholera is to be found under arsenic" (*Medical Century*, December, 1894).

Farrington states that "arsenic also excites intestinal disease which is almost identical with cholera Asiatica; even the organic growths of the cholera are found in the discharges from the arsenic proving" (Farrington's "*Mat. Med.*," p. 508). That is, arsenic is the most perfect simillimum to this epidemic condition; the *genus epidemicus* of Asiatic cholera.

Raue says that "arsenic is indicated in all stages of the disease" (Raue's "*Pathology*," p. 521). That is, *arsenic is the simillimum to all stages of this particular specific disease*.

Virchow states that "some cases of acute arsenical poisoning are not distinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of epidemic cholera" (Bartholow's "*Mat. Med.*," p. 142). That is the accidental or premeditated proving of arsenic and the symptoms of Asiatic cholera patients are a most perfect similitude; such an one as to often require the intervention of the microscope or chemical analysis to differentiate between these two similar, though entirely different, conditions.

Before further amplifying my hypothesis,

however, I will quote from Boenninghausen's "Aphorismen des Hippokrates" (p. 273), which avers that: "only that remedy will prevent a disease which possesses the power of curing the disease feared; and of producing in the system a condition contrary to the disease and its influences"; and this same aphorism, I am fain to believe, every Hahnemannian homeopath will heartily subscribe to; and upon this same aphorism I will proceed to show further my right for generalizing; because I promulgate a drug as a prophylactic which Farrington, Raue, Majumdar, and many other equally sagacious medical investigators will acknowledge must cure Asiatic cholera in many instances BECAUSE, as Crawford says, "the most perfect picture of Asiatic cholera is found under arsenic"; and what more is needed, either in prevention or in cure, than the nearest simillimum to the condition in "almost all of those who are apt to suffer alike"?

In Chap. 101 you will notice I have emphasized that it is easy to grasp the appropriate homeopathic remedy (the *genus epidemicus*), and by this I mean that a close study of the "*prominent and special symptoms, made conspicuous, will constitute the characteristics of the epidemic*" (the *genus epidemicus*), and under this head fall especially, as Hahnemann says, "those affecting the mind and temperament (or mood) of the patients." (As emphasized in Chaps. 211, 212, and 213.)

In the repertory of Dr. Majumdar's special work on Asiatic cholera (the work of an astute observer in a position to frequently verify past observations) we find that he enumerates 205 probable symptoms of this specific epidemic disease; and opposite each such symptom he indicates its simillimum drug, and these simillima (drug symptoms) *taken, in complex, indicate the invariable similitude*; the general simillimum between arsenization and Asiatic cholera, the *genus epidemicus* of this disease; for while the alleged cuprum prophylactic of Hahnemann is herein only indicated, as 58 is to 205; and while the alleged sulphur prophylactic of Hering is herein only indicated, as 40 is to 205; and while the alleged camphor prophylactic (of Peter Deiderich) is herein only indicated, as 65 is to 205; ARSENIC IS THE SIMILIMUM, *par excellence*, IN THE RATIO OF 161 TO 205.

Such a similitude, it is patent, would go far to confirm the assertion of Hahnemann, wherein he says (in Chap. 102) that "the individuals who suffer from a prevalent epidemic are APT to suffer ALIKE *because each arises from the same source*," and my hypothesis, that arsenization is THE aseptic prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera, as *each arsenic prover* "is APT to suffer ALIKE because each arises from the same source."

If, then, arsenization is generalizing and arsenic is the simillimum, *par excellence*, of Asiatic cholera, the study of the *genus epidemicus* of Asiatic cholera is the study of arsenization; the study of arsenization is the study of generalization; the study of generalization, under these circumstances, is homeopathic.

Hahnemann says (in Chap. 103) that "without a complex image, constructed out of the totality of these symptoms, it would be impossible to discover the medicines for the homeopathic cure (prevention) of the entire disease"; but now that we know that arsenic is to cholera as 161 is to 205, we have the complex (161) constructed out of the totality (205) of these symptoms; and we, therefore, have discovered the medicine for the homeopathic cure (protection) of the entire disease; or, paraphrasing the language of Dr. Crawford, "The most perfect picture of ARSENIC is found under Asiatic cholera."

Chap. 104, you will notice, emphasizes the fact that the *genus epidemicus*, the similitude, not only refers to chronic diseases but "ANY DISEASE"; and further that "this image (the *genus epidemicus*) is always accessible to the physician, whom it enables to oversee all its parts, to mark its characteristic signs representing the disease, and to prescribe the homeopathic remedy (protective); that is, one which, in its effects upon the healthy person, produces symptoms strikingly similar to those of the disease"; such as we herein see to be the facts of the alleged arsenization; as quoted from Farrington and from Virchow.

Further down this line of argument we note that Chaps. 211, 212, and 213 of Hahnemann's Organon reflect his ideas of *what is the most perfect possible similitude* which may exist between drugs and disease; and these are to be shown

in the ratio of drug provings upon the healthy to the disease effects upon the patient.

Under the heading, "Mind and Mood," therefore (in Dr. Majumdar's work on this subject) we find five symptoms named as indicating the effects of the disease upon the patient's mental condition, and opposite each separate symptom here, as elsewhere, we find its analogue in the drug effect.

Under this heading we find that, while *arsenic* is a *simillimum* to each one of the five disease symptoms mentioned, that camphor is indicated but twice and the cuprum of Hahnemann, the sulphur of Hering, and the sulphuric acid of the United States Marine Hospital, are *not indicated at all*; therefore, if the effects upon the "Mind and Mood" are (as Hahnemann indicates in Chap. 211) "the principal feature of ALL diseases," arsenic (and its application, ARSENIZATION) is truly the *genus epidemicus* (the prophylactic, *par excellence*) OF ALL epidemics of Asiatic cholera; and if "the state of the patient's mind and temperament is often of the most decisive importance in the homeopathic selection of the remedy" (prophylactic), as he states in Chap. 211, then, truly, arsenic is the homeopathic selection in this particular epidemic disease; always arising from the same source.

Now while I acknowledge that the study and exhibition of the *genus epidemicus* is generalizing, I assert that generalizing is homeopathic and that GENERALIZING WAS PRACTICED BY HAHNEMANN; for we have (in Chap. 244 of his Organon) his own statement to the effect that "endemic intermittents will attack such persons ONLY as newcomers; but one or two doses of highly potentiated CINCHONA will easily rid him of the fever." Here, undoubtedly, cinchona is the *genus epidemicus* (of endemic intermittents), and being recognized by Hahnemann as such, he did not longer hesitate in prescribing this remedy (for ALL LIKE *intermittents*) than in promulgating the practice.

Nor, in fact, did he hesitate to generalize in other similar instances, for we find (on p. 695 of his "Lesser Writings") that he unquestionably advocated similar procedures therein, for he states that "almost all of those, without exception, who are affected by the red miliary rash (falsely called scarlet fever) that is so often

fatal, will not only be rescued from death, but also cured in a few days by aconite given alternately with the tincture of raw coffee."

Again, while in Chap. 45 of his Organon he explains THE WAY of homeopathic cures (protection), in Chap. 46 he further generalizes (that is, discovers the *genus epidemicus*) when he states that, "It is well known that when variola is added to cowpox the former, by virtue of its superior intensity, as well as its great similitude, will AT ONCE extinguish the latter homeopathically, and arrest its development. Cowpox, on the other hand, having nearly attained its period of perfection, will, by its similitude, lessen to a great extent the virulence and danger of a subsequent eruption of smallpox."

Again (in Chap. 153 of the Organon) he emphasizes the importance of generalization by his intent search for the *genus epidemicus*, the simillimum to the totality of the disease; and in this manner:

"This search for a homeopathic, specific remedy consists in the *comparison of the totality of the symptoms of the natural disease* with the lists of symptoms of our tested drugs, among which a morbid potency is to be found, *corresponding in similitude with the disease to be cured*" (prevented). "In making this comparison [he says] *the more prominent, uncommon, peculiar (characteristic) features of the case are especially and almost exclusively considered and noted; for these should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the desired medicine, if that is to accomplish the cure*" or prevention.

What remedy known among the alleged curatives of Asiatic cholera bears a closer similitude to the symptoms of the disease than that whose relative ratio is as 161 is to 205; or, especially considering the condition of the "Mind and Mood," what is a more perfect similitude to Asiatic cholera than that remedy which is a simillimum to every disease symptom mentioned, and is, according to another good authority, "indicated in all stages of the disease," and by another as showing, "the most perfect picture of the disease."

Again, considering that arsenization, although generalizing, is proved the nearest simillimum to Asiatic cholera, and that Hahnemann enunciates the following in Chap. 118 of his Organon,

("each drug manifests particular effects in the human body: and no other drug will produce effects of exactly the same kind"); I say, can we not honestly and scientifically paraphrase this to read that "each disease manifests particular effects in the human body; and that no other disease will produce effects (symptoms) of EXACTLY THE SAME KIND."

Therefore, I would unhesitatingly aver, if arsenization is once the similitude of Asiatic cholera (the GENUS EPIDEMICUS), arsenization is, in every specific epidemic of this nature, the prophylactic, *par excellence*, the *genus epidemicus* always; for if arsenic is a simillimum "to all stages of the disease" (as Raue declares it), and if arsenic is the simillimum to every mental symptom named in a work showing 205 probable symptoms; and if arsenic is the simillimum of Asiatic cholera at the ratio of 161 to 205; and if the "*Mind and Mood*," symptoms are the principal feature in every disease; and if arsenic is the simillimum to Asiatic cholera (as herein promulgated) so far as it is the simillimum of every single symptom named under "Mind and Mood"; then, truly, arsenization is the *genus epidemicus* of Asiatic cholera once and for all time for all similar specific epidemics; and ARSENIZATION, ALTHOUGH GENERALIZING, IS HOMEOPATHIC TO THE CONDITION KNOWN AS ASIATIC CHOLERA, and clearly discovers the all-time *genus epidemicus* by generalization alone.

Quod erat demonstrandum.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. LEACH, M. D.

THE CAUSATION OF ADENOIDS.

By GEO. E. TWYNAM, M. D.

NO question is more often asked at present than the one—Why is it that adenoids are so much more frequent now than formerly? Even allowing for improved diagnosis there must surely be some cause, people say, to account for such an extraordinary increase in the number of cases. I would suggest, is not that cause to be found in the all but general use of the abomination called the "baby's comforter"? The effect of the constant suction by the child is to produce a partial vacuum in the upper pharynx and a drawing together of the tissues with capil-

lary dilatation in the softer parts, which in time leads to the formation of a granulation tissue. In numerous cases inquired into it was found almost invariably that the child had been devoted to its comforter or had equally persistently sucked its thumb. In some cases I have watched the development of adenoids in children whose mothers could not be induced to do away with the comforter. I do not suggest this as the only cause, but I am sure it is a very frequent one, especially in strumous children with lax tissues. If mothers would recognize the evil, fewer children would be seen sleeping with a comforter in their mouths.

THE CONCORDANCE REPERTORY.

By W. D. GENTRY, M. D., Chicago.

THE publishers, Messrs. Chatterton & Co., of my work, the "Concordance Repertory" of the Materia Medica inform me that my work has met with an unprecedented sale, considering its size; that it has been purchased by physicians in every civilized nation, and that it is in daily and hourly use by leading and active physicians everywhere, and that physicians who refer to it are most successful in prescribing as they are enabled to prescribe more accurately, without having to depend upon a poor memory or bad judgment, and in consequence are recognized in the community where they reside as the leading physicians. They also inform me that where physicians understand the arrangement of the work and are able to readily find any desired symptom and make comparisons as to characteristics, concomitants, and peculiarities, they are able to intelligently and satisfactorily determine the single and identical remedy exactly suited to each individual case, and that all such physicians regard the work of such value that they would not dispose of it for any consideration. The publishers have letters and statements from many hundred physicians, voluntarily given, after years of daily use, showing that the "Concordance Repertory" is invaluable to them. They state that a few physicians have purchased the work who do not understand its arrangement, on account of which they cannot use it readily and satisfactorily, and in consequence are not

satisfied with it. Others have but a small practice and are willing, if they have the "Concordance Repertory," to dispose of it in order to secure a few dollars to meet urgent demands for money during these troublous times.

To such physicians as have the "Concordance Repertory" and do not understand the use of it I desire to say: read carefully the preface, which explains to some extent how a symptom may be readily found, and if you do not thoroughly understand, write to me care of the Publishers, 133 William Street, New York, and I will furnish you with a more extensive explanation, with diagram of cases.

The publishers are about ready to supply another edition of the "Concordance Repertory," and I take pleasure in commending it to the attention, consideration, and use of all physicians who are not supplied with it.

It is not only a concordance, but it is a comparative materia medica. It not only enables a physician to quickly find any desired symptom in the materia medica, but, when found, there is presented before his eye, like a map, all the symptoms in the materia medica, found in all the remedies brought together under the special or peculiar heading of the word expressing or indicating the symptom under consideration.

In studying or looking up the characteristic and concomitant symptoms of any case without the "Concordance Repertory," the physician, with the patient waiting for a prescription, and others waiting for his or her turn in the waiting room, has no time to search a materia medica, and is led to hurriedly prescribe, depending upon a poor memory or bad judgment; and in many cases had better give a *placebo* and charge his patient double price for it, than run the risk of injuring him by giving the wrong medicine.

I wish to thank the many hundreds of the more than three thousand possessors of the "Concordance Repertory," who have so kindly expressed their great appreciation of my work; and knowing its value and importance as an aid to better and more accurate prescribing, that they will recommend the work to others, and especially to young physicians who are just starting out, for it is a well-known and recognized fact in almost every community that the people know by the certain success of the physician;

and if the people only knew it the most successful and popular prescriber is that one that has and uses the "Concordance Repertory."

RESUSCITATION OF THE STILLBORN.

By CHAS. B. GILBERT, M. D.

SEVERAL years ago I saw in a journal that Dr. Edmund Carleton had relieved a patient, who had ceased to breathe under an anæsthetic, by means of the bastinado, imitating the police with sleeping drunkards; a few months after that I had a breech case which would not breathe; three light slaps on the soles of the feet, held together between the fingers, started the little one all right. Give a light tap, and wait a few seconds before repeating.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 271.)

COFFEE: Nervous diseases from the prolonged use of coffee: *gratiola*.

Coffee relieves the colic: *colocynthis*.

Relieves the headache: *anagallis*, *cornus*, *colocynthis*.

Renews the diarrhea: *cyclamen*, *oxalic acid*.

Vertigo with longing for coffee: *nux moschata*.

Coition: Burning in the vagina during and after coition: *lycopodium*.

Bruised feeling all over the body after coition: *silicea*.

Complete want of pleasurable sensation during: *berberis*, *ferrum mur*.

Feels better after coition (*prolapsus*): *mercurius*.

Feels nauseated after coition: *kali hyd.*, *nux moschata*.

Feels nauseated during coition: *silicea*.

Headache with desire for coition: *sepia*.

Is followed by bleeding from the vagina: *argentum nit.*, *arnica*.

Pains are worse from: *apis mell*.

Stinging in the ovaries after: *apis mell*.

Coitus: Aversion to coitus: *causticum*, *curare*,

graphites, kali brom., natrum mur., petroleum, phosphorus, psorinum, sulphur.

Emissions even after coitus : aconite.

Pain over the left eye after coitus : cedron.

Cold air : as if the brain was laid bare and cold air passed over it : anantherum.

Cold and numb sensation on one side of the head : conium.

Cold and sick on approaching a warm stove : laurocerasus.

Cold applications relieve the headache ; worse from warmth : aloë soc., calcarea phos., sulphur.

Cold : As of something cold rising in the throat : causticum.

Cold breath in cholera : aconite.

Cold : Cannot drink anything cold, it lies like a load in the stomach : acetic acid.

Cold creepings and pains in the groins before the menses : antimonium tart.

Cold, damp stockings : Feet and legs feel as if they had on : calcarea ost., ignatia.

Cold drinks cannot be swallowed : caladium, colchicum, gelsemium.

Face feels cold : abrotanum, mercurius, platina, ranunculus scel.

Cold feeling in the eyes like a cool wind : berberis.

Cold feeling in the soles of the feet : arsenicum album, colocynthis, mercurius, sulphur.

Cold feet, hands hot : aconite.

Cold feet, hot head : apis mell., belladonna.

Cold food relieves the pains in the stomach : phosphorus.

Cold hands, warm feet : aloë soc., calcarea ost., colocynthis, phosphoric acid.

Cold : Head feels cold and is cold to the touch : calcarea phos.

Cold in the head goes from left to right : cepa.

Coldness is felt during sleep and wakens him frequently : allium sat.

Cold : Lungs feel cold inside : ammonium brom.

Cold milk aggravates all the symptoms : kali iod.

Cold needles : Pains as if cold needles pierced the head : amanita.

Coldness not better from feather or wool covering : ammonium mur., cyclamen.

Coldness in the occiput : chelidonium majus.

Coldness of the feet and legs up to the knees :

aphis c. g., calcarea ost., carbo veg., septandra, menyanthes, tabacum.

Coldness of the head internally : arnica.

Coldness of the left hand with headache : ambra grisea.

Coldness of the lower part of the body, the upper part being warm : arnica.

Coldness of one hand, the other being warm : china, ipecacuanha, mezereum.

Coldness of one foot, the other being warm : lycopodium.

Coldness of the right foot, the left being natural : chelidonium majus.

Coldness of the right side of the body : paris quad.

Coldness of the upper part of the body : ipecacuanha.

Coldness on the vertex : bryonia, valeriana.

PROFESSOR WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D., ANN ARBOR.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan, to which was submitted the question of removing the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan to Detroit in pursuance of an act of the State legislature—with which all homeopathic readers are familiar—has decided that the act referred to was unconstitutional, and, therefore, the homeopathic department remains at Ann Arbor. This decision is to be deplored for many reasons. But there is no need to lament the irrevocable. Perhaps other measures will be discovered later to bring about this end, if the aim continue still as in the recent past. There were also a great many reasons why the department should not be removed from Ann Arbor, and the most formidable of these in our estimation was in the indifferent make-up of the school. There had been a glorious opportunity for the great State of Michigan to make this, its foster-child, one of the strongest and most powerful for homeopathy in the world. The chairs were fairly well paid for ; and a little careful search could have found good men to fill the places. Not good men simply in the sense of personal goodness ; but in their reputation as specialists in order to draw students from all parts of the homeopathic world, as the great university draws its students from all sections of the world.

Now, however, we learn, on returning from Europe, that one of our tourist-brethren, Dr. William A. Dewey of New York, has been called to the chair of materia medica. We hail this appointment with great satisfaction and pleasure. We question whether the appointing power could have done better. Dr. Dewey is an author, editor, and teacher of wide renown. He was professor in the California Homeopathic School, and we believe sustained a similar relation with the Metropolitan Postgraduate School. He is well known in the American Institute of Homeopathy, having been chairman of the section in materia medica, ending in the session at Newport; and during the last year was chairman of the transportation committee; besides all this he has been a frequent and learned and always interesting contributor to current homeopathic literature. Dr. Dewey spent several years in Europe finishing his medical studies, thus necessarily becoming familiar with the tongues of those countries. His travels have been extensive. We have no doubt that Professor Dewey will be a pronounced success in this chair of materia medica; and we also know that the homeopathic department of this great university will no longer teach the good-lord-and-good-devil sort of trash which has in the past held the boards, and ultimately brought the school down to its more recent level and rating. We also feel that the Regents have taken a good step in the direction of the fulfilling of their promise to do all that was possible to make the department the best in the world. If they will make one or two other appointments along the same line of excellence, the homeopathic department will soon take its place with the best of our American schools. Dr. Dewey is so thoroughly in earnest in the matter that he has already removed his family to Ann Arbor and proposes to give his best energies to the upbuilding of the school.

Correspondence.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

In No. 13 of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, p. 212, I find case of Dr. Ord—Pleurodynia cured, after many failures by ran. b. 1 x, and I wish to give a similar case—with better results.

Mrs. S., sixty-four, under treatment for chronic

rheumatism, complained one day (July 1) of sharp pain in left side—infra-mammary—with soreness. R 2 gtt. ran. bul., θ in water, e. h.; first teaspoonful at 11 A. M. Began to perspire excessively and did for three hours—the pain being all gone by 4 P. M. Soreness remained; stopped R at 8 P. M. Soreness gone in the morning. (She wanted to put on a mustard plaster when she saw me first, but I would not let her. I wanted to verify ranunculus—not mustard plasters.)

On the 21st of July the same pain reappeared in the same spot. R Ranunculus, 31, 1 gtt. in water; teaspoonful e. h. A slight perspiration, lasting about half hour, set in; relief was immediate—viz., pain gone in an hour and the soreness disappeared in three hours. I believe the bracing air of these prairies has the property of keeping the nervous system at such an high and accurate tension that it takes but little to affect it remedially. Is there anything in this theory? I would like to see this discussed.

A. BEIL, M. D.

Bangor, S. Dak.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

In the September, '96, issue, under "Globules," capsicum in hot infusion is claimed as a specific for hiccough.

Here is another specific for hiccough.

R Whisky gtt. x
Water..... 3 iv
Sig. Teaspoonful at a dose.

Usually one dose is sufficient. The above I have used many times, and with most satisfactory results.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Sherman, Tex.

Globules.

—One of the many surprising things to us individually and collectively, while in London, was the degree of hospitality of which our English brethren were capable. We had heard a good deal about roast beef and plum puddings; of ales and half-and-halves; but it remained for the several members of the American colony to be initiated into the wine cellars and French kitchens of London by the English homeopaths. There was not a mealtime came about—and

many of them certainly seemed to come without any cause—when some one or more of the Englishmen didn't waylay and beseech the American contingent to come and dine with them. In this way Holborn Restaurant and Frascati's and the Monico were the scenes of daily, if not hourly, refreshing bouts. There certainly cannot be a more jolly and hospitable host than your English brother. So said we all of us.

—The Cleveland Medical College had its seventh annual opening exercises on September 16, in its college building. Judge White of the Board of Trustees acted as chairman of the occasion, introducing the Rev. Mr. Appelgarth, who delivered a pleasant exordium to the students old and new. The faculty has added several new members and gives every promise of strength and unanimity in the teaching of homeopathic medicine and surgery.

—From the number of press notices which the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* has received from the exchanges of the country, commending its continuation in life, and rubbing the editor's fur down the pleasant way, we are of the opinion that the bellicose publishers owe us a way-down deep debt of gratitude for the advertisement we gave their far Western venture. All the good and emollient sayings of Dr. Arndt, or all the belligerent speeches of one of the publishers, could not have given the journal so great a notoriety as our obituary notice. It is not often that a man lives long enough to read his own obituary; nor a journal either. And in either case it is possible that the *ante-mortem* statement may have a good influence in the after-life of that man or that journal. But after all we are glad to have waked up the profession of the Pacific Coast to the necessity of rallying to their distinctive journal.

—Dr. Charles L. Gangloff of Allegheny, Pa., was married on September 22, to Miss Anna Roeder of the same place. Congratulations!

—Dr. Clara C. Plimpton was married to Mr. Frank McGavock, Tuesday August 18, at 5 P. M. From the fact that Dr. Idella M. Fagaley, our former indefatigable correspondent for this journal from the Southwestern Homeopathic College, has taken charge of the late (?) Dr. Plimpton's practice, at Nashville, Tenn., we are led to infer either that Mrs. McGavock has resigned the medical field or will go elsewhere. In either event our best wishes attend her.

—Dr. W. E. Deuel of Chittenango, N. Y., who was of the party of American homeopathic physicians who went to the London congress *via* the Dominion Line, spent some weeks in the London hospitals; devoting himself especially to

the department of the eye and ear. Dr. Deuel is a very affable and pleasant gentleman, well versed in the whole curriculum of medicine, but more particularly in eyes.

—The members of the London visiting club who went *via* the Dominion line of steamships sailing from Montreal, unite in saying that their return trip on the *Scotsman* was one of the most comfortable and pleasant journeys of the whole tour. We have heard from several of the first party, who elected to return *via* New York, that they were in each instance badly misused, both as to rooms and food.

—We desire also to say a complimentary word concerning the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. This line has, both in going and returning, shown itself competent to give tourists the greatest amount of enjoyment for the least money outlay of any line traveled on before. The general kindness of the officials of the trains was one of the pleasant and remarkable features of railway travel. Everything neat as a new pin, within and without the cars.

—The Ohio Medical Board is earning its salary now. It has issued certificates to the many doctors who deposited the necessary five dollars per head and produced evidence of having been duly graduated. It will now prosecute its work still more vigorously by making a red-hot and relentless war upon the corn doctors and manicurists. And the diplomaed quack—who is notoriously so—may go scot-free. If this law were to be passed again, with the present knowledge of the interpretation of the board of its enacting clauses, it would be knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite. Let the corn doctors alone, please, and turn your attention to something more in line with the spirit if not the absolute letter of the law.

—Dr. J. R. Pollock of Fort Worth, Tex., was one of the seven doctors who visited the tomb of Hahnemann on the recent visit there from the London congress. Dr. Pollock is a jolly man—who was by common consent called our Friar Tuck—he is full of fun and anecdotes. A good practitioner, and very popular in his circle of acquaintances and patients.

—Dr. G. E. Allen of Youngstown, O., another of the American homeopathic tourists, is the inventor of an improved anal speculum, modeled somewhat after the Pratt pattern; Dr. Allen's being self-retaining—a great advantage when the physician is working alone. Dr. Allen took in Scotland before returning home.

—It gives us much pleasure to learn that Dr. Willard of Allegheny, Pa., has been successful in defeating the malpractice litigation

which has been sapping his professional life for so many months. A few more decisions of this hanging sort, and this infamous blackmail system would soon cease. A suit for malpractice in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is a blackmail proceeding, instigated by some contemptible rival, or for revenue only. Dr. Willard deserves the thanks of the whole profession, homeopathic and allopathic, for his sturdy fight for the right. As we understand it, the court of last resort, to which he carried his case, declared him blameless and forbade the bringing of any further suit against Dr. Willard. A second Daniel come to judgment!

A number of new books are upon our review table. We beg the indulgence of the authors and publishers. Our table is badly loaded down with two months' accumulation of mail, and it may be some little time before proper and intelligent attention can be given the review table. But every book will be attended to as early as possible.

—A species of influenza has been passing through parts of northern Ohio for which *alium cepa* and *cupatorium perf.* have been the best remedies.

—The Southern Homeopathic Medical Association has concluded to postpone its this year's meeting until next year, owing to the many other exciting events that will fill up the month of November. We deem this unfortunate, but doubtlessly done in wisdom and after much thought. Dr. Lizzie Gray Guthertz has sent out a circular to this effect.

—There is a steamboat war on at Cleveland between points on the lake. If this could only be continued until the sessions of the Institute next year at Buffalo, even if the executive committee decides not to put all its eggs in one basket—that is to say—decides not to take the steamer idea into earnest consideration, the rates from Western points to Buffalo would be quite within the extent of the most ordinary purse.

—Dr. L. D. Rogers and Dr. Ida Wright Rogers of Chicago have returned from a visit to the principal hospitals of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Southern Germany, Northern Germany, and Belgium.

The former was graduated last year from Rush Medical College and was the first alumnus of that institution to have his literary and medical degrees recognized by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

—Dr. Cantrell referred to the treatment of herpes zoster by the aid of faradism. He has

found that this form of electricity was more beneficial in the chronic variety than was galvanism.

—Colonel Francis V. Greene has discussed in the October *Scribner's* some of the broader principles which should control the Commission in perfecting the charter to govern Greater New York. He calls this "an opportunity for constructive statesmanship that has not been equaled in importance since the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789." The paper will interest dwellers in all great cities.

—We are indebted to the bacteriologists for many things, but they have taught us nothing of more practical value than the lesson that a large number of our minor complaints and a thousand-and-one of our aches and pains, which make life miserable, come from auto-intoxication. The ever present germs in the alimentary tract manufacture their toxins and these are absorbed much to the distress, if not to the actual danger, of the individual. The good old-fashioned theory that you must "keep the bowels open" if you wish to enjoy perfect health thus finds a scientific explanation in these latter days. It is now simply a question of common sense: keep the alimentary canal free from the poisons of germ life. You cannot do this better than by using California Fig Syrup. It is pleasant to the palate and prompt to give relief.

—In neuralgic conditions, Dr. Peterson says that, "where speedy relief from pain is desired, lactophenin offers as good results as any remedy at our command."

—Continual use of the telephone by operators and office help is said to be conducive to otitis media. This seems to be a reasonable theory, for there is necessarily a strained condition of the auditory organ while using the average telephone receiver. Furthermore, the average person evidently has the opinion that the transmission of sound is directly dependent on lung capacity, and so the "fellow on the other end" is greeted with sounds midway between a lion's roar and a storm at sea. From our own experience we are surprised that more tympanums have not been ruptured.

—The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured; hence their reason for embalming the body to make it last as long as possible. It is estimated that altogether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt.

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A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,
New York.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



EUGENE H. PORTER, A. M., M. D.,
New York.

From The Chironian.

"WHY am I a Homeopath?" is still holding the boards. For a time it was a frequent notice that "The oldest homeopath had died,"—like the oldest mason; now it takes this form of "Why am I a Homeopath," as if anyone really cared to know that in this day and age of the world.

* *

TIME thus taken up and space so given could, we think, be better used in telling the readers a few of the discoveries made by him or her in the practical application of the Hahnemannian schema of practice by this same convert.

* *

THERE are too many direct homeopaths nowadays—homeopaths directly from the preceptor's and college's hands, to cause the

average reader much curiosity to know why some fifty-year practitioner changed from Saul to Paul. A reformed drunkard, if he stays reformed, is all right; but it is better to have a man in the community who has never been a drunkard; he is more apt to have less back tracks and bad examples to wipe out and expiate.

* *

JUDGING from a line or two in a recent number of the *Medical Counselor*, that journal is not satisfied with the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court declining to order the removal of the homeopathic department of the Michigan University to Detroit.

* *

WHAT is more to the point, for no one—unless a half dozen fat chair-holders may be included on the negative side—for no one is satisfied with that decision; but the real nubbin is the implied threat that soon another homeopathic college will have its Gates Ajar in Detroit. Now this is most alarming! It is true that the Michigan profession does not favor the Ann Arbor faculty, and with one or two exceptions they are in the right in their dislike; it is equally true, however, that while the opening of a new school at Detroit will tend to bring the profession's students there and not to Ann Arbor, it is an extremely hazardous measure. Remove the patronage of the Michigan homeopathic physicians from Ann Arbor, and you take away the life of the present faculty as surely as if you went after them with an ax. But you do more; you also remove the props from under the structure of homeopathy, and will therefore inevitably tumble it to its utter ruin on the campus! And is not this precisely what the enemies of the new school at Ann Arbor are lusting for?

Do not let us bite off our noses in order to frighten the allopaths with our hideous grimaces thereafter. This proposed step *may* be all right ; nevertheless it will bear some hard thinking, and yet more hard thinking.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Cicuta Virosa IN CHOLERA.—Banerjee in Indian Hom. Rev.—A lad, aged five years, had an attack of cholera three days before my visit. He was being treated by a homeopath from the beginning of the attack, and a qualified homeopathic physician saw the case in consultation. The patient was suffering from convulsion, when I first saw him on the fourth day. The convulsive fits were very severe since the third day of the attack of cholera. The symptoms were : eyes half turned, head drawn toward the left side, and the hands and feet of the same side were contracted. He was given bell., hyos., cina, and bryonia to no effect. The indications were very clear for *cicuta virosa*, which was given, and the subsequent result proved the justification. The first dose mitigated the severity of the fits, the second dose put the child to sleep, and thus he was saved from the jaws of death.

Platina IN IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TO KILL.—The Hahnemannian quotes Journal Belge d' Homeopathie.—Dr. Gaudy relates the case of a woman of about thirty-five years who demanded to be relieved of a peculiar and seemingly irresistible impulse, namely, to kill her husband, whom she loved passionately. Their married life was happy, and there was not the least cause of dissension, while her husband had not given her any cause to suspect his fidelity. The sight of a knife or of any metallic instrument exercised an irresistible attraction over her, and often she was obliged to leave the table in order not to yield to this unfortunate decision. He learned that a few months before she had lost a child a short time after confinement. This had been followed by profuse and desperately persistent uterine hemorrhage. Recovering from this, she became restless, irritable, and her whole existence was ruled by this sorrowful impulse. He prescribed platina 6x and 30x, and in a short time she became mentally quieter, so that she revealed the obsession to her husband. Seem-

ingly the symptom did not recur. He gave the remedy on account of its recommendation by Jahr, who prescribed it to a woman with a desire to kill her child.

Rhus Tox 30, IN HIP JOINT DISEASE.—In the Indian Homeopathic Review, the editor, Dr. P. C. Majumdar, relates the following case : A boy of seven years of age was brought from an out-station for treatment in Calcutta. He had a large tumor-like protuberance on the right side of his hip joint. When I examined him, I found the whole of lower limb abducted and shortened to some extent. He could not walk properly, not for pains, but for shortening of the limb.

On taking the history of the case I learned that the boy's father and mother are healthy, no heredity could be traced. The boy was in the habit of using water inordinately, bathing, sprinkling, and using wet cloths on his person. He had fever, with burning of the body, which led him to use so much water. He was also exposed to night air. A few days after, his father one day noticed the boy walking in a peculiar gait. On examining the limb he found right one swollen and painful on pressure. This went on increasing every day, and he was alarmed ; the neighboring doctors were consulted, several applications were prescribed to no purpose, when he was brought down to Calcutta.

I was consulted in the latter end of July, 1888. This was rather a less severe case. I gave him *rhus tox* 30 morning and evening. This did him good, pains subsided and swelling less. There was a slight fever in the evening, which also disappeared, and the boy made a perfect recovery in a month and a half.

Rhus AND **Aconite** IN EYE TROUBLES.—Says the Electric Monthly : A common saying is that *rhus* is the great eye remedy. This is very true. The majority of inflammations of the external eye call for *rhus* internally. This is merely because the majority of eye inflammations are alike—burning, itching, and increased lachrymation. If one were writing a prescription to suit the largest number of cases of eye inflammations, the recipe would be *aconite* and *rhus*.

Give *aconite* internally immediately following a blow or a concussion injury to the eye. Give *aconite* in the first stages of all inflammatory

diseases of the external eye. Give aconite during acute relapses of trachoma.

Sepia IN NEURALGIA.—T. F. Allen, M. D., says (Hom. Envoy): An allopathic physician had suffered long from "neuralgia" of the left trigeminus; the pain was variable, but while at times sharp, it was a steady "dragging ache"; it was distinctly aggravated both by heat and cold. (The sepia aggravation, as to time, both night and morning, was not noticed.) The doctor had used all palliatives his friends could suggest, and, becoming thoroughly discouraged, came in despair to me. One single tablet medicated with sepia cured him absolutely.

Calcarea Iod. IN RACHITIS.—Dr. Ord, in Homeopathic Review.—Arthur L., æt. three years. The child has never attempted to walk, is unable to stand, or even raise himself up. A well-marked case of rickets, all the usual symptoms present. Is lively and cheerful and has a good appetite. Bowels confined. Ordered calc. iod. 3x three times a day.

In a fortnight there was decided improvement, the child making attempts to get up. One month from commencing calc. iod., a tooth was cut. A fortnight later voluntary attempts to stand and walk were made. Silicea was now tried for a fortnight, but though progress was continued, calc. iod. seemed to suit best and was returned to. Four months after commencing medicine the fontanelles were closed and the child could stand. In another month he walked well, the symptoms were all greatly diminished, the child vigorous and strong. Treatment was somewhat hampered by ascarides, which were disposed of by teucrum. Convulsions were caused by them once, but yielded to belladonna. Altogether calc. iod. was given five months.

Conium IN STIFFNESS OF FINGERS.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Dr. Wingfield records the case of a Miss X., æt. twenty-five, employed in an insurance office, who for six months had suffered from loss of power of the right forefinger and middle finger, with stiffness, numbness, and excruciating pain. She was healthy in every other respect. The pain prevented her writing, but it did not seem to have been produced by this, for she had not used her pen to excess. Many remedies were tried without success. The only treatment that relieved was the faradic cur-

rent, which at once removed the pain and stiffness, but it returned again in two or three days after each application as bad as ever. Finally, the battery was stopped, and conium ix, every three hours ordered. In two days the stiffness, numbness, and pain were removed, and three weeks after there had been no return; the fingers remained well.

STUDIES IN THE MATERIA MEDICA.

By D. DYCE BROWN, M. A., M. D., London.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.—Natural order *Berberideæ*. Common names, *May-apple*, *Mandrake* (American).

As in former "Studies," I follow the "Schema" form of Allen's "Encyclopædia of the Materia Medica," supplemented by the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis," but preface it by a sketch of the action of podophyllum.

This drug has a comparatively limited sphere of action, and is perhaps, in a sense, all the more interesting and easily comprehended. Its special or entire action is on the stomach, liver, upper part of the small intestine, and on the rectum. Most of the symptoms referable to other parts of the body are in sympathy with this sphere. There is a certain sphere of neurotic symptoms, independent of and yet associated with the intestinal disorder. These latter are irritation of the right ovary, morning diarrhea, flatulence, sinking sensation of the epigastrium, palpitation of the heart, and general sense of prostration. In the main sphere of its action, podophyllum causes headache of a distinctly "bilious" type; the mouth is dry, with bad or disordered taste, sordes on the teeth, dryness in the throat, or "sore" feeling there. There is loss of appetite, thirst, and desire for sour things; nausea and vomiting of food and bile; cold water even is rejected. There is pain in the stomach, tenderness on pressure, uneasiness in the region of the liver, pain under the right shoulder-blade, burning sensation in the stomach, tenderness on pressure over the abdomen, griping pain, faintness and prostration, diarrhea of pale or green color, with much griping pain and flatulence. This diarrhea is often of the dysenteric type, mucous, and with straining and prolapse of the anus, and aggravation of piles, when present.

The flow of bile is increased by small doses and diminished by large ones, especially when free purgation is produced. The urine is scanty, painful in passing, and high colored. In women, sympathetic with the rectal irritation, is down-bearing and a sense as if the uterus would be forced out. The heart is slowed at first, and then quickened, with general distress. The sleep is restless, and a sense of chilly coldness is felt, followed by heat and perspiration. The skin is irritated, but this effect is chiefly local, from the contact of the powdered drug with the skin, and the same holds good of the eye-symptoms. These, therefore, are not of much clinical value. There is a general state of prostration felt, especially after the frequent stools.

Such is a general sketch of the action of podophyllum, and I now proceed to study the detailed effects on each organ of the body.

Head.—Podophyllum causes vertigo, with sense of fullness over the eyes and inclination to fall forward. Headache, chiefly in temples, of a dull character, and with momentary darts of pain, obliging one to shut the eyes. The headache often alternates with the diarrhea, and is relieved by pressure; sometimes it is on the top of the head. The headache is most marked in the morning. These headaches are evidently connected with, and secondary to, the gastro-abdominal irritation.

Eyes.—The symptoms of conjunctivitis and ulceration of the corneæ which are recorded are from purely local irritation, from the fine dust of the drug getting into the eyes, and therefore are of no value clinically. But from the internal use of it, pains in the eyeballs and the temples, with heat and throbbing of the temporal arteries, have been produced. Most probably these are secondary to the gastro-abdominal state.

Nose.—Soreness and little pustules are noted, but these are from local irritation, as with the eyes.

Mouth.—The teeth are covered with dried mucus in the morning; the tongue is coated white, with much viscid mucus in the mouth. Mouth and tongue are dry, but in one case there was copious salivation. The taste is altered—sweet taste, or taste of fried liver, or a “bad” taste simply. These are evidently in connection with the gastro-abdominal state.

Throat.—A sense of dryness or soreness is complained of. This occurred to a marked extent in one case of my own.

Stomach.—There is loss of appetite, with much thirst, and desire for something sour. Nausea is much felt, with vomiting. In two cases of poisoning by podophyllum, much bile with blood was brought up. In three cases there was great tenderness of the stomach and entire abdomen, with tympanites, and great pain when vomiting; the pressure of the bedclothes could hardly be borne. In other provings, where the inflammatory state was not so pronounced, there were marked griping or stitching pains in the stomach and bowels, with sense of prostration. Cold water even was rejected, with a bitter taste and a burning sensation in the stomach. A very marked symptom is a sensation of emptiness, or hollow sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach, without real hunger. I reserve clinical remarks till after the sections on abdomen and stool.

Abdomen.—In the region of the right hypochondrium a sense of fullness, flatulence, twisting pain, and heat. Through the abdomen, flatulence, and rumbling with griping or colicky pains are complained of; they are relieved by bending forward while lying of the left side, and aggravated by lying on the back. These pains and sensation of heat are associated with the desire to go to stool. They are generally worse in the morning, and better in the evening.

Rectum and Anus.—There is produced aggravation of internal piles, with secretion of mucus from the anus. “The rectum would protrude more than an inch after every motion of the bowels or after any sudden motion, such as sneezing, and even during any mental excitement; the parts could not always be replaced very readily—would sometimes remain prolapsed for days, owing to the swelling and congestion.”

Stool.—Diarrhea is the prominent condition here. The stools are frequent, watery, and often of a green color. They are usually attended with griping pain, mixed with mucus; offensive, and often accompanied by marked tenesmus, lasting some time after the evacuation. “The stool was of a burning, acrid character, excoriated the anus, and caused much bearing down during and after the stool.” The diarrhea may

continue all day, and during the night, but it is important to note that very often it was in the *morning* specially. After the most prominent symptoms have disappeared, an alternation of diarrhea and constipation, every day or two, may last for some time.

Before coming to the therapeutical conclusions deducible from the above provings, we must look at the results of experiments on animals. Such would not be reliable in themselves as regards the action of the drug on man, but as similar results are produced in the dog as in man, the experiments are valuable as corroboratory evidence. A series of experiments are recorded in the *British Medical Journal* for 1875, conducted by Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, and M. Vignal. They show most distinctly that small, or comparatively small, doses of podophyllum have a marked stimulating action on the liver, causing increased flow of bile; while large doses that produce purgation cause the reverse, namely, a diminution in the flow of bile, going on to stoppage of it. And in proportion to the purgation was the amount of bile diminished. With the purgation the stomach and upper part of small intestine were congested or inflamed. Anstie ("Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis") states that in an experiment on a dog, the liver was moderately congested. Hughes Bennett (*Ibid.*) found that purgative doses diminish both fluid and solid constituents of the bile.

Therapeutics.—Podophyllum is specially indicated in a catarrhal or inflammatory state of the gastro-hepatic tract and upper part of the small intestine, attended with vomiting or nausea, engorgement of liver, uneasiness in the hepatic region, diminution of the flow of bile, or absence of it (as shown by the color of the stools), griping pain in the abdomen, with flatus and distention, going on even to marked abdominal tenderness on pressure, diarrhea, of a watery character, pale in color or greenish with mucus, and sense of straining. The whole or chief condition is this state of the upper part of the small intestine and the liver, with the stomach. The lower part of the small intestine and the large bowel, until the rectum is reached, is little, if at all affected, and this is the main sphere of action of the drug as demonstrated in practice.

The dose here should be from 3 down to 2x or 1x. Next, in dysenteric diarrhea, when the sigmoid flexure and the rectum are the parts involved. The indications here are the mucous, acrid, irritating discharges, with straining flatulence, irritation and aggravation of piles when present. Here the same doses are serviceable. Third, in *morning* diarrhea, when the stools are loose, watery, pale, and irritating, with flatulence. This prominence of the *morning* stools is a marked feature in the provings, and clinically it is a most reliable remedy in such a state. Associated with this state we often notice the symptoms of a sinking, empty feeling at the pit of the stomach, especially after stool. This symptom is developed in the provings, and practice corroborates the value of the symptom, and its relief by the drug. The prevailing feature in the matter of the stools is the diarrhea, though after recovery from the provings a state of alternate diarrhea and constipation may remain. We not unfrequently hear of homeopaths giving podophyllum in the mother tincture in several drop doses as a laxative. This is not homeopathy, but allopathy, and I protest against such a use of the drug, more especially when it has been amply proved that purgative action is associated with diminution of bile, instead of increase. The true sphere of action is in diarrhea in the forms and with the symptoms already noted. It is also valuable in hemorrhoids, when there is diarrhea instead of the usual constipation, with pain, urging to stool, and much protrusion. Also in simple prolapsus ani of a troublesome type. In this, especially in children, the higher dilutions are most successful—the 6th or 12th. In simple sluggish action of the liver, without duodenal irritation or diarrhea, it is not indicated, or only slightly so.

Urinary Organs.—There is not much of importance here. Micturition is painful, frequent, and the urine scanty and red. This is probably due to the hepato-intestinal state.

Sexual Organs.—In women there are symptoms of prolapse of the uterus, down-bearing pains, pain in the sacrum, and sensation at stool as if the genital organs would fall out. Pain also is complained of in the right ovary and uterus. These symptoms are probably in sympathy with the rectal irritation and the dysenteric

type of stools, and do not seem to me to indicate podophyllum as a remedy in falling of the womb, unless associated with diarrhea and rectal irritation. But, on the other hand, the symptom of pain in the right ovary is an important and interesting one, since, as Dr. A. C. Clifton has pointed out, morning diarrhea, with a sinking sensation at the epigastrium, is a frequent concomitant of irritation and pain in the *right* ovary. I have often verified this clinically. Here apis is an analogue.

Respiratory Organs and Chest.—There is little of importance here. A sense of shortness of breath or of suffocation on first lying down, with inclination to breathe deeply, pains in the chest, sense of oppression and constriction, preventing the desire which is felt to take a deep breath. Also a sensation in the chest, as if the heart were ascending to the throat. These symptoms, especially the last, are, it seems to me, neurotic, and of a kindred nature with the sinking at the epigastrium, and so corroborating the selection of the drug in cases otherwise calling for it, as in morning diarrhea and right ovarian pain.

Heart and Pulse.—The pulse is at first slow, but afterward quickens considerably, with palpitation. This is evidently sympathetic only with the internal abdominal disturbance, and not as indicating any special action on the heart.

Neck and Back.—Here we find spinal pains from the nucha to the lumbar region. Pain also is felt under the right shoulder blade and between the shoulders. These latter are probably in connection with the liver.

Extremities.—Aching pains in lower limbs, with cramp in the right leg, are noticed.

Generalities.—Faintness, with the sensation of emptiness in the abdomen after stool have already been noticed in the abdominal section. The pain in the stomach is associated with a sense of much prostration. All the symptoms except the epigastric sinking are worse from 2 to 4 A. M.

Skin.—Here the irritation is only from the local effects of the powdered drug, and consist of rubefacient and vesicant effects; an eruption of pustules which are slow in healing, and attended with a severe amount of superficial inflammation. An eruption of "scabs" on the

arms and legs was also produced by local contact. There is one case, an exception to this statement, that of a girl, who from an internal dose suffered from "intolerable itching of the skin on the body and arms; on scratching it rises up in blotches like hives."

Sleep.—Sleepiness in the daytime, especially in the forenoon, with rumbling in the bowels is noticed, due probably to the liver; while at night, especially in the early part of it, the sleep is restless and unrefreshing.

Fever.—There is at first chilliness, which is followed by heat and perspiration.

Such is the pathogenesis of podophyllum.

A STRANGE CASE WITH PLEURITIC EFFUSION.

By WILLIAM S. COLE, M. D., Guerneville, Cal.

CASE. Jessie T., aged eight, a robust, healthy child, was taken ill, April 15, 1895, with chill and vomiting, followed by moderately high temperature. I saw her three hours after and found temperature 103° F.; pulse 120, full and hard; respiration 25. The child was dull and apathetic, inclined to somnolence, complaining of no pain; tongue coated white. As there were several cases very much the same in the vicinity, which were responding nicely to gels., she received that remedy—10 drops in 4 ounces of water, a teaspoonful every hour. Contrary to expectation, there was no improvement, and, as in my experience gels. does all it will do in ten or twelve hours, it was discontinued and bryonia 3x, teaspoonful every hour, prescribed instead. On the third day there was no improvement, except in that the vomiting had ceased; a tight hacking cough had developed which, together with the rapid respirations, inclined me to think I had a case of pneumonia. Examination of the chest elicited no abnormal signs. The vesicular murmur and percussion note were clear. Examination of the abdomen found it slightly distended; the liver tender and somewhat enlarged. There was a single passage from the bowels, of a normal consistency but bright yellow. Continued treatment. On the fourth day the fever had abated, pulse slowed down to 100°; respiration the same. So the case continued for three days, not developing

anything new, not improving ; and, while at loss to know which way the case was going to develop, I was so suspicious of the chest that I watched it carefully. On the seventh day the bulging of the right chest wall, with obliteration of the intercostal spaces, dullness of the percussion, and total absence of all breath sounds, told the story of pleuritic effusion.

The cough now loose and no expectoration, other than a little white, frothy mucus, respiration often reaching forty to the minute, and the pulse running 160. I gave bryonia and ordered the chest wrapped in cotton wool.

The temperature remained normal for several days and then began to take excursions up to the 100° mark, but with no regularity. The child was very cross and exhausted herself with a rabid temper. The effusion kept on increasing until it reached the third rib in front. I asked for aspiration, but the parents were afraid and refused. On the 4th of May, I was called away for three days. During my absence, the case was under the care of an old-school physician who carried out my line of treatment, and in addition ordered a hot poultice to the side, which appeared to benefit the case, since during its application the cough became loosened, and the expectoration profuse. When I returned my old-school friend told me the child could not live till morning. However, the case did not terminate that way, and in two weeks the effusion burst though the side in the mammary line, about one inch below the right nipple.

Five pints of pus, by actual measurement, were taken from the opening, besides that which was lost by leakage.

From this on, under a vigorous diet of milk and eggs, with stimulation by means of brandy, in different preparations, and with hydrastine mur. 2x, 2 grains three times a day, she gradually improved, until in September she was as well as ever. There is no appreciable lesion in the chest. The lung, which for a long time must have been very much compressed, has again expanded until it fills its normal place. Percussion gives a clear note and the vesicular murmur is normal. The only physical sign that can be found is a slight depression where the abscess broke, and a transient friction murmur.

The heart beats eighty to the minute and the valves show no lesion.

Such is the history of a trying case, extending over a period of two months in bed, and as many more before it was discharged.

I have not spoken in detail of the treatment, since such cases must be treated according to their individual characteristics. I can say safely that no remedy which I gave, except calcarea carb., seemed to show any benefit. Hydrastine mur. was purely physiological and does not come under the head of homeopathic treatment.

This case has been reported, hoping there are points of interest in it to others as well as myself. Those which strike us as particularly so are the absence of pain, which in classical cases is, perhaps, the most trying symptom of the inflammatory stage, the sudden development of the effusion when once it began, reaching its height in forty-eight hours ; the spontaneous evacuation of the pus, especially where it was so thoroughly accomplished by so direct a route, it usually taking place through the lung, or following a tortuous path between muscles and fasciæ until it finds its way into the peritoneum, or through the abdominal walls ; the lack of permanent drainage ; no flushing with antiseptic douches, nor even sterilized water ; and last that the case recovered under a purely expectant form of treatment.

INDICATIONS FOR MERCURY AND IODINE, ALSO THEIR VARIOUS PREPARATIONS, IN THE HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF LOCAL VENEREAL DISEASES AND SYPHILIS ; WITH CASES FROM MY PRACTICE.

By OSCAR HANSEN, M. D., Copenhagen, Denmark.

(Continued from page 300.)

CASE II. N. N., fifty-six years old, Copenhagen. Treatment commenced on the 14th of September, 1886. He had been ill for fifteen years. Hoarseness, with a feeling as if the throat was ulcerous. On the right edge of the tongue a large, hard ulcer extending over the surface of the tongue. Grayish-yellow covering in ulcer, but no pain. Between the shoulder-blades a reddish-brown, somewhat scurfy eruption. Appearance of the patient good. Denies syphilis, and yet no doubt is possible. This case was

very malignant, and though the ulcer and the eruption were a little diminished by the use of merc. biniod., 1st cent. trit., alternately with kali hydriod., 1st dec. dilution., cinnabaris, 1st cent. trit., cinium, kali bichrom., hepar, and lachesis, there was a relapse. On the 8th of September, 1887, was prescribed Hale's formula (merc. biniodat., 1st dec. trit., centigrm. 50, kali hydriod., grm. 4, and aqua dest., grm. 120), one teaspoonful morning and night, after which, on the 27th of October, the eruption had almost disappeared, the ulcus linguæ healed, and the hoarseness ceased. He now said that he had not felt so well since he, thirty-eight years ago, had been infected with a sexual disease, together with an affection of the throat. Now, then, the truth transpired. I made him continue taking the medicine morning and night for eight days, with eight days' intermission, and at the end of the year he had recovered (*Journ. of Non-residents in Town*, ii. 1211).

CASE III. N. N., forty-two years old, a wine merchant from Omaha, North America. Treatment commenced on the 13th of October, 1887. Has for three weeks stayed at the Municipal Hospital, where several incisions and extirpations of some glands have been made, but no improvement. As a young man the patient had suffered from initial sclerosis (hard chancre) with affection of the throat. General state of health good, and he is of a robust frame. In the left regio inguinalis a tumor resembling a string of beads, red and hard. The covering skin immovable. From several of the incisions a yellowish-white and thick discharge will flow. The edges of ulcers partly yawning. Soreness on heavy pressure. Prescription: kali hydriod. Kafkæ, three drops three times a day in a teaspoonful of water; externally, wadding and bandage.

October 15. Tumor now more oval and as large as the palm of a hand. Pains at every movement. The same prescription, five drops three times a day; externally, cataplasms of flaxseed meal.

17th. Tumor decreases. No soreness. Incisions healing. Secretion less. Now stopping at eight drops three times a day.

During the following days tumor decreased considerably. Incisions were healed. Con-

tinued with the same prescription, and in the first days of November he had completely recovered, and nothing was observable in regio inguinalis. He is said to have had no relapse afterward.

CASE IV. N. N., a master stone-cutter, forty-two years old. Twenty years ago gonorrhea with vegetations, and eleven years ago he was treated and cured by me for mucous papules in the throat, at anus, and between the toes, besides maculous syphilides on the breast and the back, by merc. solub. hahn., 1st cent. trit. He has now, at the commencement of treatment, the 14th of October, 1890, been ill for three months. On both shoulders, and on the breast under clavícula, papulous scaling syphilides are dispersed. In the scalp eruptions sit close together, maculous, and falling off in small and fine scales. A gumous tumor as large as a hazelnut on the right side of the nape. Increasing falling off of the hair. Otherwise nothing to be observed, and general state of health good. Until the 5th of January, 1891, merc. sol. hahn., 1st cent. trit., as much as a pea morning and night, was used without the slightest effect, when I prescribed 1st dec. trit., as much as may rest on the end of a pocket knife, morning and night. Already on the 28th of February the gumous tumor had disappeared, the eruption on the body was paler, the scaling of the scalp considerably decreased, as also the falling of the hair. The same medicine for eight days, intermission eight days, until the 3d of June. Now only the eruptions on the shoulders and on the breast remained unchanged; in other respects he was well. He was then prescribed cinnabaris (merc. sulphuratus) 1st cent. trit., morning and night. On the 13th of July all eruptions had disappeared, and he had recovered, there having been no relapses (*Journ.* vi. 5402).

CASE V. N. N., gardener, twenty-eight years old, Copenhagen. Coitus in the beginning of November, 1890, and five weeks later a small ulcer on the inner surface of præputium appeared. He was then treated by an allopathic physician with lotions of lapis, and afterward sprinkling with iodoform, but without any effect. On the 6th of February he came under my treatment, and the state of health was then as follows: On the inner surface of præputium

a circular and large ulcer, clean at bottom, but having considerable induration. Partly maculous, partly papulous syphilides dispersed on the breast and on the back as well as on femora. Eruption has lasted fourteen days. Nothing in fauces. Flying pains from the back of the head to the midst of the forehead, but only by night in the warmth of bed. In other respects well. Merc. biniodat., 1st cent trit., as much as a pea, three times a day. By this the ulcer was healed. The induration, the syphilides, and the headache decreased, but on the 7th of March papulous syphilides appeared on the right dorsum manus, and the induration remained the same. Now I prescribed kali hydriodicum kafkæ, three times a day in a teaspoonful of water, increasing with one drop each time every third day. On the 12th of March induration had completely disappeared, eruption and headache likewise, but the affection of the throat, which had set in on the 1st of April with large, deep red, and swollen tonsils, remained unchanged, though ten drops each time were used. On the 19th of June there were a great many mucous patches, as well on the arches of the palate as on the tonsils—mostly the right one, as also a small mucous patch at anus. In other respects well. No dysphagy. Hale's formula, one teaspoonful three times a day. After some days' use mucous patches also appeared on uvula, but on the 16th of July these had gone, and now the state of the fauces was much better. After having used the medicine for three months the throat was completely normal. From the 15th of September the use of medicine was suspended for fourteen days, then fourteen days' medicine, and so on alternately till the end of November. At the beginning of February, 1892, he was dismissed as cured. Afterward well (*Journ.* vi. 5468).

(To be concluded.)

FOURTH LETTER.

PARIS, August 15, 1896.

WHEN we reached Paris—le bow Paw-ree—which we did about seven o'clock Sunday evening, August 9, after a rather uneventful, but nevertheless beautiful scenic ride from London to Calais, via Dover, we at once found ourselves in a new atmosphere. It is true we

experienced something of this feeling when we reached Calais, and tried to dine without wine, and pay the *garçon* with English silver. We were taken charge of by Dr. Dewey, who spoke the vernacular for us to the customs officials and the cabbies, and all went to the Hotel du Tibre, rue Helder, located in the immediate vicinity of the Avenue de l'Opéra, and which, as most of the readers know, is in the very heart of this city. To say that we were pleased with the first impression of Paris would be naught but the plain truth. It was a decided change from the over-horse-iness of London to the quiet and cleanliness of this city. Eight came in our party this time, the others having scattered while at London. These eight were Drs. Dewey, Besemer, Duffield, Pollock, Allen, Dickson, Brewster, and myself. Dr. Brewster went to her friends' in Paris, and the remaining seven—the Seven Wise Men from the West—went to the hotel du Teeb. (And right here let me say that your American visitor to Paris, who wishes to stay but a week or two at most, can do no better than to go to this hotel. Everything included, the tariff is between eleven and fifteen francs. Single beds, and a table whose cleanliness and appetizingness I question whether it can be equaled at any of our American five-dollar-a-day hotels.) Dr. Dewey knew this hotel very well, from having lived in Paris for several years while finishing his studies, and he and his student friends always recommended this hotel. The chief waiter—I suppose with us he would be the chief steward and head clerk rolled into one, spoke English fluently, and also wore no diamond pin. His assistant, a younger man, probably the "boots," also spoke good English; so that with Dewey's actual French and Duffield's French grammar (for the most part locked up in the steamer trunk), and the excellent English of these servants, we anticipated no difficulty in getting along.

On the first evening, it being too late then to go to church, we seven promenaded the boulevards, enjoying the vivacity and sparkle of the crowded thoroughfares, the beauty of face and form of the ladies, the rich dressing, the absence of anything to suggest poverty or vice,—so constant a reminder in the streets of London,—and eventu-

ally sat us down in front of one of the out-door cafés on the Boulevards des Italiennes and had some hot coffee and things: Besemer had the hot coffee and also the leaden five-franc piece for change, when he examined the remnants of his purse next morning. We found it somewhat difficult to understand the money question, especially as it related to silver. Actual and true silver pieces were rejected by the shopkeepers unless the head of Napoleon III. had on a wreath; a small thing to make so much fuss about. But after that lead episode we refused all money good or bad that didn't wear a tinsel crown. Next morning our guide, philosopher, and friend, Dewey, took us out to see the city by daylight; and it proved to be equally attractive. Perhaps I may not state it correctly, or possibly with a little too much jingo, but it seemed to me that I was in one of the downtown streets either of New York or Chicago. The shop windows were most tastily dressed; the people did not loiter except to examine the windows; there was a constant surging crowd going one way and another going in the opposite. Everywhere there was politeness and kindness; no yelling to "get your bloody 'ead out of the way of the 'ansom," or to "get out of that now" when, as it sometimes happened, I turned to the right on my wheel, instead of to the left. This reminds me to say that in Pawree the wheels are rigged up with one or more sleigh bells which jingle all the time like so many old-time street-car horses; and at night they carry Chinese lanterns. The male riders instead of wearing bloomers ("rationals," they are called here) or pants' clips, turn their trousers up above the top of the sock, exposing the bare leg, and thus they ride. The ladies are prettily dressed, mostly in bloomers, but not the ugly bags so many have in our country. Dewey took us on top of a high bus all covered over with advertisements, and we rode from the Madeleine to the Bastille for a few pennies; from there we were walked down the rue Henri Quatre (which to our jolly friar sounded so much like "hungry cat" that he ever after referred to it with that understanding)—we walked down this feline avenue to the Seine, along its banks to the Notre Dame and morgue, and after several miles more or less—Besemer

thought it more—we were again on top of those steeple busses and were rapidly bowled across the Seine and dropped near our hotel in time for "breakfast"—a little after noon time. One of our number, whose knowledge of French is only equaled by his desire to talk it distinctly and loudly, called the waiter, addressing him as "gar-coon." He will probably not hear the last of that for some time. During our stay in Paris our little party split up a good deal. Some of us found that we learned the streets very readily, and also learned a few *Meisterschaft* system and Ollendorf phrases, which would get us home after a while, though the chances were that we would use the one directly opposite to that we desired. Whenever Duffield got in a pinch, he hailed a cab, said *Hotel du Teeb* in a deep bass voice accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders, and in a few moments he would be there, while we tried every combination known to a quick knowledge of French in order to get home again. Some of the party wanted to go here and others there, so that Dewey had his hands full to keep us from being run in by the police for meddling with things that were not public property. Some of the party haunted the bargain counters of *le Bon Marché*, or the *Grand Magasin du Loof*, buying themselves rich with things they had no other thought than to smuggle through the lines everywhere; or else they were doing the galleries, or museums, or towers, or Seine, or hospitals, or the other many famous places which must always be of historical interest to every stranger who comes to this little world. We did the *toor-ef-fell* (*Tour Eiffel*) early one morning, then went to *lotell-daw-sang-valeeds* (*l'Hôtel des Invalides*) where we inspected that grand tomb of Napoleon; thence through the museum, and back to the Latin Quartier with its many *Trilbys* and *Dodos*. One day we seven—like the *Sieben Schwaben* of German history—wended our way by broken journeys to *Var-Sye* (*Versailles*), and enjoyed to the full the wonderful things said and done and built by "hungry cat." Our "Greek Professor" Allen was not satisfied with one dose; so he went again at a later day, and got lost in the gardens and had to be brought home with care and dispatch. We severally paraded or rode down the

shaws-selly-say (Champs Élysées), admired the massive and grand Arc de Triomphe, with its seventeen avenues ending there; we looked at the Palais de Trocadéro, and the Exposition buildings. We took boat rides on the Seine, saw a number of horseless carriages, tried compressed-air trams; but however far we traveled, or however closely we inspected the barn-roofs and fences, we nowhere saw the advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla or Pitcher's Castoria, notwithstanding the children cry for the one, and the prominent statesmen of America are all being cured by the other. Carter's Little Liver Pills held the advertising fort here, as Pears' Soap and Beecham's Pills did the business in England, on all the busses and in all the railway stations. At night time after our "dinner" the party would sometimes go as a whole, but more often divide up according to its dominant traits—some going to cafés, not to drink coffee—others taking in the Moulin Rouge, or the Olympia, or the Jardin de Paris. Others again went to the Opéra and some to the Comédie Française. As a rule the Seven Wise Men and all others of the party, and many other Americans, met each day in the neighborhood of Thos. Cook's Sons, and the New York *Herald* office. It is a fact that I heard more American and English spoken in that district than anywhere else in France. None but those who have been cut off from home for weeks by the damnably execrable foreign mail system, can ever appreciate the depth of gratitude experienced by the tourist when he finds his home paper on file in the Paris office of the New York *Herald*, and freely accessible. It has taken letters three weeks to travel from Cleveland to London. And those of our party who lived in Texas had received no word from home in four weeks. Letters which I wrote and posted in Liverpool immediately upon my arrival there did not get to Cleveland any sooner than those I posted on the last day I was in England. My wife tells me in a recent letter that the first news she had from me, aside from the cablegram, was a batch of thirteen letters and cards. That's expedition for you! I think our blessed country could gather a few points from the London *local* mail service. If you drop a postal card into a lamp-post in the East End of Cleveland destined for some other

point in the city, the chances are 16 to 1 that it will not reach that point until after the dinner is over or the opera company has left the city. Put such card in a London postal depository, and within two hours you will hear from it.

We had agreed, we seven, that when we had gotten our bearings in Paris we would look up the grave of Hahnemann, and leave there some little token of our visit. So on Wednesday morning, all having partaken of coffee and rolls—coffee so strong that it takes two-thirds of hot milk to a cup of coffee—we wended our footsore feet—so Besemer and Pollock said—to the Montmartre Cemetery, now, I believe, officially known as the Cimétière du Nord. Brer Dewey approached the man in the box-office and presently returned with a blank partly filled in, showing that Hahnemann lies buried in this cemetery, in the 16th division, line 1, and grave 9 "from the wall." Because of the crowded condition of this division, and the utter neglect of this grave, we were not able for some time to make any headway in our search. It was necessary to count nine graves "from the wall," but from which of the three walls we did not know. At first we pitched upon a flat slab laid in the earth, over which the lichen and ground ivy had crept, hiding what remained of a few letters formerly cut into the stone, but which we discovered had been almost worn out by the rains of so many, many years. We decided, however, under the direction of a guard, that this was not the place, and looking carefully found a large tomb with the name of Mme. Hahnemann and other data engraven thereon. We thought it not improbable that Hahnemann might be lying in this grave with his wife, it not being an infrequent custom to put more than one body in a grave; but no record whatever of such possible inhumation was to be found on the stone. Dewey, who had gone again to the office of the cemetery, then returned with the box-office official, who quickly located the grave, which proved to be the one next to Mme. Hahnemann, and without lettering or marking of any kind except a few initials and figures at the head having reference to the cemetery location, etc. This tomb consisted of white marble, perhaps two-and-a-half feet high, surrounded by a time-worn rusty iron railing.

In this rough pen sketch* I have shown only the corners and center bar of the railing; I have not filled in the separate rods which complete the railing lest they obscure the view of the tomb. After being certain of our search, a number of appropriate little speeches were made, each of our party taking a few pebbles as souvenirs, and Dr. Duffield pinned a small silk American flag to the center bar. At a later date Dr. Duffield, on his return from a trip in Switzerland, again visited this tomb, found the American flag still flying over Hahnemann's last resting place, and added a beautiful wreath made of beaded immortelles.

It seems to me that nothing more appropriate could be done in the present confused condition of ownership of this tomb,—there being three bodies at rest in the same grave,—than that on each anniversary of Hahnemann's death someone in Paris be deputed to place a wreath or a flag upon this grave, until such time as the mortal remains of our great forbear can be respectfully and ceremoniously raised and deposited with royal honors in some more suitable place. I do not hold the French brethren blameful for the state of this grave. I have learned enough of the legal difficulties hedging about his grave, through the—shall I say it?—through the cupidity of the first heirs, to believe that nothing more could have been done than was done or is being done by the French homeopaths. Now, however, I learn, that by a species of statute of limitation or something of that kind, matters may soon take on a different form, and Hahnemann be duly honored at the site of his actual inhumation, or his body raised and placed elsewhere, as his memory will soon be most magnificently perpetuated in Washington under the lead of McClelland and others. Let us hope that in 1900, when the International Homeopathic Congress meets in Paris, it will be able to show us this grave with a beautiful monument surmounting it.

Dead fifty-three years! His grave neglected and by his own immediate kindred! But not forgotten! No! not forgotten! Hahnemann lives in millions of hearts to-day. He builded better than he knew. His fame is eternal, or so long as the human body is subject to disease.

* Printed in October 1st issue.

The crumbling stone which must some day give way in the course of nature, if not sooner removed, unmarked and unlettered as it is, is yet the most eloquent tribute to the true greatness of the man it seeks to hide. It required no elaborate mural monument to perpetuate his name. It lived without any monument. Behold Westminster with its mural architecture occupying so much space, costing so many million pounds, and to the memory of so many for whom no one cares, and whose very names have been lost. Yet here rest the mortal remains of a man whose fame nothing can sully, whose name will continue in the annals of the world to the uttermost time. He sleeps in an unmarked and absolutely neglected grave, but, like our own John Brown, "his soul goes marching on."

THE EDITOR.

THE LIE COURTEOUS.

IN the last issue of the not-dead *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, a few lines are wedged in at the bottom of a page of editorial news notes saying, in effect, that an article which that journal did us the honor to copy from the pages of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST was untrue, because the editor, Dr. Arndt, had received the denials of such eminent personages as Drs. D. H. Beckwith and T. P. Wilson of Cleveland. The article thus obliquely gave space and currency to the doings of the Necrologist of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio, in that this official, of his own motion, emasculated the Transactions of the Society by ordering the cutting out of the remarks of Dr. Biggar, made at the request of President House, on the occasion of the brief memorial service in honor of Dr. Nathaniel Schneider. Our implied and written statement was that Dr. Biggar, because of this unwarranted proceeding, and for no other cause, had tendered his resignation to the society, and that the same had been accepted at Piqua at the annual session presided over by Dr. W. A. Phillips, Dean of the Beckwith-Wilson faculty. Our criticism was directed at the Society for permitting itself to be led by the nose by a half dozen designing individuals, and be thus made party to the ancient and malodorous college quarrel at Cleveland, and as well for suffering so promi-

nent a physician and surgeon as Dr. Biggar is accredited with being, to be lost to the homeopathic society, and in a manner so underhanded and despicable.

The denial of the brothers-in-law, Beckwith and Wilson, was not as to the fact of the resignation, but the causes which led up to it; thus putting the lie upon us. Since, therefore, the chip has been knocked off our shoulder, where it had been resting since we wrote the now bar sinistered editorial, we will give a few extracts from letters, reserving others for a future denial if they prove to be forthcoming, in order to assure our brother of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, and other editors, that so long as we continue to reside in Cleveland, we are likely to know what is going on in the profession in Cleveland and Ohio, and also concerning the colleges; and, what is more to the point, will not hesitate to print it when necessary. We have no interest in Dr. Biggar, nor he in us. It is the rank injustice that we are fighting.

CLEVELAND, O., September 24, 1896.

THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

At the meeting of the State Society in May, 1895, the president, Dr. R. B. House, requested me (a few minutes before the Necrologist, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, made his report) to make some remarks at the memorial service. In accordance with Dr. House's request and approval, my remarks were to be directed to the professional life of the late Dr. N. Schneider.

A few weeks after the meeting, wishing to review my remarks, I wrote Dr. Stewart on July 5, 1895, as follows: "Will you kindly send me a report of the remarks I made at the Memorial Service? By so doing you will greatly oblige."

On July 9, 1895, is an extract from his letter of reply: "Consultation with the Necrologist in regard to the obituary notices of the deceased members resulted in agreeing to publish only the notices as heretofore. Hence all remarks made at the Memorial Service will not be published."

[Copy of my resignation to Dr. Stewart.]

July 11, 1895.

At the next meeting of the State Society kindly present my resignation as a member of the same and oblige.

[Copy of my resignation to Dr. Roll.]

November 4, 1895.

You will oblige by presenting my resignation as a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society at the next meeting, to be held in Piqua.

[Copy of extract from Dr. Stewart's letter to me.]

May 28, 1896.

Dr. Walton was asking me about your resignation, some time before the State meeting. I told him I had not sent it to the Secretary, thinking it would be better to present it myself, together with the correspondence, most particularly the letter of the Necrologist, accompanying his report. . . I acted on the advice of the Necrologist, and

hence cut out all discussions in his report, but I do not remember handling the remarks in question, though Kraft reported them. . . Personally I am very sorry that one of the ablest men should thus be cut off from us. But I never did know any of the facts regarding the trouble in Cleveland. And those whom I considered your friends have not shown that spirit in later developments. . . What Dr. Beckwith said at Piqua, I do not know. If you wish it I can request the Secretary to send you a report of the discussions. I understand that the Necrologist assumed the responsibility.

[Copy of my reply.]

June 2, 1896.

. . . It was very good of you to write, and I thank you for your offer to send a report of the discussion in reference to my resignation. I have not heard of any of the proceedings of the late meeting of the State Society, nor am I interested since severing my relationship. I appreciate your pleasant remarks about me in your letter, and I assure you that in the future I shall miss your genial sociability.

[Copy of letter to Dr. R. B. House, President.]

October 26, 1895.

Will you kindly tell me by whose authority the remarks I made at the Memorial Service during the State society meeting are to be excluded from the published Transactions?

An early reply will greatly oblige

Yours very truly,

[Reply.]

October 27, 1895.

H. F. BIGGAR:

I cannot answer your inquiry. The fact is I have not been consulted in any manner about the publication of the Transactions, and your letter is the first intimation I have received that they were being published. I am also surprised to learn that your "Remarks" are to be excluded. Nothing of the kind could be done by my counsel.

Yours, etc.

[Letter to Dr. R. B. House, President.]

October 28, 1895.

DR. R. B. HOUSE, etc.,

I thank you very much for your promptness in replying. In August Dr. Stewart wrote me that my remarks at the Memorial Service would be excluded; this was done, he said, after consulting with the Necrologist. You can readily conceive in what an unpleasant position it places me in regard to the members of the State Society. In consequence of this high-handed action on the part of the Necrologist, I immediately sent in my resignation to the State society. Thanking you again, etc., etc.,

Yours very cordially,

H. F. BIGGAR, M. D.

[Letter from Dr. House, President.]

October 29, 1895.

DR. H. F. BIGGAR, etc., etc.

I can't see by what authority the Secretary and Necrologist excluded the remarks made at the Memorial Service. He (the Necrologist) was very anxious for me to select two or more members to make remarks upon the presentation of each deceased member of the society. I have always supposed that the President was a member of the publication committee, but it seems that I am mistaken. I regret very much that you tendered your resignation as a member of the society. We ought to stand up and face all irregular proceedings and call the guilty to account before the society.

Yours, etc.,

R. B. HOUSE.

I resigned with the understanding with Dr.

Walton that if the society indorsed the actions of the *Necrologist*, who purposely insulted me by having my remarks omitted, my resignation should be presented, but if my remarks were ordered published in the forthcoming Transactions, not to present my resignation.

When I knew Dr. Roll was secretary, the resignation was mailed to him. With best regards, believe me,

Yours truly,

H. F. BIGGAR.

Does the *Pacific Coast Journal* desire any better evidence of the truth of our former editorial than these extracts? It is not our intention to go into the college quarrel in its most recent aspect. It was bad enough in its former phases. We know, however, that but few men worked as hard to keep the college in existence as Dr. Biggar. That there has been some new disagreement in the faculty, which resulted in the war upon Dr. Biggar, is apparent; but that was no good reason why the Homeopathic State Society of Ohio should be made party to the fight.

We regret the necessity for bringing Dr. Stewart, the last Secretary, into court. He was a faithful officer, and acted, as we have every reason to believe, and as others believe, within his best knowledge and belief. As he states in one of the letters, it was not his province to know the motives of these several parties who were crowding Dr. Biggar out of college, hospital, and society. He trusted implicitly in the representations of the *Necrologist*, as any Secretary would have done. The letters of Dr. House, the President at the time of the Memorial Services, give evidence that he had no knowledge of this proposed knifing of a man and the Transactions at the same time. For ourselves, as stenographer of that Memorial Service, having taken down the remarks of Dr. Biggar, and transcribed and forwarded the full copy to the secretary for his blue pencil—not the *Necrologist's*—we heard nothing of any intention to cut out anybody's remarks until the day preceding the next annual session at Piqua.

Is it not clear that this outrageous and despicable conduct was but an extension into the State Society of the college quarrel, and that the

State Society, as in the past, ought to have taken extra pains not to lend itself to the wreaking of private vengeance. Does anybody blame Dr. Biggar for the course he has taken? Is there a man with anything like a backbone in his body who would not have resented the insult heaped upon him? And unless the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society purges itself of this contempt, it will not lie in its mouth to plead surprise if it lose other of its members, not especially because of affection or disaffection for Dr. Biggar, but because of the injustice to one of its members which it apparently sanctions and condones, when it is premeditated and executed by those who come to the society loaded for just that kind of work.

DR. HEATH.

ONE man was absent from the Congress and the other festivities who would have added to its luster and done credit to its wisdom. We refer to Dr. Alfred Heath of London. We had a long interview with him, examined his documentary evidence of his fitness for graduation, read letters from the British Hom. Med. Soc. and from others, which in our mind remove from Dr. Heath the stigma of being an "irregular" practitioner, because, for reasons that will appeal to any impartial listener, he chose to crown his long and active life in the pharmaceutical and medical departments with an American diploma—Hahnemann of Philadelphia. An inspection of his books shows him with a clientele laid in the best families of England. His success is admitted, however reluctantly, by even those who will not recognize him in the homeopathic school of England. Perhaps a few more opinions given in the high courts of Great Britain, analogous to that incidentally embodied in parts of the Kitson-Playfair suit, will remove the barriers, and make all graduated medical men brothers. There is no question as to Dr. Heath's knowledge, erudition, fitness for the profession, his standing socially, nor his success medically. This was the only bitter pill in the whole European jaunt for us—that this gentleman should be set aside by men many of whom are in no sense his equals. Let us hope that better counsel will prevail and the petty rivalry and class legislation be done away with soon.

THE TREATMENT OF BEE STINGS.

A PHYSICIAN was recently attacked by a swarm of bees in Baroda, reports the *Indian Medical Gazette*, and severely stung on hands, head, face, and neck—150 stings were extracted from the neck alone. The stings were treated with a paste made of ipecacuanha powder applied to the wounded parts, with great relief to the pain and reduction of the swelling.

Globules.

—Dr. Richard Hughes is remarkable in continuing as young and sprightly as he was at Atlantic City. Not a particle has he changed. Quick and nervous, as ready to correct any misstatement of facts as he is to help out a foreigner in his language. Ordinarily he speaks much like a American, but when pushed a little sharply he swings off in the Englishisms.

—R. E. Dudgeon is a typical American residing in England. His speech is deliberate, plain, unaffected, and straight from the shoulder. He is a great favorite, a good raconteur, and his jolly laugh will infect the most melancholy. A medium-sized man, well built, with strong, square head.

—The most deceiving party was Cooper. When he came into the meeting of the Congress he had a load of pamphlets under his arm, which he deposited with a resounding bang on his chair, then sat down on them with a "dull thud." When he spoke in meetin' he did it to the point, and without pills. Then to see him cut up and hear him tell stories at the Clarke Convivial Crowd—at Frascati's—you wouldn't believe they were the same persons, this Cooper and the other Cooper.

—J. Compton Burnett seemed to have been taking some of his own medicine, for there was certainly nothing the matter with his Liver, Greater or Lesser. That repressed, soundless laugh of his, which began at the top of his disarranged hair—dark and plentiful—and rippled rapidly down to his feet, never failed to convulse his auditors. He's a jolly good fellow, Organopathy and all. So say we all of us.

—Dr. Pullar, one of our English homeopathic brethren, presents in his make up a very good picture of Shakespeare; as Father Clifton does of Longfellow. But Clarke, of the Convivial Fifteen, is the modern Antinous.

—It is said that a Yalta woman recently presented herself for treatment at an Odessa hospital. An operation was performed which, it is

said, revealed the presence in her stomach of a strange assortment of objects, which were removed. It comprised a fork, a piece of iron, two teaspoons, a needle, a piece of lace with the crochet needle, two 2¼-inch nails, four pieces of glass, eight buttons, and a key.—*American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*.

Well, this is a little change from the usual story, where hairpins and slate pencils and other bric-a-brac are found safely stowed away for future gynecologists.

—Hydrastis canadensis, the *National Med. Review* says, is being used with excellent results for controlling night sweats. If a single dose of twenty or thirty drops of the fluid extract does not suffice, then give twenty-five to thirty drops two or three times daily. In nearly every case the night sweats will be overcome. One writer reports seventy out of seventy-three cases of night sweats in tuberculosis where the remedy afforded certain relief.

—It was remarked by this editor with much satisfaction that the English doctors believed themselves capable of "running" their own business. Hence the church element was nowhere invoked.

—Professor Shusof says that onions make a nerve tonic not to be despised. They tone up the worn-out system, and if eaten freely will show good results in cases of nervous prostration. If a sprig of parsley is dipped in vinegar and eaten after an onion no unpleasant odor from the breath can be detected. And in addition to this valuable and important bit of information, onions eaten freely will also, he says, beautify the complexion.

—During the summer months, especially in large cities where the free clinics may be cited as examples, there are noticed many cases of acute inflammation of the middle ear, with discharge. In looking over the cause, it is found that the boys have been swimming and diving. The disease does not come from the water getting in the external auditory meatus, but from the cold water entering the nasal cavities, causing much irritation. It causes inflammation of the middle ear, via the Eustachian tube, just the same way as does the nasal douche, if the water be cold or used with too much force.

—Fashionable Doctor: My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water which swarms with animal organisms. You should have it boiled; that will kill them.

His Patient: Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery.

—Dr. J. Richey Horner of Allegheny, special correspondent for the *Medical Century* in London, was a hard worker during the International

Congress. We note his preliminary report and gladly say it is fine and up to the line of exactness.

—Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

—“You mistake,” said the man in the mackintosh. “The college campus had a clump of trees in the northwest corner and a——”

“You can’t tell me anything about it,” interrupted the man who had his feet on the table. “I’m an alma mater of that college myself.”

—For a boil on the end of the nose, where an ordinary poultice would be of no avail, Dr. Carl Seiler recommends a raw cranberry, crushed and laid over the part, and kept in place with a dab of stiff boiled starch. He finds it to relieve the excruciating pain in a short time, and cure the trouble in twenty-four hours.

—A French gynecologist has reported the case of a woman who has been in the habit, for more than twenty years, of using a lemon in lieu of a pessary. The effect was quite satisfactory, and no harm appeared to follow the practice.

—Dr. T. P. Wilson of Cleveland, O., well known to the homeopathic profession, met with a very serious accident on July 22. Dr. Wilson fell from a bicycle, striking upon his hip and head. The result of the fall was an intracapsular fracture of the femur and a severe injury to the head. The doctor suffered a partial paralysis of one side, which has since nearly disappeared, and he has been more or less delirious. Altogether his physicians and family feel that he is very seriously injured and have grave doubts of his recovery.

—“Mamma, what part of the body is the trombone?” “No part of the body, my dear.” “Yes, it is, because it says in the paper here that last night, while returning from the symphony concert, Professor Gridel fell and broke his trombone.”

—An item floating at present in medical journals says that a member of the Pasteur Institute has discovered a “vaccine” that will prevent “sheep rot.” Pasteur himself once discovered a similar remedy, and it succeeded in killing one batch of eight thousand sheep, so the story goes, and was equally successful wherever tried. Pasteur Institute remedies are things that a wise man will pass by on the other side.—*Hom. Envy*

—Ex-Governor Flower has made another substantial gift to the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital of ninety-five

thousand dollars, with which to endow free beds. Mrs. C. H. Kunhardt has also given the hospital fifteen thousand dollars for a memorial ward in honor of her late husband.

[Won’t someone please look up Dr. G. M. Gould, vormalis *The Medical News* editor, and ask him how Homeopathy is getting on?]

—Dr. W. R. Hayden of Bedford Springs, Mass., has been elected to the Massachusetts legislature. His name is a most familiar one to the profession of America as the President of the New York Pharmaceutical Co., and we congratulate both the doctor and the State.

—It is said that one-tenth grain of apomorphine, given hypodermically, will break up and thereafter prevent any attack of hysterics.

—The *Materia Medica Journal* of Chicago, edited by H. C. Allen, M. D., and business managed by W. W. Stafford, M. D., has issued two numbers which are a credit to any printing office. We hope it will have good luck.

—That was a singular mistake we made while writing from Detroit last June touching the exhibits we had seen and “heard” and tasted in Harmonie Hall. We incidentally referred to the elderly patriarchal party who had each year been to us a beacon light and guide to Tarrants’ preparations, especially as it referred to the dexterity with which he handed a glass of the true “stuff” with one hand and a lead pencil in the other to get the signature. Our intentions were good, but possibly being carried away by our admiration for the cheery old cheerable, we got mixed and said Johann instead of Leopold Hoff’s Malt Extract. It was purely a slip of the pen, since we are and have been for years a great admirer of the malt extract sold by Tarrants. We use it constantly and recommend it in our private practice. Our apologies to Tarrants.

—Doctor—Are you troubled with cold feet?

Fair Patient—Not now. He’s off on a business trip.

—No one expedient will add more to the comfort of your patients suffering from rheumatism than the application of cold to the affected part. In fact, I believe a proper diet, proper elimination, and cold will cure more cases in less time than all of the salicylates combined. Don’t be afraid to use it early and well.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



W. U. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
New York.

SOME very pretty specimens of printers' and binders' art in the form of the annual announcements of the many medical colleges of our land lie upon our table, holding out the usual welcoming hand to the young man; promising him so many wonderful things that it would be a very limping hind indeed who, if the opportunity offered, would not promptly resign a two-dollar a day job of carpentering in order to become a renowned surgeon or gynecologist or ophthalmologist or other some specialist, with money more plentiful than the current belief concerning free-silver coinage.

THE Y. M. C. A., bait, which a number of motherly medical parties have in the past invariably injected into the annual medical catalogue, the better to catch the country gudgeon or his maiden aunt and sister, is not so much in evidence this year as heretofore. And only in a few of the progressive colleges do we find that little kindergarten bauble—a prize—offered by some advertisement-seeking professor, or progressive pharmacy, holding the boards.

* *

SOME of the catalogues are radiant in half-tone-process cuts depicting the long tables in the laboratory, the squeezed-up amphitheater, the rectangular lecture room, and a row of ghastly specimens in alcohol. But even this is passing. Pretty soon the catalogues will be simply medical circulars, depending upon the excellent reputation of the faculty to fill the benches. A prayer more or less by the pretended friends of the churches, a prize more or less by the modest twenty-dollar-prize-giving professor (for a hundred-dollar advertisement in catalogue) will not make a medical student any better medical practitioner.

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SOME day it will be understood that a medical college is incorporated and its professors employed to teach medicine in its purity and perfection, with no hypocritical pretense of also attending to the morals, the clothes, the teeth, and laundry of the students. But old customs die hard. The eminent clergyman who delivered the opening address of the Cleveland Medical College recently seemed to feel the need of explaining why his cloth is so frequently called upon to officiate at such exercises in various institutions. And when once we begin to excuse we in a measure also accuse.

The English homeopaths did not mix their clinics: that is to say, they had no use for the Church in their meetings. They made no pretense of crossing the professions. Each profession had its own place, and each stayed there, and nowhere else. At the grand banquet given the International Homeopathic Congress by the British Homeopathic Society at the Hotel Cecil, London, the toasts were responded to by medical men and women, and nobody else. There was no need to import a lawyer or two, or a minister of the gospel or two, or two or three funny story-tellers, or some parlor entertainment parties to keep the banquet from being a wretched failure. There was no importation of governors or mayors or postmasters or their English analogues in order to give the banquet some appearance of intelligence and culture. And yet that banquet will go down in the history of every man and woman who attended it as a magnificent and overwhelming success, and all the more so because it was truly medical from start to finish.

There are many things which this new and enlightened country may with profit copy from Old England. And this is one of them: to separate the Church from the medical profession.

* * *

A READING of the catalogues of the colleges of New York and Pennsylvania gives the young man a case of shivers—after noting all the requirements under the State laws. Perhaps this is one potent reason why it is possible to have and support five homeopathic colleges in Chicago and more coming; and why yet another homeopathic school is talked of for Detroit. Not more schools, but better ones.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Apis IN POISONING FROM RHUS TOX.—W. A. Burr, M. D., of Denver, Col., tells the Denver Journal of Homeopathy that in the month of September, 1894, Mr. C., aged forty, coming from a hunting trip had an eruption on his arms, of a vesicular nature attended with great burning and itching. He was not aware of having come in contact with any poison ivy, but he had evidently done so. His symptoms

subjective and objective, furnished conclusive evidence that he was suffering from poison ivy.

Dilute vinegar used topically gave immediate relief, but did not arrest the spread of the eruption. The use of *apis mel.* 3x internally was followed by a speedy subsidence of the eruption, effecting a complete cure in three weeks.

Apparently no vestige of the poison remained in the system, for there was no eruption, not even itching, until a lapse of twenty-two months, when he went off on a fishing excursion. He neither saw nor felt any poisonous vine of any kind while away, and yet he came back with the characteristic eruption as before. The same treatment as that formerly given was promptly resorted to, and the result was almost magical. Although he had been tormented by the terrible stinging and itching for several days, and patches as large as a hat crown, each with a periphery of vesicles, were pouring out the poisonous serum, after a few doses of *apis* the irritation ceased, the flow of serum was stanching, and in twelve hours the patient was comfortable.

We would naturally conclude this patient to be peculiarly susceptible to the action of poison ivy, but such was not the case in his earlier years, for when a boy he could walk among the vines with perfect impunity.

His companion on the first trip was also poisoned, but having no faith in homeopathy he resorted to other treatment and has occasional attacks to this day.

Phosphoric Acid IN SCURVY WITH PURPURA.—*Ibid.*—A case of land scurvy, contracted in the frontier mining camps of Colorado, was attended by the usual condition of the teeth and gums. There were, moreover, purpuric spots, averaging about one-half inch in diameter, thickly covering the whole body. The patient was able to be about; suffered but little pain, but was in a despondent state of mind. The pulse was weak and slow, much of the time only about fifty per minute. He had been droning around for months, and although he had taken medicine from three different physicians, he was no better.

Mercurius sol., seemingly the homeopathic remedy, had but little effect apparently.

Phosphoric acid, sufficiently strong to taste a

little sour, in a short time worked a decided change for the better.

Glonoin and Digitalis in Cardiac Dropsy.—Dr. Neild, in *Br. Home. So. Jour.*, emphasized what Dr. Dyce Brown had said with regard to the very small doses which were found to cause the characteristic action of the contraction of the blood vessels and produce great tension. It was well known how digitalis disappointed one in cardiac dropsy; at first perhaps one got a diuretic action, but very soon the opposite result took place, and the urine diminished. Some of his most brilliant cases had been where he had prescribed nitro-glycerin and digitalis—nitro-glycerin being, in his opinion, the complement of digitalis. Glonoin acted antipathically and corrected the main difficulty in digitalis, viz., the extreme tension and contraction of the smaller blood vessels. With these two remedies by preventing the tension they got a diuretic action—and thus obtained all the good of digitalis without its evil results. He believed, with Dr. Dyce Brown, that its action was frequently homeopathic. In one of his cases the patient had a rapid, irregular, and very feeble pulse—symptoms like a typical case of poisoning by digitalin as shown in the *cyclo-pædia*. There was a certain amount of tension, the kidneys were scarcely acting, and there was albumin in the urine. He gave Burggraev's granules of digitalin, eight or ten daily. The curious thing was that he had to give very minute doses of glonoin. He usually began with one drop of one in a hundred, but in that particular case he had to halve and halve again and again this dose on account of its physiological action, the headache and flushing being so extreme. The sixteenth of one drop of one in a hundred was the antipathic dose that allowed the digitalin to act homeopathically, and cured the patient when apparently hopelessly ill.

Strophanthus and Digitalis and Cactus in Dropsy.—Dr. Moir, in *Br. Home. So. Jour.*, said he should not include cactus among the tonics for use in dropsy; it ought to be placed in the same class with aconite and bryonia, as its action was that of an irritant. It had a strong action on the heart in cases where one got dilatation with hypertrophy, rather than in simple dilatation. He thought what Dr. Neild

had said with regard to the need of glonoin in many cases was true. Where one had a high-tension pulse, digitalis would not act as long as the tension continued; the relaxation of the tension was the first step toward getting rid of the dropsy. The great claim that strophanthus had over digitalis was that it did not increase the tension of the arteries. An important point in cases of cardiac dropsy was that a quick pulse was one of the surest indications for the need of these medicines. With a slow pulse digitalis or strophanthus were seldom of use.

Plumbum.—Fröhling, *A. h. Z.*, cxxxii. 68.—N., farmer, aged forty-six, was taken ill with peculiar symptoms in November, 1893. He had some attacks of colic, with vomiting, which occurred several times a day; there was great constipation—the bowels could only be moved by large enemata. In former years he had suffered frequently from constipation, but had never had any serious illness. The physicians in attendance prescribed opium, but it only gave temporary relief. Up to February, 1894, the attacks of colic became always more violent. The vomiting was rarer from December, 1893. The appetite was very bad, and the patient felt very ill. His mind was somewhat affected. The abdomen drawn in. I was called to see him February 15, 1894. I found him wasted to a skeleton. He could not give me sensible answers to my questions. He had constant urgent call to stool, but only passed small hard black balls. The percussion sound of the liver was only heard from the upper border of the sixth to the upper border of the seventh rib. I suspected lead poisoning but could find no evidence of that, so I prescribed plumb. met. 6, three times a day. Six days later I was informed that the colic attacks were not so frequent or severe. He had had two stools without enema, and his mind seemed to be clearer. I continued the plumbum, and received favorable reports of his progress every week. The colic attacks soon ceased entirely, and the bowels were regular; his mental faculties, too, were quite restored; appetite good; he gained flesh and strength daily. After fourteen days of treatment he was able to leave his bed, which he had not been able to do since November. About the middle of March he made a journey of an

hour by rail to see me. He was hardly recognizable, he had gained so much flesh. I found the liver of normal size. I could not find anything abnormal in his state. After a few more weeks of plumbum, he ceased to take medicine, and is to-day quite well.

Terebinthina IN CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.—Pfander, A. h. Z., cxxxii. 18.—H. M., aged four, was taken ill about March 10, 1891, with catarrhal pneumonia at base of right lung, for which he got iod. 3, and in a few days the disease passed off. March 24.—There was desquamation of skin, showing that this was a case of masked scarlatina (his sister had scarlatina). There was some œdema of the face, for which apis 3 was given. The urine contained albumin and cylinders. As he did not improve on the 27th, phos. 5 was prescribed. On the 30th there was a considerable quantity of blood in the urine, for which phos. 5 and ars. 3 were given alternately. April 3.—Albumin less, but still traces of blood. April 6.—As the condition was unaltered he now got canth. 3, but this caused no change. April 11.—He now got tereb. 3, five drops every two hours; and this caused an immediate diminution of the blood, which disappeared completely in two days. The albumin was also much diminished, but in the beginning of May traces of it still continued. Under nitr. ac. 3 this disappeared in a few days.

THE ÆTIOLOGY OF CHRONIC DISEASE : HAHNEMANN'S THEORY AND MODERN PATHOLOGY.*

I. The author quotes paragraphs from Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" to indicate the character and scope of Hahnemann's theory relating to the miasmatic origin of most chronic disease. The theory consists in regarding such disease as caused by three specific miasms, viz.: syphilis, sycosis, and psora. The effects of the two first named are pretty well defined and do not call for separate discussion. The main interest of the theory centers round the third of these miasms, the so-called psora. The following

Synopsis of a paper, by Giles F. Goldsborough, M. D., Assistant Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital. Presented to the International Homeopathic Congress, London, 1896.

conclusions were come to by Hahnemann relating to psora :

1. It had been the potent cause of chronic disease of man for centuries, and it had become the mother of thousands of acute and chronic diseases, passing in the meanwhile through innumerable phases.

2. Subsequently to primary infection and the manifestation of a local eruption on the skin, the miasm remains for a longer or shorter time in the organism, or shows itself by certain well-defined states of health which indicate that infection has taken place.

3. The original manifestation of the disease is an itching eruption caused by external contact with the miasm.

The commencement of the primary eruption is preceded by a period of incubation.

4. A great many internal maladies arise from treating the external eruption as a local disease; others from a suppression of it by fright, cold, acute disease, etc.

5. Subsequently the miasm unfolds its many varieties of chronic disease, covering all non-venereal diseases known to man.

II. The author then endeavors to interpret Hahnemann's meaning of the term psora by a reference to its use at the time as a designation for certain forms of skin disease. He arrives at the conclusion that Hahnemann included under it all chronic inflammations of the epidermis and some inflammations of the true skin. Such would include *scabies*, but *scabies* was not the ground for the use of the term. *Psora* was never applied as a term to *scabies*.

A miasm in Hahnemann's use of the word would, in modern pathology, be in the most general sense of the word a heterotoxæmid.

III. In estimating the position occupied by Hahnemann's theory in the light of present day knowledge attention should be given to :

a. Its scientific point of view.

b. The theory of infection.

c. Certain general biological factors, underestimated by Hahnemann.

d. Certain special biological factors, also underestimated by him in the production of chronic disease.

a. The scientific point of view consists in approaching the subject of chronic disease from

the general to the special, rather than from the special to the general, and are emphasis of the skin as occupying a distinctly physiological position in relation to the whole organism.

b. In his theory of infection Hahnemann foreshadowed the modern doctrine of infection by means of specific micro-organisms.

c. The *general biological factors* underestimated by Hahnemann are (1) heredity and (2) habit. True heredity must be distinguished from infection of the germ. In relation to disease it partakes of the transmission of "habit." Both heredity and habit are included under the operation of a general law of life.

d. The *special biological factors* in the production of chronic disease are (1) Autotoxæmia. (2) Abnormal tissue metabolism. (3) Localization of an organic lesion. (4) Influence of the mind and nervous system.

Conclusion.—Influence for treatment. A comprehensive view of causes in a given morbid state leads to a wider conception of the totality of the symptoms than that conceived by Hahnemann.

The principle of choice of a remedy, however, remains the same.

INDICATIONS FOR MERCURY AND IODINE, ALSO THEIR VARIOUS PREPARATIONS, IN THE HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF LOCAL VENEREAL DISEASES AND SYPHILIS; WITH CASES FROM MY PRACTICE.

By OSCAR HANSEN, M. D., Copenhagen, Denmark.

(Concluded from page 321.)

CASE VI. N. N., laborer, fifty-five years old, Copenhagen. At the commencement of the treatment, 3d May, 1892, the patient had been ill for four days. Coitus eight days ago. In sulcus coronarius between glans and præputium penis an oval ulcer, half an inch by a quarter, soft at the bottom, but with hard and somewhat steep edges and very gangrenous covering. In other respects he is well. The throat normal. Arsen. album 2, five drops three times a day. On the 10th of May ulcer was unchanged, covering increased, and, as there was some hardness of the edges, I prescribed kali hydriod. kafkæ, three drops three times a day, augmented by one drop every third day; externally on

ulcer, iodoformum one part, with two parts sacchar. lactis, every night. On the 19th of May all covering had disappeared, and the lips were less hard. Continued kali hydriod. kafkæ; externally, calendula cerate morning and night. After this convalescence and granulation were constantly advancing, and at the beginning of July he had recovered (*Journ.* vi. 5803).

CASE VII. N. N., restaurant keeper, forty-three years old, Kings Lyngby. At the commencement of treatment on the 26th of May, 1891, he had a circular induration on the surface of glans penis, one-third inch by one-third, and before this there had been a dark pigmented spot. No abnormalities in the throat, and no syphilides. The glands of inguina large and hard, a little sore on pressure. Otherwise well. Coitus four weeks ago. Prescription: merc. sol. hahn., 1st cent. trit., three times a day as much as a pea. On the 3d of June he called again, and now a circular ulcer of the said size, with grayish-yellow covering, and hard at the bottom, had appeared in the above-mentioned place. The edges of the ulcer whole. Same prescription. June 15, ulcer healing well along the edges, a little softer at the bottom; covering decreased. On the external skin of penis a papulous, scurfy, brownish, not itching eruption. Same prescription. July 28, ulcer healed and eruption disappeared, but induration at the bottom increased. Merc. solub. was now stopped, and kali hydriodicum kafkæ, three times a day, augmented with one drop every third day up to ten drops at a time, was prescribed. After this a considerable decrease of the induration was apparent on the 5th of September. The recovery stopped for a while, so doses must be increased to fifteen drops each time, and on the 19th of November there was a considerable progress. On the 17th of February, 1892, the hardness was quite insignificant, and on the 2d of June he had completely recovered (*Journ.* vi. 5539).

CASE VIII. N. N., a dyer, thirty years old, Copenhagen. At the commencement of treatment on the 25th of June, 1892, he had been suffering for thirteen weeks from gonorrhea, and had been treated here by a specialist without any improvement of consequence. Six years ago lues with syphilides and affection of the throat.

Secretory thick and yellow discharge from urethra, with frequent urinating and intense cutting pain at the closing of and just after the act. Urination especially frequent by night. No stricture was perceived, though the jet of urine is frequently thin. In other respects he feels well. Suspensory. Cantharis, 2d cent. dilution, three drops every third hour. June 30, pains a little reduced. Same prescription. July 2d, pains now slight. Discharge sometimes yellow, sometimes green, thick. Much perspiration by night, but this does not serve as a precedent to any improvement. On the base of penis two hard swellings (gumous tumors originating from lues), not sore. Merc. sol. hahn., 1 cent. trit., the size of a pea three times a day. For injections, merc. sublim. corros. (solut. aquosa 1-50) centigram. 50, aqua destillata grm. 250, morning and night. On the 19th of July one of the hard tumors had disappeared. The pain in urinating had ceased, and discharge was light yellow and thinner. Same prescription. July 28, discharge ceased, the other hard tumor disappeared too. Jet of urine normal; but though merc. solub. was continually used morning and night, and injections likewise morning and night, on the 20th of August there again appeared an abundant milk-white, thick discharge from urethra, and a burning, sticking pain in fossa navicularis in urinating. Orificia urethræ glued together in the morning. He was now prescribed petroselinum \mathfrak{g} , three drops three times a day, and by the middle of September he had quite recovered (*Journ.* vi. 5886).

CASE IX. N. N., foreman, thirty-four years old, Copenhagen. Came under my treatment on the 25th of September, 1893. Had not been treated before. Hitherto well. Coitus eight weeks ago, and four weeks later he observed the first objective symptoms of the disease. On the external skin of penis is an ulcer 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, soft in the center but hard in the edges, clean at the bottom; and on the inner surface of præputium an oblong, boat-shaped ulcer, likewise only hard at the edges, and clean. In other respects well. Prescription: merc. solub., 1st dec. trit., the end of a pocket knife full three times a day. Already on the 30th of September he complained of considerable debility, want of appetite, and cold shiverings, but no fever. A

little papulous, brownish-red eruption on the forehead. Same prescription.

October 7.—Eruption now dispersed all over the limbs, breast, and back; is composed of large papules. Ulcers granulate, and are softer at the edges. Same prescription.

16.—Eruption paler, quickly disappearing. Ulcer healed. Still hardness at the edges of ulcer on præputium. General state of health good. Same prescription. November 27, has been traveling in the country for his employer, so he has not used medicine for three weeks. The whole state of health worse. On the forehead, on the scalp, upon scrotum and femora, large pustular syphilides and ulcerated pustules covered with thick scurfs like oyster shells. The sclerosis in the ulcer on præputium considerably increased. Same prescription was continued, but without change for the better. On the thighs scurfs fell off at the application of cataplasms of oil, leaving large and circular ulcers with grayish covering at the bottom, and emitting a great quantity of yellow, thick discharge. The general state of health still good. Same prescription. December 11, no improvement. Merc. biniodat. 1st cent. trit., morning and afternoon, and kali hydriod. kafkæ \mathfrak{g} , 5 gtt. forenoon and night, augmented by one drop a day; but not the least change for the better, and on the 30th of December the whole pars capillitii was a large and highly suppurating, ulcerated surface. Ulcers constantly indurated. Hale's formula (= merc. biniodat. trit. 1st dec., centigram. 50, kali hydriod. grm. 4, aqua destill. grm. 120), one teaspoonful three times a day.

January 22, 1894.—Several kidney-formed ulcers on the legs. Suppuration of the scalp decreased and induration quickly diminishing. By the continual use of this remedy the patient was constantly doing better. Ulcers grew more superficial, suppurations decreased, and new rupia eruptions were smaller and more dispersed, so that on the 12th of March all eruption on the face had almost disappeared. Ulcus præput. healed, soft. Suppuration of the scalp but slight. Hale's formula was now stopped, and I again prescribed merc. biniodat., 1st cent. trit., as a big pea morning and afternoon, kali hydriod. kafkæ, 5 gtt., forenoon and night, augmented by one drop every other day; but already on the

2d of April the suppuration as well from the scalp as from the ulcers was more abundant, and new kidney-formed ulcers constantly appeared after softened rupia scurfs on arms and legs. So I must again commence with Hale's formula, and on the 7th of September he had almost recovered, but for some few dry ulcers on the legs. But on the 11th of September he lost appetite and grew very faint, with cold and damp hands. On the upper part of the left arm, and in two places on the left side of the back, rupia scurfs were grouped, covering surfaces as large as the palm of an adult person's hand. On the legs large reddish-brown spots after healed ulcers. Ulcers in the form of a half-moon on the left shoulder close to regio supra-clavicularis. As he was, besides, complaining of dyspnœa, and the anæmia being worse at every exertion, and accompanied by an intense reddening of the face and perspiration at the slightest motion, I prescribed ferrum met., 1st dec. trit., as a pea three times a day. Discontinue Hale's formula.

October 26.—A little better, but very debilitated. No appetite. Heart and lungs normal. Urine containing nothing abnormal. Frequent cold shivers, with icy blue fingers and nails. Chininum arsenicos., 1st cent. trit., as a pea three times a day.

November 20.—Appetite good and no more shivers, but he complains of burning pains in epigastrium, and of diarrhea, consisting of small, watery, brownish-black evacuations, especially after meals, and followed by thirst. This was cured in the course of a few days by the use of arsen. album, 2d cent. dilution, five drops four times a day. Now only remained a few rupia scurfs on the right thigh and the left arm, as also on the forehead over the left eye. The general state of health good. The scalp healed long ago. During the cure he lost sixteen pounds of his weight. Merc. sol., 1st dec. trit., morning and night. On ulcers was applied an ointment of merc. præc. ruber, one part with thirty parts of axung. porci lota, morning and night. Use of medicine for fourteen days, and fourteen days' intermission, alternately.

At the end of February he had almost recovered, but in the midst of March a small ulcer on the right thigh and one on the upper part of the left arm appeared. At the beginning of

July he had completely recovered, and has again reached his normal bodily weight (*Journ.* vi. 6315).

CASE N. N. N., a wine merchant, thirty-nine years old, Copenhagen. Treatment commenced on the 3d of March, 1895. Five years ago an induration on penis with affection of the throat, which was treated with 150 inunctions. For the last two months an indurated ulcer as large as the diameter of a hazel-nut on the inner surface of the right cheek opposite to middle jaw teeth. Some salivation. In other respects well. A great quantity of mercury having been used, I now prescribed kali hydroid. kaskæ, three drops three times a day, augmented by one drop every other day.

March 15.—Considerable improvement. Induration much softer. Prescription continued.

April 28.—All induration disappeared, ulcer healed. Completely recovered. Dismissed (*Journ.* vi. 6405).

In finishing this treatise I learn that in Berlin a more explicit dissertation, entitled "Dr. H. Böing, Die Syphilis und ihre Heilung durch kleine Gaben Quecksilbers," has been published. Dr. Böing (allopathist) recommends what he himself names "his almost homeopathic" doses of mercury, as well in fresh as in old cases of lues and syphilis congenita. Böing accentuates from his own experience that bad results of the treatment must be attributed to the application of too large doses of mercury.

THE TREATMENT OF THE THIRST THAT FOLLOWS OPENING THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY.

By HOMER I. OSTROM, M. D., New York.

FOR the first twenty-four hours following a laparotomy, thirst is the most trying symptom the patient suffers. Pain, if necessary, can be relieved with morphine, but the required perfect rest of the stomach will not permit free ingestion of water. In this respect, however, I believe that surgeons frequently err on the side of caution. There is no reason why, in the absence of nausea, and with care in the preparation of the patient for operation,—troublesome nausea is rather the exception in my cases,—a sufficient quantity of water should not be taken into the system through the stomach to relieve

the thirst of the first twenty-four hours, and I have latterly instructed my nurses to so treat my patients.

The usual post-operative cathartic, the anæsthetic, the operation itself, and the possible loss of blood, deprive the system of water which should be supplied in order to place the patient in the most normal state to resist shock and establish the restorative processes of tissues. There is obviously no reason why this should not be done, if, in the doing, conditions are not developed that are more prejudicial to recovery than thirst itself.

But inasmuch as it is impossible to say whether or not there will be nausea after the operation, and therefore whether it will be possible to supply the system with the necessary quantity of water through the stomach, we should use every possible means both before, and at the time of the operation, to render it unnecessary to give water by mouth.

With this object in view, I allow my laparotomy patients for the twenty-four hours preceding the operation, the free use of water, preferably Poland water, believing that thus not only is water stored in this system, but that the kidneys are rendered active and the process of elimination of uric acid favored—a most important factor in the after-treatment of abdominal operations.

If the operation has been a long and severe one, even though irrigation is not called for, I pour one quart of normal salt solution in the abdominal cavity and leave it there, to be absorbed by the peritoneum. Even though drainage is made some of the water will remain, and assist in taking the place of that which has been abstracted from the system.

After the operation, and before removal from the table, the patient is placed in the Trendelenburg position, and a quart and a half of normal salt solution *slowly* injected into the colon through a long tube. The patient must still be completely under the influence of the anæsthetic, else there is danger that the bowel will refuse to retain so large a quantity of fluid; and it must be allowed to run in with only the force of the column of water in the tube. Of course, if it is thought best to administer a nutritive enema, the salt solution cannot be given, but I now frequently order water, where formerly I would have con-

sidered beef solution and brandy necessary, believing that deficiency of water in the system is a potent element in the causation of shock.

Concerning the use of nutritive enemas when the system is in the depressed state marked by shock, I am somewhat skeptical as to their utility. The power of absorption shares the general functional pause, and that of digestion, being more complicated, suffers in a still more marked degree. As a matter of clinical experience I rely more upon enemas of salt solution, hypodermics of heart stimulants, and if need be—the loss of blood having been marked—venous transfusion of normal salt solution, than upon nutritive enemas to control surgical shock.

The results of supplying the system with water, in the manner I have described, have been most satisfactory. The agonizing and intense thirst of the first twenty-four hours is rarely encountered, and frequently cases pass the entire period without nausea. The latter effect I attribute quite as much to the elimination of uric acid by supplying the system with water, and hence increasing the activity of the kidneys, as I do to my ante-operation treatment to insure functional activity of the liver and intestinal canal.

Usually, after a laparotomy, the urine for several days is greatly reduced in quantity. I recall one hysterectomy in which, during the first twenty-four hours, only two ounces of urine could be drawn from the bladder, giving ground for the suspicion that one ureter had been ligated.

Such inaction of the kidneys permits storage of uric acid in the system and consequent anæmia, between which and the frequent post-operative condition, there is, I think, the relation of cause and effect. Cases in which water has been supplied to the system do not suffer from this scanty urine of high specific gravity, and consequently are relieved from the danger attendant upon the non-elimination of uric acid.

—Fresh butter, a little salted, has long been a favorite and successful remedy in these long protracted and exhausting summer diarrheas of children, regardless entirely of any influence which the teeth might be supposed to exert.

CLINICAL NOTE ON DIPHTHERIA.

By T. E. PURDOM, M. D., Croydon, Eng.

I BELIEVE in the importance of the bacteriological test in diphtheria. On somewhat similar lines I can testify to the value of having sputa examined for tubercle.

Mabel C., æt. seven, was quite well April 11.

April 12. Sick twice, swelling of left cervical glands. Head held as if neck were stiff. The mother thought it was mumps.

April 13. 11 A. M. Sick twice this morning. I found great enlargement of glands at angle of jaw on the left side. These were very hard. Glands on right side slightly swollen, but not hard and tender. Considerable thin nasal discharge. Marked fetor oris. Tongue thickly coated, moist; tonsils much swollen and covered with irregular yellowish membrane. P. 120. T. 100.2°. Respiration noisy but not laryngeal. Mouth kept open. Constant discharge from nose. Some salivation.

Diag.: Diphtheria, severe type.

Treatment: Poultices, liberal diet, steam from kettle. Bell. 9 in $\frac{1}{2}$ every hour. Pineapple juice to be sipped frequently.

6 P. M. of same day. P. 130. T. 102°. Merc. cyanatus 2x gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in mixture with some glycerin and water had been sent to follow the bellad. Also pure sulphur 3j, glycerini ad. 3j; a $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful to be swallowed for local action at the alternate hour. Bellad. 9 j. during night if restless.

April 14. Last night very restless at first. Bellad. soothed and produced sleep. Says throat more painful, but feels better herself. Glands a shade less. Still hard and tender on left side. Tongue moist. P. 112, fairly strong. T. 99.7°. Still fetor oris. Tonsils large. Both partially covered with dirty yellow membrane, extending to palate and uvula. Nasal discharge still free. Some salivation.

Continue medicine, poultices, etc.

Decided not to use antitoxin to-day, as there was improvement in general state.

April 15. Restless night, only short sleeps. Difficulty in getting food over. Bowels acted once. P. 128. T. 100.8°. Glands as hard. Tonsils as swollen. Membrane and fetor the same.

Injected into loose cellular tissue between scapula (right side) one tube of B. W. & Co.'s dry anti-diphtheritic serum, dissolved in sterilized water. Before doing this syringe and needle were boiled, skin washed, cleared of fatty matter with ether, and made aseptic with corrosive sublimate solution.

Continue other treatment, viz., merc. cyan 2x gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and merc. bin. 2x grs. ii, alternate two hours. Steam directed to patient with tent over bed and containing disinfectant.

Urine free from albumin. P. 124.

4 P. M. T. 100.8° Respiration noisy but not laryngeal. Mouth wide open. Nasal discharge. Glands and throat *in statu quo*.

No distinct effect yet from the antitoxin. Continue medicine, etc.

9 P. M. P. 124. T. 101.2°. *In statu quo*.

April 16. Restless night, only short sleeps; food a great difficulty, bowels acted once. P. 120. T. 99.4°. No laryngeal symptoms. Continue medicine. Spray every hour. As nasal discharge was still bad I syringed up nostrils a weak solution of Jeyes' soluble fluid. This produced a fit of sneezing which cleared the nose of thick discharge. Patient seems stronger. Sits up in spite of orders to the contrary. Did not repeat antitoxin, as pulse and temperature were better.

4 P. M. *In statu quo*. Syringed nose again with very good effect.

9 P. M. P. 111. T. 99.4°. Speaks and breathes better.

A large piece of membrane is separating from tonsils and palate. Takes food better. Glands softer. Voice clearer.

April 17. P. 104. T. 99.8°. Respir. 20. Throat very much blocked with membrane, specially over palate and uvula. This is thick, well defined, and beginning to separate. Fetor and nasal discharge about the same.

9 P. M. Improvement all round. From this time the progress was steady and rapid. Tongue soon cleaned. Continue medicine and spray.

April 21. Tongue clean. P. 96. T. 98.6° and 98.4°. Glands much less. Throat raw and deglutition painful. Membrane almost gone. No nasal discharge for some days.

April 27. During apparent convalescence there was now a sudden recrudescence of the

disease. The membrane began again to spread over left tonsil. Glands became large and tender. Fever returned. There were all the symptoms of renewed toxin poisoning. All this soon yielded to merc. cyan. 2x gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ with spray of hydrarg. perchlor. 1-4000, to which was added some lactic acid as a solvent. The membrane disappeared very rapidly. Progress was now steady. Absence of knee jerk was the only paralytic symptom, and this continued for a considerable time.

Remarks.—The results of the antitoxin injection were not very decided in this case. I give quite as much credit to the medicines and spray and steaming. The addition of lactic acid to the corrosive sublimate spray was a distinct improvement. This locally, with the merc. cyan. internally, offers a very successful line of treatment. There was not decided improvement till about 48 hours after the injection of antitoxin.

I touch the membrane once or twice with k. ferr. perchlor. in glycerin, as it was slow in separating during the primary attack.

The nasal douche was of decided service.

The recrudescence of the disease during convalescence two weeks after the primary onset is interesting. Such cases have been observed before. I don't think the sulphur and glycerin locally was of any value; though sulphur is a popular remedy it is difficult to see how it can act unless by giving off sulphurous acid, which it would not do, given in this way. However, it is harmless; children swallow it, and it helps the action of the bowels.

ILLNESS OF DR. FISHER.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of Dr. C. E. Fisher of the *Medical Century*. The last issue of his journal came out with the announcement that Dr. Wilson A. Smith would take charge during such illness of the editor. Dr. Fisher, we are informed, had latterly been attending some typhoid-fever cases in a family of dear friends, and it is supposed that the anxiety and strain, the loss of rest and sleep, have produced the illness with which the doctor is now himself bed-fast. Dr. Fisher has been under a fearful strain in every way for the past

four or five years. It stands to reason that no one man could undertake and carry to successful completion the important "Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery," the "Diseases of Children" and other minor books in size though not in value nor importance, withal keeping a whip hand over his favorite medical journal, and not sooner or later pay the penalty in a bad breakdown. In addition to this, and his private practice, Dr. Fisher undertook to fill also Dr. J. Kent Sanders' place in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery during the necessary absence of the latter abroad with a sick wife; Dr. Fisher came but the one time to Cleveland, being then present and taking part in the opening exercises; or possibly he may have been here on another occasion; then he disappeared; and the next we heard he was dangerously ill. We are sure we voice the feeling of a large and growing larger portion of the homeopathic profession when we say we miss him deeply, and will be greatly rejoiced to learn of his complete restoration to health and activity. There are not many Fishers in this world. And Charles E. is unique, and therefore a valuable factor in homeopathic affairs.

CHARLES G. RAUE, M. D.

Died August 21, 1896.

Ætat. 76.

ANOTHER mighty oak has fallen in the forest of homeopathy. Good old Father Raue has been added to the great majority. He has been met by the welcoming hands of the masters of homeopathy and is at rest. *Vale!*

One of the first books in which we, as willing infant, learned our homeopathic letters was Raue's "Special Pathology and Therapeutics"; and the first book purchased after graduation was this same book in its later edition. We shall ever remember the lessons of sturdy and sterling homeopathy which we gathered at the knee of dear Father Raue. It was always homeopathy. It was never anything else. The temptation may many times have sat at his elbow, to give way to the dominant spirit of the age—the craze for scientific medicine—and so incorporate in his newer editions somewhat of the floating fads and theories of the other schools. If the temptation was ever there, it was never anywhere

except behind him. It never dared to face him. He nobly withstood every effort to popularize his book by catering to the "liberal" trend which one time seemed to dominate our school. His book, nay all his books and writings (and he was a faithful and painstaking writer to almost all the homeopathic journals of his day), as well as his direct teaching, will stand to the end of homeopathic time, side by side with the writings of Hering and Lippe and others of those truly and true noblemen, in this same field, and with whom he was so well acquaint and in fullest sympathy. Dr. Raue belonged to that other class of homeopaths who *believe* in homeopathy, without making a fetich of that belief, as so many do even to this day. With him belief meant belief; a high ideal, to be always sustained and labored for and worked forward to. There are so many believers to-day, as there were at one time in the Church of Christianity, who depend so almost wholly upon the saving quality of belief alone. There are men who profess in the form of public opinion great regard for a belief in the Law of Similia, but who in private life neglect and forget it. This is as true of the high as of the low potency adherents. There has been and yet continues to be painful remissness in both extremes. Dr. Raue knew no deviation from the plumb line of absolute homeopathic rectitude. He hewed to the line. He was content with what in this age to some may have seemed but small meed of praise for his works. Yet in all the avalanche of new books which has overwhelmed the market since the first edition of Raue's "Pathology," it still continues a bright star in the homeopathic firmament, with no present appearance of ever being dimmed or supplanted by other stars. And his works do live after him. He was of that earlier corps of pioneers and sappers who helped to blaze the way for the aftercoming generation, who knew not Joseph—that newer generation who have text-books and colleges, and teachers and patronage from high places, and patrons in every part of the land, when they are ready to put on the armor of similia and fight to rescue the perishing from disease and death. He was a hard worker, a deep thinker, was Raue. He was one of that earlier few who read the writings of the Master in the vernacular, and helped to translate it to

the students and practitioners. He lived in that aforetime when the death of Hahnemann was to him as his own death is to us. He referred to that death doubtlessly as we to-day refer to his own demise, with deep-felt sorrow. He lived to see homeopathy become a great and beautiful system of medicine, welcomed on all hands and in all lands where medical bigotry so long held sway. He was one of the "old school" of practitioners who could tell of the wonderful cures done by homeopathy before we had the aid of surgery and gynecology. He knew, as so many of us do not know to-day, of the value there is in the little dose and the well-selected remedy. Those earlier giants were made to rely upon their medicines; and not upon the surgeon who lived in the next block. They had no coal-tar products to tide over a bad case until nature might end the scene in recovery or death. These men needed to know the lesson of similia, else they had failed and with them the glorious results which now, we, the next generation, are reaping.

Auf wiedersehen, alter Freund!

NO MORE CRYING BABIES.

THOUGH the sound of a baby's crying is never agreeable music even to the most devoted mother, it has been held for centuries that this was an affliction from which there was no escape. It has remained for the very new women who are in charge of a well-known New York nursery to discover that an infant's screams are wholly superfluous in a well-regulated home. This is the method by which discontented babies are persuaded to hold their peace: As soon as a child begins to cry the nurse catches it up, holds it gently, and places her hand over its nose and mouth so that it cannot breathe. The crying ceases directly, and the child is allowed to breathe freely again. Should it a second time attempt to scream, the same simple and effectual method is applied. This is repeated till the baby imagines that the painful stoppage of the breath is caused by its own effort to scream, and so is careful to keep quiet.

The nurses attest that this regimen works to a charm, that the most well-bred quiet is always preserved in the nursery, and that the self-con-

trol exhibited by tots of three months old, even when in actual pain and distress, is something remarkable. Roaring will, therefore, be eliminated from the accomplishments of the modern baby.—*Argus*.

[Sairey Gamp may overdo this some fine morning. Then there will be a new addition to the celestial choir.]

BABY'S BATH.

ONE other important thing should be observed with these very delicate children, and *that is not to bathe them much or often in water*. Wash them daily with good olive oil, of course wash their faces and groins with water; excessive bathing has killed many children. A strong, healthy baby will cry often when taken out of the bath, but a sickly one will cry when put into water.

PRECOCIOUS MENSTRUATION.

DR. J. W. IRION tells the *N. Y. Med. Journal* that on October 10, 1895, he was called to attend Mrs. N., of a German family, in her second labor. Mrs. N. was delivered of a girl weighing nine pounds and normal in physical condition. On the morning of the 17th found the infant sleeping well, and taking its nourishment as it should. The mother said that upon examining the child that morning she noted a bloody discharge from the vagina. Upon examination, found the condition as described. The child seemed in no way disturbed. The flow lasted for four days. In December the flow did not return and the child suffered with all the nervous phenomena that usually accompany the missing of a period in an adult, and she broke out from the top of her head to the soles of her feet with an eczema that persisted for some time, but gradually subsided. Her mother attributed the non-return of the flow in December to a rather cold bath the day before the flow was expected. Since December the flow has returned with perfect regularity, and the child is in good health, skin fair and clear, eyes bright and intelligent. The breasts and mons veneris in the child are considerably developed, and during the flow the breasts enlarge and are somewhat sensitive to the touch.

The mother's menstrual period was established at the age of thirteen years.

STATE EXAMINATIONS AGAIN.

A HANDSOME young lady stepped into the office of the young bachelor secretary of a State Medical Examining Board.

She (modestly): Are you the secretary of the — State Board of Examiners?

He (bashfully): Yes, ma'am.

She: I want a license to practice medicine in this State.

He: You will have to be examined first.

She: By you alone?

He: No, ma'am; before the full Board of Examiners.

She: Before the full board? Why, that is terrible—I cannot consent. I was hoping you alone would do it,—*Virginia Med. Monthly*.

THE OHIO STATE EXAMINATION LAW.

IT is becoming apparent to the Board that the law as passed is anything but perfect. Some one, in drafting it, drew the net so tight that any person using the title of "Doctor," whether he be a dyer and renovator of old clothes, or a gent with diamond pin behind the ball-bearing bottles of a modern bar, is liable to be "roped" in, for both minister to the body. The chiropodists and manicurists are most in trouble lest they fall under the malign displeasure of this law, since they do treat feet and hands, take off corns and nails, and apply lotions and ointments to the skin, for gain. It seems a pity that so many defects are being found, remembering how much trouble there was to have even this law passed. There ought to be a clear understanding that the law was to apply to those persons, male and female, who are practicing medicine in the *ordinary* acceptance of that term; and as anyone *not* a lawyer would construe it to be. The net was thrown out not to catch chiropodists, manicurists, working opticians, and a few of these practical parties who have never injured anyone, or interfered with any legitimate doctor's business, but the rather to eliminate the disreputable and inefficient male and female, who under the title of Doctor, or Midwife, have been as bloodsuckers to the community, and

worse. Please, gentlemen of the Board, do not make a bad matter worse by a forced application of the letter of the law, or else the law is doomed at the next session of the legislature. You are all practical physicians and know what this law was intended to protect; and you certainly know that it was not chiropodists, and manicurists, and opticians and others of the kind who make an honest living, that you were to regulate.

"ARE DOCTORS FREE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES."

UNDER this caption the *Denver Journal of Homeopathy* strikes some sturdy blows at the position taken by the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* in relation to the constitutionality of the State examination board laws; the question having been put to the latter journal by Dr. W. H. Taylor:

"We were not before aware that the Supreme Court of the United States had defined the status of physicians as citizens under the Constitution. Such, however, seems to be the fact, and that, as a class, we are not 'entitled to all the privileges and immunities' of our fellow-citizens. Under this ruling of the court we are without the pale of the Constitution of the United States, and are simply creatures fit for the erratic local regulations of the different States. Lawyers, clergymen, merchants, Jews, Gentiles, politicians, or anarchists may go from one State to another and do business under the protecting mantle of the Constitution, but not so the doctor, who, according to the decision mentioned, comes under what is known as the 'police powers' of the several States, and is classed with thugs, fakirs, confidence men, and others of that ilk, whose occupations are considered more or less inimical to the communities in which they reside."

OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF NASAL AFFECTIONS.

IT is generally recognized that in order to derive the best results from surgical treatment in nasal affections, efforts should be made to secure as thorough antisepsis of the nose as possible before and after operation. The difficulties in the way of maintaining an antiseptic

condition of the nasal mucous membrane after operative procedures are quite manifest, since the field of operation is constantly exposed to the action of pathogenic microbes inhaled with the air. The best method of securing antisepsis is to carefully cleanse the parts with alkaline and antiseptic sprays, as bichloride solution or peroxide of hydrogen, and then cover the surfaces of the wound with an antiseptic dusting powder. For this purpose Aristol is highly recommended. It is an effective antiseptic and cicatrizant, but perfectly innocuous and devoid of the slightest irritating action upon the nasal mucous membrane. Owing to its lightness it can be readily insufflated, and being very adhesive cannot be removed by sneezing and coughing. The following, taken from an article on abnormalities of the nasal septum by Dr. P. L. Anderson (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*), will serve to illustrate the manner of using Aristol after surgical procedures in the nose: "With a powder insufflator project upon the cut surface finely powdered Aristol, which not only is an antiseptic of known value, but firmly adheres to the surface and prevents the constant oozing of blood and serum from the wound. Cleanse the parts daily for the next ten days with an alkaline spray of hydrogen peroxide of half strength, and then dress with Aristol powder." Under this treatment Dr. Anderson finds that no reaction occurs and that the patient does not lose a single day from business in consequence. In place of the insufflations of the powder some authors prefer a spray of a solution of Aristol in a liquid petroleum product, as benzoïnol, in the proportion of thirty grains to the ounce, or this solution may be applied with a cotton probe.

THE UNAPPRECIATED ONION.

AT this season of the year, when the digestive system is apt to become overloaded with rich, greasy, or sweet foods, plenty of onions should be eaten as a counterbalance. They are good for the stomach, the complexion, and the nerves, when eaten either boiled or raw, but of course the unpleasant odor left on the breath after indulgence in them is a barrier to their use to many people who would otherwise be able to take advantage of the good there is in them.

To overcome all this and give everyone a chance, an old remedy is suggested—parsley. To entirely destroy the bad odor of onions, eat a small sprig of this pretty green herb either with your meal or immediately after it. There will be nothing in the breath or about the person at all suggestive of the odoriferous bulb five minutes after the parsley is eaten.

Most people seem surprised to hear that the onion belongs to the lily family, and yet botanists assure us that it does. The purplish hue of the onion blossoms against the delicate green of their long thin leaves is a pretty sight, and were it not for its perfume, no doubt the poor onion would be much admired as well as liked.

AN AMERICAN PARABLE OF THE BLACKSMITH AND THE PHYSICIAN.

A CERTAIN man was hanged, and died, and he left two sons, honest men. Now, one of these sons was a blacksmith; but the other became a physician. And after their father had been taken away from them, these brothers made their homes in other lands. And the blacksmith would have prospered, but it befell that someone asked him how his father died. And the blacksmith, looking angrily upon him, answered: "He was hung." For the blacksmith was an honest man. Howbeit presently, when a horse was missing, men gathered and seized and hanged the blacksmith, saying: "This man must take after his father." So the blacksmith did *take* after his father. And at the same time, in his own city, one inquired of the physician by what means his father died. And the physician covered his face and wept. But while he wept, he considered, saying within himself: "If I say he was hanged, then shall I shock this man, and give him pain. Nevertheless I must tell the truth." He said, therefore: "My father died of heart failure." And again he wept, the questioner weeping with him. Then, this being told, men said: "Doubtless, since his father died of heart failure this good physician and loving son hath made a study of kindred diseases." So they resorted unto him. And the physician became a specialist, and he looked at them who came in, and coughed once and sneezed twice, and demanded \$100. And they gave it gladly. For the physician was an honest man.

MODERN STEAMSHIP TRAVEL.

IT was the experience and for a long time the belief of the secretary of the American end of the International Homeopathic Congress committee that nothing could be got out of the steamship companies porting at New York and Philadelphia—not even, in many cases, common politeness. He grew so wearied in his search after the unavailing, that he was several times on the point of throwing up the whole International Congress and advising the American physicians to remain at home. Eventually, however, Dr. Dewey learned of the probable inclination to do business with him of the Dominion Line of Royal Mail Steamships sailing from Montreal to Liverpool, and at once put himself in communication with Messrs. David Torrance & Co. of Montreal, through the efficient agent at that point, Mr. R. F. Macfarlane. Dr. Dewey's efforts were met in such gentlemanly fashion and with such evident desire to do the right thing that he at once embodied this new knowledge in his next transportation bulletin. In this way, and about this same time, the writer, who had also been in quest of the same object—steamship accommodation for a possible party which he desired to chaperon to London—learned of the Montreal company, and being thereto moved and advised by Dr. Dewey, entered into negotiations for himself and such party as he might be able to secure.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the first moment of negotiation and until the close of the return trip, proved himself to be the right man in the right place. He met every point advanced, and assisted us as best he could. He went out of his way to go down part way to the last debarking place before the ship touched the ocean, at Rimouski on the St. Lawrence River, in order to make sure that the passengers were well taken care of, and to point out to us the many beauties of the historic scenery. There was not a promise made to ourself as leader, or to the individual members, which was not scrupulously kept. No pains were spared to make the trip comfortable and pleasant. As he left the vessel at Rimouski everyone on board united in voting him "a jolly good fellow," and gave it to him in the traditional song. Toward the close of the negotiations this present writer took ill, and having given up his practice was about to abandon the purposed jaunt. But at the last moment this indefatigable agent, Macfarlane, who had meanwhile continued the work laid down by ourself, telegraphed us to come, and we went. And we are very glad that we went.

Our steamer was the *Labrador*, one of the swiftest of this company's fleet. Those who traveled first-cabin were abundantly satisfied; as were also the occupiers of the second cabin.

The voyage was one of the ordinary steamship journeys, void of incident or accident. We encountered some two dozen icebergs as we passed out of the Straits of Belle Isle; we saw a few whales. And we had biting cold weather while in our States it was registering some of the higher nineties in the shade. The second cabin had its modern conveniences; its piano, its singing birds, its hanging baskets of live flowers. There was abundance of room for games and reading and writing in the cabin. The light was good; the service was excellent; and the food abundant. There was no complaint to make by any of the travelers beyond that inseparable from nine days' close confinement on board of any steamer. The train service at Liverpool, thanks to the thoughtfulness of this steamship company, was most superior; the train—a special, by the bye—was drawn up at the river's edge, and after passing through the formalities of the customs, we embarked on our train, and were soon rapidly nearing our destination.

Returning, after spending what time and money we had on the Continent, a number of our party found themselves again in London. A visit to this company's agent in Waterloo Place secured proper berths for our return voyage, and courteously arranged for those who had thought of going by an earlier, and others a later vessel. Everywhere we were treated with kindness and lack of formality. Then we came to Liverpool; some of our party went north to Glasgow, and other points, and then crossed over to Belfast, meeting the steamer at Moville. Notwithstanding this mix-up, occasioned by the accident to the *Vancouver*, and the fire in the *Canada*, and the massing of these two steamers' cargoes, animate and inanimate, upon the *Scotsman* (the good ship upon which we returned), there was no hitch in the time of sailing, nor in the proper lading of the vessel. She departed from Liverpool upon schedule time, and arrived in Montreal on time. In Liverpool we had occasion, personally, and in company with other of the straggling and now returning excursionists, to make many visits to the Dominion Line office on James Street. But often as we went we were uniformly met with courtesy and our wants supplied. There we had the pleasure to meet Mr. Kruse, who, we believe, sustains the same relation to the Dominion Line of Steamships in Liverpool that Mr. Macfarlane does in Montreal. All his clerks were affable; they received and held our mail for us and our parcels until we returned from outlying districts whether we had journeyed to see the country; and when we were ready to go aboard the ship, the parcels and trunks were sent without our being there to specially direct the sending. Mail overtook us even at Londonderry. Mr. Kruse was present

at the Liverpool docks, superintending the lading and placing of luggage and freight as well as passengers. He was the last to leap from the moving vessel, and he followed us along the docks until we swung clear of all the docks and locks and were out in the river. In a few words there were kindness and consideration for the passengers on both shores by the constituted representatives of this enterprising steamship company. Notwithstanding the trebling of the load for the *Scotsman*, there was no disorder about the ship; everything worked in good time and harmoniously. Everyone expressed himself as satisfied. And this was especially true of the little band of exiled homeopaths who returned with this editor.

We have gone out of our usual way to say this because it was such a decided treat to be used as if you were human and entitled to some little attention, notwithstanding you had surrendered your personal freedom and put yourself under the autocracy of the ship's officers. We have in times past heard of coal barons and cattle barons; but it remained for us to learn that there are also ship barons, who own not only the sea upon which they sail, but also both shores. Therefore, when Dr. Dewey and ourself found this hospitable line at Montreal, we made note of it, not only for the trip just ended but for future reference.

Montreal may seem to many as far out of the way of travel. But this is not really so, especially not for those who come from the South and West. Leaving Detroit by way of the Grand Trunk Railway—a railway corporation *with* a soul—it is but a day and a night to Montreal. The railway fare is reasonable, and the service not to be excelled, we believe, by any in the "States." Ocean travel from Montreal is not apt to be so heavy or so varied as at New York or other points directly upon the ocean; so that the class of traffic is more select. Then the sail down the beautiful and majestic St. Lawrence, past Quebec, and the falls of Montmorency, and the Three Rivers, and Rimouski, and through the Straits of Belle Isle into old ocean must be actually participated in, in order to be truly appreciated. Truly it is the land of Evangeline, and must be seen from the deck of a smoothly gliding steamship of this line. Again, having spent two or three days approaching the ocean, when the actual ocean is touched the change is so gradual that everyone has already found his sea legs and sea stomach. We who have tried this line have no complaint to make; and we are glad to bear our testimony to the efficiency of the service; the same is true of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the London and Northwestern of England. They form a triune which we will long hold in grateful memory.

Globules.

—The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) is putting bonds on the market for the purpose of erecting an amphitheater and hospital adjoining its school building, and for the further purpose of completing its payments upon the college building and apparatus. The intention is a worthy one, and we heartily suggest to the profession that no better way of showing a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of homeopathy in the West could be found than by assisting this worthy school. Address the secretary, Dr. L. C. McElwee, 215 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis. The bonds are for a face value of one hundred dollars each, payable in twenty years from June 1, 1896.

—Dr. Thomas Charles Martin of Cleveland appears upon our table with a reprint from *Mathew's Medical Quarterly*, July, 1896, entitled "Procto-Colonoscopy and its Possibilities: By a New Method." This is at first blush as complicated a machine as its name; but we are assured by the assistants and the nurses who have witnessed its operation in the hospital that it gives promise of being a very useful addition to surgical measures. We are informed that Dr. Martin has been invited by the American Medical Association to prepare a paper upon this theme. But as Dr. Martin is a homeopath, we question whether he will accept the bait.

—We note in a recent issue of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* that the eclectics are putting on their war paint in regard to the turning down of eclectics when applicants for life-insurance examiners. That's right, gentlemen! a long pull and a strong pull, and we may succeed in removing some of the cobwebs of bigotry with which the allopaths have for so many years beclouded the vision of the life-insurance companies. But you ought to have a Cowperthwaite to get after 'em. What Cowp. can't accomplish with his push and energy isn't worth touching.

—Dr. Temple S. Hoyne of the *Medical Visitor* was present at the International Homeopathic Congress and also at the Hotel Cecil banquet. He said he was *not* on a bridal tour. He tells an awfully good story, excelling that forte in but one thing else, we believe, and that is the heartiness of his laugh when he responds to the other fellow's joke. He was one of Clarke's Convivial Crew of Fifteen, and right well he held up his end of the table.

—Dr. A. E. Hawkes of Liverpool has very much the contour of face of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; as his near-by neighbor Dr. Hayward, Senior, resembles some of the pictures of the old time Kossuth. Dr. Hawkes is a nerv-

ous gentleman, constantly in motion, but never so much so as when he wants you to come to his house to live for a week or two, or be present at a banquet about every four hours. What hosts these Englishmen are! The weather was so wretched at Liverpool that we and others of our party preferred to remain incog. We had no doubt, however, of the warm-heartedness of these gentlemen. When we go the next time we will see to it that their hospitality is not slighted.

—It gave us no little gratification to hear Father A. C. Clifton of Northampton, England, ask after and be so greatly interested in Dr. Samuel A. Jones of Ann Arbor, whom he had met and knew very well and admired so much. He paid him many a well-deserved compliment. Others, too, of the Congress of the English and French delegates had words of pleasantness for Samuel Jones of Ann Arbor. So you see, doctor, you are not forgotten. But you really ought to come out of your Diocletian retirement and take once more the active part in the world of homeopathy which you formerly did. We need such bright and trenchant blades as yours in our battle with the wrong. What though an envious cur here and there snarls and barks at you! The true noblemen of this world appreciate your worth.

—Dr. Cornelia S. Stettler of Chicago made one of the cleverest and prettiest little speeches of the Hotel Cecil banquet. It was several minutes after she had been announced and had risen to speak to an impromptu toast before she could be heard, so tumultuous and deafening were the applause and cheers for the Yankee girl. And her little speech went right down to the hearts of those grisly men doctors. She was the only woman honored in this fashion. We, the American colony, were very proud of our Cornelia.

—It looks as if the Missouri Board of Health would soon dictate what manner of clothes the faculty and students of homeopathic colleges shall wear, to say nothing of how much porridge shall be set beside each plate. The Hahnemann College of Philadelphia is right in its sarcastic reply to the demand of this board to govern and direct private college property. Hit 'em again, Dean Dudley!

—*Lippincott's Magazine* recently gave a complete story entitled, "The Great Train Robbery on the K. & A. Railroad," evidently written by someone familiar with railway terms and technicality. It was an interesting story well carried along, introducing a number of lurid scenes from cowboy life. "A Marital Liability," in a succeeding number of this fine magazine, dealt with a man who had been ten years in the penitentiary

for a crime committed by his wife. This story was by the author of "A Social Highwayman," which, as may be recalled, was a highly dramatic effort. The smaller stories keep up their meed of excellence as of yore. We are very fond of *Lippincott's*.

—Boericke & Runyon of San Francisco announce the preparation and early publication of *A Compend of the Principles of Homeopathy* as taught by Hahnemann, and verified by a century of clinical application. Dr. William Boericke, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, etc., is the author, which gives hostage at once to the profession for a first-class book. The "form" containing the contents, which accompanies the announcement, gives forth no uncertain view as to the probable value of Dr. Boericke's work. We have only one thing more to say, namely, that this is the book we have been writing for about five years; that is to say, we were preparing to write it, realizing the need for some such work, but the pressure of a busy practice, and other irons in the fire, to say nothing of a trend of laziness in our make-up, has caused us to shift the labor of composition. And now Dr. Boericke, we believe, has done our work for us. All hail to thee!

—It has been told in Cleveland that an Ohio physician, graduate of a homeopathic college, when returning his application for registration under the examination board act, asked to be classed as an *allopath*. And at this very time he was teacher in a homeopathic college. Needless almost to add that, by a queer train of circumstances, he is not now teaching in any homeopathic college.

—An excellent paper by Dr. H. E. Beebe of Sidney, O., delivered before the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association in 1895 entitled: "Phthisis as a Neurosis" lies upon our table as a reprint. Dr. Beebe, who is vice president of the Ohio State Board of Medical Examination, always writes a good paper, and this one before us is no exception to his rule. We are pleased to note his line of argument, in that he says the profession of to-day is rapidly falling away from the more recent declarations of specialists in this disease, that almost all diseases are the pathogenic action of a bacillus. Dr. Beebe combats this fad, and makes a number of telling points.

—Dr. Biggar has brought suit against the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, *normals* Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, to recover certain sums of money advanced by him to the college at the beginning of the trouble which resulted in the forming of another college. Dr. Biggar's attorney, in an interview in the morning papers, says that this

will be one of the most desperate and determined fights which this college has ever had. (N. B.—The *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* may copy this item, if it likes, with perfect surety of its genuineness.)

—"Some time ago I was showing one of my good patients the hospital," says Professor Shears in *Clinique*. "She looked out the rear windows and observing the vacant land adjoining, known as the 'Delaney property,' asked if it was owned by the hospital. I replied that it was not. She then said, 'You need it in order to protect your light and air from future building operations.' I earnestly agreed. This summer she gave me the money to purchase the lot and I now stand ready as her agent, to transfer it as a gift to the Board of Trustees of the Hahnemann Hospital as soon as certain technical matters are arranged. The name of the good donor is Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, to whom we are already indebted for \$10,000 toward our building fund, and \$40,000 toward our endowment fund, and to whom the Chicago University is indebted for the beautiful Haskell Museum."

—In a letter accompanying a check for the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, Miss Susan B. Anthony writes: "I am certainly interested in homeopathy now, as I have been for the last forty years."

—The Cleveland Sample Case Company make a neat and practical medicine case to be carried on the bicycle. It is made rain and dust proof, without any buckles, straps, or rivets, and can be fastened and loosened in a second.

—In *State Hospitals Bulletin* for the State of New York we find an excellent paper by Dr. Frederick N. Paterson on "The Stigmata of Degeneration." This valuable paper is elaborately illustrated with half-tone cuts. It is worth reading several times.

—Boericke & Tafel promise us another new book from an eminent specialist in nose and throat troubles. Professor George H. Quay, M. D., of the Cleveland Medical College, has written a small and popular-priced handbook on this topic, especially designed for the student and general practitioner. This book it is hoped to have out of the printers' hands some time in October. From a personal acquaintance with Professor Quay, and his method for teaching as well as writing, we feel assured that the profession has a treat in store for itself in the book referred to.

—Mr. Charles F. Kroeh of the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J., has sent us his books on "How to Think in French and the same in German." Of the latter we may claim to be somewhat a judge, and have no hesi-

tation in saying that Mr. Kroeh's system of teaching is truly ingenious and commendable. We have taken up the French books and hope to be able to talk French when we go to Paris in 1900. That is right in part. We are able even now to talk French—our kind of French—but what gets us is when the Frenchman begins to talk his kind of French at us. And we want to learn French so that it will not be all a one-sided conversation carried on in sign-manual or by extra loud speaking. The simplicity of the "How to Think in French" commends itself promptly to every busy doctor, who has got beyond the soft-memory period of life, when everything he hears sticks to its sides. A man who has been in practice a dozen years doesn't memorize so readily as a younger man; for this reason this Kroeh system will appeal to him. We believe it to be a good one. Mr. Kroeh has been a homeopath for many years, and recently had occasion to defend it from a scientific standpoint at the L. I. Chautauqua. The books are not costly. Try them, you doctors who are going with us to Paris in 1900 to attend the International Homeopathic Congress.

—The *Pacific Record*, copying from the *Lancet*, recommends the use of cinnamon in cancer. Dr. Carne Ross of Manchester states, while carefully guarding himself from saying anything that would suggest that cinnamon should be regarded as a so-called specific in cancer, that he has invariably found where pain was present it ceased, that fetor disappeared, that the general health invariably improved after using the drug. Best results have been obtained where the tumor was cut off from the air—in the stomach, rectum, uterus, and mamma where the superjacent skin and covering of the nipple were intact. A strong decoction is made by taking one pound of Ceylon sticks and boiling slowly in a closed vessel for eight hours in three pints of water till the water is reduced to one pint—pouring off without straining. To be well shaken before being taken. Drink half a pint every twenty-four hours, dividing the half-pint into such doses as best suits the patient.

—Pellissier reports some favorable results obtained by treating gonorrhea with solutions of citric acid, used because of its parasitocidal action, and because the gonococcus will not grow on an acid medium. He used a one per cent. solution, injected into the anterior urethra six times a day, or an irrigation in strength of 8-1500 up to 8-1000, in both anterior and posterior urethra, causing neither pain nor irritation; he reports fifteen cases successfully treated without complications.

—We have heard much said in England about the cheapness of clothing and wearing apparel.

Some of the doctors who were in London invested some of their United States Government coupons in several suits of clothes each. We think the reason of the cheapness of this line is because of the little use made by the average Englishman of clothes. We traveled a good deal and have seen a great many different kinds of people. But we never saw a race so little given to wearing what we in this country call good clothes as those in the different cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Clothes are patched and patched and patched, and still are ragged and unclean. Such tatters as we saw we could not find anywhere in the United States. And as for white shirts, we do not wonder you can buy such shirts for about forty cents. Everybody seems to be wearing "dickies"—bosoms with two ends to them and turnoverable, with or without collars attached. You will walk a great many miles in the United States without finding a woman of seventy or more, dressed in most pitiable rags and walking barefooted in the rain. Do we say truly?

—The American colony in London was very much surprised to have one of the attending physicians of the London Homeopathic Hospital, while showing us through the children's ward, point out a little sufferer with the remark that he was brought there on such a date with diphtheria, but is now rapidly recovering. Asked if he were not afraid of infecting the remainder of the children's ward? Answered, No. Diphtheria in England is not treated as a contagious disease. Related a number of cases in the different wards that had been brought there; but no inmate of the hospital had ever taken it from such case or cases. Odd that, wasn't it? His treatment consisted in blowing sulphur, about the 3d, into the throat of the patient and giving the properly indicated remedy.

—A physician recently appeared at a meeting of his medical association with a lot of spoons. He stated that he had accumulated them at the houses of his patients and measured their capacity. One teaspoon held exactly five times as much as another. He had brought them to serve as a warning to his colleagues in ordering their medicines.

—Dr. A. M. Duffield of Huntsville, Ala., has returned to his home and resumed his practice. Dr. Duffield was one of the jolly Seven Wise Men from the West, who bunked together at Paris and visited Hahnemann's tomb. It was his suggestion to place a silken American flag and wreath of immortelles upon the unmarked and almost forgotten grave. Dr. Duffield has broken up his old home in Boston, where the family lived for thirty-seven years, and has now brought his dear old mother with him to Hunts-

ville. Dr. Duffield has promised the remaining Six to bring his wife with him on our next jaunt to the international Homeopathic Congress.

"The Ann Harbor University, Ann Harbor, Michigan, has called doctor W. A. Dewey of New York to fill the chair of Materia Medica. No more fitting appointment could have been made. Dr. Dewey is a thorough homeopathist and excellently well equipped to fill the chair. The University is to be congratulated."

[So says the St. Louis *Journal of Homeopathy*. What say you, Brer Dewey? Might be worse? Well, yes, it might have been Hann Harbor University of Hann Harbor, of course; but say, doesn't it seem odd that so prominent a university and town should not be known as far away as St. Louis?]

—The *Medical Record* puts it correctly when it says, "There is but one answer to the question as to whether or not professional confidence should ever be violated. Never! Never! Never! For those who do otherwise there is neither excuse nor argument; nothing but silence and shame."

[This was a summing-up of the Playfair-Kitson case. Every self-respecting physician must applaud the instructions of the judge and the verdict of the jury in the case. It was a bit of most despicable conduct on the part of the physician.]

—We have received the Transactions of the Grant Commandery of Knights Templar of Michigan for the year ending 1896, and are pleased to find among other excellent pictures a very fine engraving of our good friend Dr. William E. Jewett, Grand Commander, of Adrian, Mich. We are a trifle rusty on Commandery matters, but believe we still recognize a vigorous growth in this State of the Templar organization.

—Samples of the new combination of Maltine with Wine of Pepsin are sent free to any physician addressing the Maltine Co., New York.

—The Denver *Journal of Homeopathy* of recent date contains a life-like and therefore very handsome portrait of Dr. B. A. Wheeler, President of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital and Professor of Mental and Nervous Disease.

—And now comes H. M. Paine, M. D., this time from Atlanta, Ga., before the New York Homeopathic State Society, at its recent semi-annual meeting, with a paper on "Fifty Years of Effort to Elevate and Unify the Standards of Medical Education," culminating in the enactment of the New York medical law of 1896. The paper is very well edited and deserving of preservation in the archives of this great society. It lacks none of the old-time clearness of Dr. Paine in his handling of this or any other subject. We hope sincerely, although we are not a board man, that Dr. Paine may succeed in get-

ting the doors open in the South to our worthy young men who want to practice homeopathy there. If he does we will ever pray, etc.

—There reached us a few days since another little students' series book, with title "Washburne's Manual of Pathology," from the press of the Medical Century Co. We lay no claim to being a specialist in pathology; but from a careful reading here and there, and a study of its plates, we think it a desirable little *rade mecum*. Its printing and binding are all that can be desired. It is divided into a series of lessons, each lesson concluding with a quiz. Decidedly an original book.

—Early last fall the homeopathic physicians of St. Paul, Minn., began an agitation for recognition of the disciples of their school on the staff of the city hospital in association with the regularly appointed staff. For a time the proposition was bitterly opposed. Recently, however, the matter was brought up for reconsideration and approved. The staff was increased by the addition of seven homeopathic physicians.

—EXCESSIVE SWEATING OF THE FEET.—According to the *Therapeutische Wochenschrift*, this affection may be treated to advantage by dusting the following powder into the socks:

R Alummol, of each ... 4 parts.
Aristol, of each ... 4 parts.
Starch..... 15 "

—A very muscular physician came upon an office thief in the act of opening his safe. The crook, to avert suspicion, pretended he had called professionally. The physician examined him, collected a fee of ten dollars, and then turned him over to the police.

—Dr. Albert Hoover, two months ago, was lying upon a couch, when one of his children playfully walked over him, but, making a misstep, trod upon his testicles. The bruise led to abscess, pyæmia, and death.

—The medical profession often find their best efforts to cure thwarted by the patient's persistent use of improper food. This is notably the case in dyspepsia and its attendant evils, arising from an acid condition of the system, as flatulence, water brash, constipation, rheumatism, gout, etc., which are greatly aggravated by the use of starchy foods. Bread, though called the "staff of life," often proves worse than a "broken reed," because of the starch it contains, which is the fermenting principle in wheat, corn, oats, rye, etc.

The "Gluten Dyspepsia Flour" made by Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., is absolutely free from bran particles which abound in graham and many coarse flours, and as nearly

tre from starch as it is practicable to make a flour which one can live and thrive upon. Write Farwell & Rhines for pamphlet giving particulars regarding this and their other reliable sanitary flours for diabetes, Bright's disease, obesity, etc.

—FOR SALE.—An established practice of \$4000 a year, in a growing village of 1000 inhabitants, within 50 miles of New York. Office furniture, medicines, instruments, books, and road outfit included. An unusual opportunity for a good man. For particulars, address "M. M.," care A. L. Chatterton & Co., 133 William Street, New York.

—A patient came into our office shortly after our return from abroad and said that during our absence her little seven-year-old boy had had a queer attack of urinary incontinence; it grew so bad that they called in another doctor, but he helped only a little. As a last desperate measure they followed the advice of a neighbor-woman—that devil's ally from time immemorial—caught a mouse, killed it, skinned the hind-quarters, fried and fed it to the boy. And yet even that failed of effect. So we have the case again.

—If the American trip to Europe in attendance upon the International Homeopathic Congress at London had been productive of nothing else than a wish to rescue the tomb of Hahnemann from neglect and oblivion, we think the journey was well paid for. We note what the *Hahnemannian* says concerning this tomb, which is by far the fullest account we have yet published. The picture which accompanies the article, by Dr. T. L. Bradford, taken from a photograph, is not of recent date. We who were at the grave less than a month ago found no canopy over it, as indicated in this photo. The tomb stood uncovered, with a breast-high iron railing, badly rusted, surrounding it. We sincerely hope that out of all these articles regarding this neglected grave, now suddenly appearing in the different journals of this country, some decided plan may spring for putting the mortal remains of our great master in a more secure and honorable place than where he now lies.

—Patient: Doctor, do you think you ought to believe everything you hear?

Physician (with his ear at the stethoscope): Yes, when I know I'm getting some inside information. Hold still a moment.

—In the *Century Magazine* for October we note the concluding chapters of Napoleon's life, and also of "Sir George Tressady." The former we followed for a number of numbers, then dropped it because it was in part an old story to us, and in other parts too much drawn out. It was, however, well written, and doubtlessly held

the reader who is not overfamiliar with the story to the end. Mrs. Ward's story was of the same general pattern as her other books, most excellent in construction and language, but so many many times painfully weary—much like George Eliot's later works. This is not to cast blame on this excellent author's books, only to say that with the present rushing life a story, to run through a number of issues, requires to be very closely bound together in order to hold the interest of the reader from month to month. As a single bound volume we presume the story will read well. We did not finish beyond four issues, then were diverted and did not again take it up. From those who have followed the story we are assured that it was a fine bit of prose fiction, worthy of her other works.

—The *Review of Reviews* continues its welcome grist of current events boiled down to such compass that it is easily digested by even the busy doctor and others. For instance, in our own case: We were absent two months in Europe, with no papers from home, or information beyond that her serene majesty, or some blawsted aristocrat elsewhere in Europe, had that preceding night gone to bed, and this present morning had risen in her usual health, with hot rolls and coffee. This was one of the disappointments of the London and Paris editions of the "New York" (?) *Herald*. Instead of being the New York *Herald*, with all the push and enterprise of that American paper, these editions were nothing but records of nobility and aristocracy, with a column more or less of minor American news, usually about the stock market, or some ghastly accident or commercial failure. Our party as a rule condemned these editions, and wished Mr. Bennett could be induced to remove the title of *New York Herald* from the papers and give them more appropriate titles. But to come back to our mutton. On returning home we at once took charge of the *Review of Reviews* of the past two months, and rapidly became inoculated with the current affairs, until now we feel able once more to cope with the political and commercial questions of the day. This book is certainly a marvel of condensation. A busy doctor needs it on his table, as he needs his morning paper. The copies of cartoons are admirably done, if only they could be reproduced in colors.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



J. B. GARRISON, M. D.,
New York.

THE "NEW" ANN ARBOR SCHOOL.

WE have before us a circular letter issued by Professor Myron H. Parmalee, M. D., Departments of Gynecology and Obstetrics of the Ann Arbor homeopathic school, which recites some of the advantages of this rehabilitated school. Professor Parmalee makes an especially good showing for his hospital. We take the liberty to quote these.

"1. A Modern Hospital Building, erected in the Cleanest and healthiest situation in the country.

2. A full and complete internal staff of highly educated and experienced Physicians and Nurses.

3. Fees merely for board and bed,

therefore being cheaper to patients than other hospitals.

4. An aseptic regime, that the scientific world acknowledges to be of the very best, hence an entire freedom from pus or septic infection.

5. Homeopathic medication with all its attendant advantages and superior results.

And 6—and greatest of all—The duty which all Homeopaths now owe to our State, to aid in upholding the hands of those who are earnestly endeavoring to build up the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan."

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FROM private but reliable sources we learn, additionally, that there has been an undoubted revival in the fortunes of this school, and this too, within a very recent time, as witness the subjoined hard and stubborn facts, namely: that last year but twenty-seven students enrolled; while this year, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of removal, etc., there are already forty-two students on the books. Last year—we are still quoting, indirectly, from the information already referred to—the Michigan profession sent the hospital at Ann Arbor (homeopathic) patients enough "so that for the first time in the history of the institution the hospital paid its internal expenses without a deficit."

From another source we learn that prominent members of the Michigan profession, who have heretofore been quoted as adverse to the school at Ann Arbor, are sending their students to Ann Arbor. Also that several old-school graduates have come over to the new school, seeking for

‘more light’; and that those who came have remained. So that all told and in a few words the Ann Arbor school is having its upward rebound at last and bids fair to become one of the topmost schools of the country.

In this hope and expectation no one rejoices more thoroughly than the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST. We know that there are now good teachers in this faculty; men who are in every sense specialists, and who are determined not only to lend a hand but to give one wherever needed to raise up and hold up the Ann Arbor school. Our insistence has been, and continues to be, with this as with other homeopathic schools, that when the chairs of *Materia Medica* and *Practice* are well filled, with the other chairs training faithfully along this same thorough, homeopathic line, there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of that school. We know what Professor Dewey has done and believe he will continue to do in the same good way and work. Professor Parmelee writes, privately, that he is busy with the hospital, and charmed with the enthusiasm and success attending the efforts of the faculty to win back the ancient renown of this school. For the first time perhaps in many years there appears to be a peaceful unanimity of feeling and purpose in the faculty. The Kilkenny-cat element seems to have been eliminated. Let us all hope this may be true. We welcome this school back to the ranks and wish it well.

MATERIA MEDICA MISCELLANY.

By W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Ann Arbor.

Nitric Acid.—This remedy produces a sclerotic contraction of the nerve cells, and this corresponds to primary syphilitic degeneration. Hence in the higher potencies it becomes a valuable remedy in locomotor ataxia, when of syphilitic origin. The cerebral action of *nitric acid* corresponds closely to tabes; among special symptoms calling for the remedy we have severe headache with tension, imperfect vision, mental depression, and irritability, weakness of the memory. Sharp pains in the lower extremities, reminding of the fulgurating pains, since they appear and disappear suddenly.

Millefolium.—This remedy has in its pathogenesis, according to Hering, the following

symptoms: pain in the region of the left kidney, then bloody urine. Stone in the bladder with retention of urine. Pus-like discharge. In the stomach it has painful gnawing and digging in the stomach as from hunger; sensation of fullness in the stomach, and a number of symptoms, showing the possibility of its use in certain gastric conditions. All this has been discovered by the allopaths. A writer in the *Giornale Internazionale delle Scienze Mediche* highly recommends the remedy in calculus and nephritic colic, and speaks of its beneficent action in chronic gastric catarrh.

An Allopathic Hope Decayed.—“One by one our fondest therapeutic hopes seem doomed to the crushing process, and still that hope which springs eternal in the physician’s bosom rises above the disappointments of the past which do not deter the scientific investigator to another attempt” (*N. Y. Medical Record*, 1896, October 17). All this over the failure of erysipelas toxins to cure malignant growths, a fad that was heralded with enthusiasm in this very *Medical Record* scarce a twelvemonth ago. It seems a strange fact that the scientific investigations of the allopathic school in the domain of therapeutics, except wherein they have “discovered” our remedies, are invariably numbered among “the disappointments of the past.”

Oxalic Acid in Locomotor Ataxia.—La Revista Homeopática in a report of the Academia Médico Homeopática de Barcelona at which the subject of the treatment of locomotor ataxia was brought up, mentions oxalic acid as one of the most prominent remedies for this affection. It places it ahead of *argentinum nitricum*, *ergot*, and other commonly used remedies.

The special symptoms suggesting its use seem to be the following: Jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds. Numbness, pricking, causing a cold sensation, limbs stiff. It would seem to come in early on the disease.

Apocynum Cannabinum.—Dr. Lapchine of Moscow, while employing this remedy in heart affections, noted that in certain cases the heart’s action increased and the frequency of the pulse diminished, the urinary excretion increased. He also noticed that certain troubles arose from the use of the remedy—such as an irregularity of

the pulse and violent precordial pains which only ceased on stopping the remedy.

Nuclein.—The Medical Record says all the nucleins contain a large amount of phosphorus. This may have something to do with the success reported from its use in pulmonary and tubercular disorders.

Tobacco and Microbes.—In 1883 Professor Fécholier, *L'Art Medical*, published an article on tobacco and its alkaloid nicotine as a destroyer of microbes, claiming that the latter was the most powerful of all the means used to destroy these bacteria. As a poison nicotine ranks with hydrocyanic acid. It also possesses the power of arresting decomposition. Robin in 1831 presented to the Institute of France pieces of flesh impregnated with vapors of nicotine, which had been perfectly preserved for four years. In 1888 Tassinari of Pisa made a series of experiments upon the action of tobacco smoke on micro-organisms in general and on pathogenic microbes in particular. He made some one hundred or one hundred and fifty experiments and arrived at the following conclusion :

That tobacco smoke possesses the property of retarding the development of certain pathogenic bacteria and of completely arresting it in certain others.

In 1888 Dr. Visalli experimented upon the action of tobacco smoke on the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, and concluded that the nicotine contained therein possessed the power to kill this bacillus; that the stronger the tobacco was in nicotine the greater was its antiseptic power.

Historical facts seem to testify to the germicidal powers of tobacco. Visalli affirms that during the cholera epidemics at Messina in 1854, 1867, and 1887, tobacco smoke played an important prophylactic rôle. The employees in tobacco factories in Florida were not attacked by the yellow fever during the epidemic of 1887.

During the epidemic of influenza in 1889 the workers in the tobacco factories at Geneva did not contract the disease, and in other parts of Europe the disease was rare among workers in tobacco.

In 1842 Ruef of Strasbourg noted the rarity of phthisis pulmonalis in workers in tobacco, and attributed the fact to the "weed." The

director of the tobacco factories of France admitted the immunity of the employees from the manifestations of phthisis. It has, however, been noted that, in those workers who had the disease already, the course of the affection was hastened.

Tassinari experimented in 1889 upon the bacillus of tuberculosis without any definite or positive results. He, however, considers it probable that it at least retards the development of the tubercular bacillus.

Dr. Hébert recently experimented upon the action of nicotine on the Loeffler or diphtheria bacillus and concludes that its action is to retard its development. All of which goes to show that tobacco is a prophylactic not without value in contagious and epidemic diseases.

Cannabis Indica.—The following is taken from the Medical Record: A young physician took by mistake a teaspoonful of the fluid extract of *cannabis indica*. Feeling drowsy he retired, but awoke in a few moments thinking that he had slept for hours.

He had troublesome dreams.

There was a feeling of tingling all over his body, especially around the angles of his jaws and in the region of the stomach.

Much mental discomfort.

On starting to read, although he found the proper page he could not concentrate his mind. Excited and in a happy frame of mind.

Talked garrulously upon a number of subjects. Memory of past things was clear.

Feared that he would become insane.

Tingling and uneasiness in limbs, legs felt as heavy as lead, and, when walking, he felt as if wading through feathers.

His tongue was thick and leathery.

Fearing that he would become dumb while walking, he would shout out aloud to correct the impression.

Throat parched, conjunctivæ reddened, pulse and respiration increased.

No idea of time; minutes seeming hours, and voices in a neighboring room sounded to him as if coming from the house top.

On attempting to drink he would forget to take the cup and go on talking; on being reminded he brought the cup to his lips, but would fail to drink and continue talking.

Hesitated about going to sleep, fearing that he would not awake.

Frontal headache followed.

Not a bad homeopathic proving; many of our well-known symptoms are corroborated.

Only four cases of poisoning by *cannabis indica* have been reported in this country since 1883.

Iodine in the Thyroid Gland.—The distinguished Freiburg chemist Baumann has demonstrated the presence of a relatively large quantity of iodine in the normal thyroid gland.

Doubtless many of the cures attributed to thyroïdin were due to the iodine therein contained.

Mental Symptoms.—The attention of the allopathic school is being called toward the mental symptoms. The following from the address of A. T. Scofield before the Hardeian Society, published in the London Lancet, is to the point: "Would it not help the medical student if these were indicated to him by his lawful teachers instead of his gleaning them uncertainly from the undoubted successes of the large number of irregulars?" Hahnemann a hundred years ago pointed out the value of mental symptoms in selecting the curative remedy.

Veratrum Viride.—This remedy, according to Dr. J. D. Burns of Iowa, in an excellent paper in the Hahnemannian Monthly, should not be given too low in pneumonia, a few drops of the 1x dilution in water and teaspoonful doses given every half to two hours is plenty strong enough. The paralysis of the centro-spinal nerve centers and of the circulating apparatus and resulting congestion of the organs under control of the pneumogastric nerve, which are so characteristic of the action of the remedy are thus avoided. The doctor also believes that the 2x dilution of *aconite* is as low as it should be given in pneumonia. Much harm is done, and beneficial results are often delayed, by giving these remedies too low in this disease. There is a great difference between a physiological and a homeopathic prescription when measured by its permanent results.

Chelidonium Majus.—A Russian physician has recommended the juice of this common plant in cancerous conditions of the skin and other organs, and the medical and popular press has glorified this discovery.

We find in the provings of *chelidonium* symptoms which would suggest its use in certain cancerous conditions, so we may conclude that it is a remedy in cancer when indicated.

There are red and painful pimples on various parts, itching of the skin. A small lump appeared on the under lip (epithelioma?). Deep and fistulous ulcers. These and other symptoms may suggest its use. It is a remedy, however, not thoroughly proven.

Natrum Sulphuricum.—No remedy in the materia medica, *graphites* possibly excepted, has such terrible sensitiveness to light in chronic ophthalmias as *natrum sulphuricum*.—H. C. Allen.

HEART REMEDIES.*

By R. MIDGLEY CASH, M. D.

Digitalis is not so often called for in aortic as it is in mitral disease. George Balfour, however, trusts mainly to it in regurgitation, giving large doses, fifteen drops to half a dram of the tincture every four hours. A dangerously large dose; this requires close watching as to its effects, and should the urine, which will naturally increase under it, begin to lessen, the pulse must be carefully felt several times a day, and if thumping or faulty action be noted, or if nausea is induced, the drug must be at once stopped. He says he can attain improvement by such means in cases which seem to be beyond improvement by any other method, and he gives one remarkable instance of threatened asystole, where he was "only enabled to get the patient out of the Infirmary and sent home, a distance of a hundred miles, by the continuous use of half-dram doses of tincture of digitalis every two hours for several days."

My experience with digitalis has been mostly in valvular (chiefly mitral and tricuspid) deficiency. Here moderate doses, say one to four drops of the ϕ tincture, have served me best, under which the rapid, irregular pulse has slowed down and strengthened, and the dropsical accumulations run off.

In one case of mitral deficiency with enlarged liver and scanty urine, where I had given two drops of the ϕ tincture every three hours for

* British Homeopathic Society Trans.

some days, under which no diuretic effect was obtained, on doubling the dose the urine at once increased to four pints in the twenty-four hours, and kept up well, till the water-logged legs and abdomen became almost free.

I have seen little advantage from digitalis in the dilutions *rx* and higher.

Spongia I have used for the symptom "starting from sleep at night, fearing suffocation," as mentioned by Dr. Hughes in his "Therapeutics," quoting Dr. Wells. *Spongia* comes out in symptoms a good deal like cactus, oppression and contractive pain in the chest being marked features in its action.

Arsenic is useful in extreme weakness. It will rally a failing heart, as I have seen when there is gasping, vertigo, great debility, coldness, and constantly threatened syncope, where the pulse had sunk to thirty-two per minute, and digitalis had failed to effect any good. I have used arsenic in all strengths of dilution, and not unfrequently as the liquor arsenicalis in one- or two-drop doses, and found it often of great service. The iodide is also a useful preparation, especially where dilatation and fatty changes complicate the valvular trouble.

Strophanthus may be used with advantage to tone the heart, and run off dropsical accumulations. In one case where the urine had become scanty and full of lithates, three drops of the tincture every two hours in two days cleared it, and more than doubled the amount passed. In another case, some nine years ago, where the patient was water-logged with general anasarca, extensive ascites and œdema up to the chest, the urine being much decreased, various remedies had been tried, among them arsen. and convallaria majalis—the latter in increasing doses for several days (from five to ten drops of the tincture three times a day) without touching the urine. The patient was getting rapidly worse, and tincture of strophanthus was given in three-drop doses three times a day. In four days it was noted that the urine had increased, and the pulse was steadier than I had ever observed it before. In nine days' time the urine was never less than two pints in twenty-four hours and had been three. In another ten days the legs were normal as to swelling, and the dropsy had almost

entirely run off from the rest of the body. She was able to be about and attend to her house as usual, and got a renewed lease of life with more comfort than she had had for a long time before.

Camphor I have often given, and found extremely useful for the sudden attacks of spasmodic distress in valvular disease. Usually to get a rapid effect I have given five or six drops of Rubini's tincture in half a wineglass of hot water, to be stirred and swallowed down, curds and all. Its use is often followed by surprisingly rapid relief.

Moschus is useful for palpitation and flatulence, and calms down nervous excitement generally, of which there is often a good deal mixed up with the organic trouble. It does well given as an intercurrent remedy.

The serpent poisons: lachesis, naja, and crotalus are all useful at times; lachesis, I should say, more in functional than in organic disease. Dr. Russell gives a good case of cure of chronic palpitation, due to irritated heart, by naja; and I have found it act well as a diuretic. It is commonly credited with assuaging the sufferings of valvular disease.

Lycopus virginicus I have seen do good service in a severe case of dyspnœa and cardiac distress, associated, I think, with valvular disease. I have not notes of the case, which occurred many years ago.

Aconite is invaluable in quieting flutter and excited action, whether resulting from hypertrophy, valve trouble, and cardiac neurosis; and powerfully re-enforces, in alternation, other specific indicated remedies.

Nux Vomica.—Primarily or secondarily the stomach is often the source of much trouble and worry to the already embarrassed heart. *Nux* will more often be indicated perhaps than any other drug under such coexisting conditions; and, by its action on the digestion, will prove of the greatest use in calming and steadying the heart; in addition to which it has a special heart sphere of its own. I think, of all drugs, I have found *nux* capable of accomplishing the most for the subjects of chronic valvulitis, suffering, as they all do, from stomach trouble.

Strychnia I often find helpful, and generally

use either the nitrate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., or Burggraave's granules of hypophosphate. A case of mitral regurgitant disease I treated in a very nervous, anæmic lady, markedly improved, and gained strength when strychnia was substituted for remedies which had seemed better indicated, on constitutional and other grounds.

From *convallaria majalis** I do not remember ever getting any satisfaction, and have ceased to prescribe it.

Apocynum, given as infusion in hot water, as recommended by Dr. W. Epps, has done me good service in running off dropsical effusion.

Adonidine, the glucoside of the adonis vernalis, was once of striking benefit in an old water-logged patient of seventy-five with mitral regurgitant disease; where after some temporary gain from digitalis and arsenic they ceased to help her, and the urine again dropped to under half a pint in twenty-four hours. One grain of adonidine was given in three doses, at eight hours' interval. At once the secretion rose to two and a half pints in twenty-four hours, with great relief to the breathing; increase of sleep, and improvement in appetite and in the strength and tone of the cardiac muscle followed.

In the examination of the heart I find the phonendoscope very useful, and quite superior to any stethoscope, single or binaural. It conveys fine distinctions of sound with clearness and intensity. By its use it will, I believe, be found possible to detect and trace a murmur which would escape notice by auscultation as usually practiced.

—Urethral stricture may follow the congestion caused by riding a badly fitting bicycle saddle.

—Albuminuria may be caused by obstruction of the ureters, as in the twisting incident to floating kidney.

—A tablespoonful of cream several times a day, before feeding, is often curative of congenital constipation.

* Dr. Dyer Brown says this is really a valuable remedy when *active*, but to be active it should be made from the whole plant while in flower, and the tincture ought to have a very strong odor of the lily of the valley. Where no such odor was found, the medicine was practically inert.

BROMIDE OF STRONTIUM FOR SYMPTOMS SIMULATING CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

By E. M. HALE, M. D., Chicago.

THE patient was a woman aged thirty-eight. She had never been married, menses regular, no symptoms of uterine or ovarian disease. She was a neurotic subject, with a host of symptoms peculiar to such persons.

The symptoms for which I was called to prescribe had troubled her for two months. They were a sudden sense of constriction of the neck as if a cord was drawn tightly around the neck at its junction with the body. This sensation could be brought on by stooping, but would occur when standing or walking. During the attack the face would become flushed, afterward would become pale. There was no actual vertigo—but a "swimming" sensation in the head. These attacks occurred several times during the day.

She was also troubled by attacks of trembling and jerking of the legs.

These were all the special symptoms I could obtain.

The cerebral congestive symptoms may have been purely vasomotor, and may have been due to an approaching change of life, or to her neurotic constitution.

It was my conviction that one of the bromides was indicated, and I prescribed camphor monobromide rx , a tablet every three hours. This was continued for five days with no perceptible improvement.

The bromide of strontium was prescribed, 5 grains every six hours, in a tablespoonful of water. After taking it six days she reported having only two attacks of the constriction of the throat, and one of the twitching of the legs. The medicine was ordered to be continued, and at the end of another six days she reported that she had no attack of either trouble.

Now I do not know if the strontium played any part in the cure. In the provings of strontium I find no such symptoms. The bromides we know cause various vasomotor symptoms, but why did not the bromide of camphor cure? I may add that I now use the strontium salt in preference to the potassium or sodium salts, in all disorders where a bromide is indicated.

A NEW ARTIFICIAL MILK.

NOW comes another of those recondite German philosophers from some of the many retreats in or near the Black Forest, but not this time the relict of a *normals* Farben Fabrik, Höchst am Rhein, etc., etc., with a new milk made after the following original pattern :

"A piece of veal weighing eight ounces and a half is allowed to boil for forty-five minutes in seventeen ounces of water. After this is finished a sufficient quantity of water is added to increase the amount of bouillon to seventeen ounces. A mixture of seven hundred and fifty grains each of cow's milk and of veal bouillon contains only 1.35 per cent. of fat, and in order to complete the three per cent. of fat a teaspoonful of cream is added, together with fifty-three grains of milk, &c."

Instead of spending so much valuable time and gray matter in the discovery of new processes by which a puny and otherwise physically unworthy infant may be kept in a miserable existence for a few years, it might be more to the point to direct attention to the parents for a period of time before they conceive the project of rearing a helpless and almost lifeless family. Let these savants of the Teutonic empire put some of their surplus energy into discoveries which will lay the basis for a healthy child, one which after its birth does not need to be kept in an incubator and fed with a new artificial milk. People who can't have children, but do have them, should not be allowed to have them. Such slop as this pretended new artificial milk is a disgrace to our boasted civilization. A child which requires this witch's broth in order to keep it from having rickets or diarrhea is not apt to survive the graver troubles which come later. And even if, by dint of careful nursing and care, this child is able to weather the storms of early life, it will reach maturity with a diseased body and mind. May there not be a degree of overzealousness in thus continuing in life a poor, puny little waif which can never be aught but a dread responsibility to its parents

and a constant misery to itself. Heartless? Perhaps.

There are many good substitutes for mother's milk in the market to-day, and have been long enough to verify the claims upon the gratitude of the past and coming generation. There seems to be no need to go into the new milk business, with a process which requires an expert cook and chemist to thoroughly understand and handle. Of these foods and preparations we need only mention Mellin's, and Nestlé's, and Bovinine, and Imperial Granum, and others equally familiar; from some one of which a good substitute may be found for the natural nutrition of which the child for good reasons is deprived. But this chemical and hygienic nonsense of sterilized milk and sterilized water, and sterilized this and sterilized that, in the preparation of an infant food ought to be laid aside and forgotten.

HELMUTHIANA.

But just one word at parting : To you boys of '96,
Who think you ran the Faculty and were up to many tricks,
I say this, with my hair grown gray and face toward the
West :
Go forth upon your noble work ; oh, go, and do your
best !
The path is hard and stony, beset with many tears,
But all the joys and hopes of life are mingled with its
fears.
Success is not a goddess fair, who comes upon demand,
She only comes to those who work, who work with heart
and hand :
But, oh, be sure, she ever comes to those who constant
toil,
Who with dishonorable deed, their hands they never soil ;
She comes with glory and renown to him who constant
waits ;
Go forth upon your noble work, see Hope stands at your
gate.

—*The Chironian.*

DR. ADAM GIVEN.

"DR. ADAM GIVEN died at his home, Fourteenth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday at 10 A. M., after a final illness of two weeks."

We copy the above from the *Homeopathic Guide* of recent date, but find no further reference in the body of the obituary to say which Thursday it was. We note *Medical Century* is equally blind in its announcement. Overlooked, doubtlessly, in the hurry of press work.

We had not the pleasure of an acquaintance

with Dr. Given; but we do know those who have been intimately associated with him for many years, and who are a unit in speaking kindly of his social qualities and in larger praise and phrase of his abilities as a physician. He had been in Louisville in practice for over thirty years; and of a surety that is a sufficiently long period of time in which to be known and loved. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Southwestern Homeopathic College and was its Professor of Theory and Practice.

"He lived a noble life; he died a noble death; he fought a good fight; he finished his course and has passed to his reward into the silent land."—*Hom. Guide*.

CLOSING LETTER.

LIVERPOOL, September 2, 1896.

HERE I am locked up in this rainy, up-hill and down-dale city of Liverpool, within twenty-four hours of sailing time. I have grown almost desperate with the continuous rains and resultant muddiness of the streets. If I had stayed in London instead of coming here I could at least have entertained myself and my friends; but here I am trapped like a rat in a hole—with no disrespect to the hole. My hotel "boots," who has taken a big interest in me and my Yankee wheel,—referring to that wheel I sometimes ride,—comes to my room every morning to assure me that it will not rain very long; and then he enumerates the signs which have planted the little flower of hope in his chaste but "dickey"-covered bosom. Still it does rain. I came here not quite ten days ago from London, not because I had aught against that larger and gayer metropolis, but because I wished to explore the country and cities lying within twenty-five miles more or less of Liverpool, and do so leisurely and pleasantly on my wheel. It rained when our little remnant of a party reached here, and it has not failed to pour down its moisture every day since. My companions, Pollock, Deuel, and Besemer, stayed here two days, long enough to purchase a small cargo of linen and things; then they hied them hence for Glasgow, Belfast, and Londonderry—to be picked up by our ship at the latter point. The *Scotsman* is not due to sail until to-morrow at three o'clock, and as I look forward to that release it seems almost as if the end would never come—nor the rain ever cease. I am domiciled in a hotel facing St. George's Hall and near the London and Northwestern dépôt; and if I should live to be 112 years old I will never for-

get these two imposing structures. They are indelibly printed upon my memory. Each night when it didn't rain—and through some queer perversity of the weather bureau it seemed to rain most or only in the daytime—each night when it didn't rain, a blind man with a concertina backed himself against one of the parapets of St. George's Hall and sang religious songs until ten o'clock; then he mercifully quit. In these songs he was joined by a large and very intelligent, well-behaved audience. For three or four nights I rather enjoyed it; but after that it became as monotonous as the rain. If he had only changed the combination once in a while from "The Bible that my Mother Gave to Me," to "Annie Rooney" or "Sweet Maw-ree" or some other mellifluous aria from the legitimate opera, life's burdens would have seemed less galling. But it was this or "Dare to be a Daniel," or "God Save the Queen,"—they never failed to wind up with this national doxology,—until I was nearly mad. I have walked up and down Bold Street until the people there must have recognized me as a familiar figure, possibly escaped from some near-by insane asylum. I have haunted the docks, and ridden on the buses, and walked the streets, and listened to "The Bible," etc., until I believe I have got them all firmly by heart. But to-morrow comes release. I had also designed, in my impotent way, to have a good time here with the local homeopaths, who exacted a promise from me at London (in view of the fact that we did not, because we could not, stop here on our way down to London) that on our return we would give the Liverpool fraternity an opportunity to entertain us. But you note that it has rained. So that all my enthusiasm has vanished and I have not cared to take my purple and fine linen out of my steamer trunk. I waited from day to day, hoping for that promised sunshine when I would look up Bro. A. E. Hawkes and partake of his hospitality. But all that came with each day was the rain and the blind man with his Bible that his mother gave to him, and the everlasting whistle and bustle and rush of the trains in the London and Northwestern station—I believe we do not call them day-pohs here. So I put off that visit to Hawkes and Hayward and the other good men and true until just three or four days ago. I lived here like royalty, incog. I let no man know what I was doing nor what I designed doing next beyond getting up in the morning, telling my beads and repeating my orisons, and other some oburgations because of the prevailing wetness and weather, walking up and down Bold Street, encircling the St. George's Hall half a dozen times and then listen to the blind man with his mother's Bible, which she gave to him. When I did drop Dr.

Hawkes a note in the hope that the usual local post-office procrastination system of our own country might also obtain here and that the note would not reach him for several days, he was upon me before I supposed the letter was out of the hotel office, upbraiding me for not letting him know sooner of my arrival. He told me that our sister "Pandora"—Dr. Flora A. Brewster of Baltimore—was stopping at his house, and invited me to bring my phylacteries and self to the same place. I had to use bodily force to keep divorced from my eager brother, so insistent was he that I come and gladden his home with my sunshine and—intelligence. When he found that I persisted in remaining in my former domicile, where I could be lulled each night until ten o'clock to almost eternal wrath by the blind man's mother's Bible which she gave to him, until "God save the Queen" released me, then he plead for my acceptance of a private dinner where only a few choice spirits should be present—and no dress suits, and no toasts other than that on the table would be indulged in. Greatly to his regret this also I had to decline. I wished to be alone with the rain and St. George's Hall and the blind man's mother's Bible, and was determined to expiate my many some malfeasances alone and in my former domicile. He will probably never forgive me. Some days I varied the monotony of the exercises by walking down to James Street and asking the Dominion Line people as many questions as I could crowd into a decent semblance of anxiety and interest. But they were always polite and accommodating. Mr. Cruse and his clerks met me at every question and promised, and subsequently provided for, my small hand baggage and that also of my companions who were touring in Scotland and Ireland. The one relief from the dead monotony of my enforced sojourn here was the advent in the same hotel with me of an American allopathic doctor, who gladdened my heart with praises of glycozone and hydrozone, repeating some of the successes he had had with the several Marchand preparations. I drank in his praises of these and other American preparations as Desdemona hung on the words of Othello.

I remained in Paris a few days after the dispatch of my last letter. Our party of seven met for the last time in an unbroken whole at the round table, so that we had Our Last Supper together. We tried hard to realize that the inevitable had supervened, and that we might never again sit in a circle; that some would be called to the eternal home. And we have not so far met again. I was the first to break the charm. I left that night for Metz and other German cities. After me followed Dewey, for London, Liverpool, and home; Besemer, I be-

lieve, went with Dewey to London, and waited there; then Duffield went to Switzerland; and later the remainder of the Seven found themselves once more in London. Here a few days later Dr. G. E. Allen, our "Greek professor," had to hurry away in order to return home by another line of steamers. Dickson had to be left, even after Deuel, Pollock, Besemer, and myself went, because he, too, had arranged for returning via New York and his berth had not been telegraphed to him.

I learned from the broken Seven—broken only in the sense of numbers, not as to purses, for Besemer still had that lead five-franc piece—who remained in Paris after me, that they did a few more of the objects of interest, drinking to the full the beauties and liquids of this wonderful city, and leaving it, as I did, with unfeigned regret; hoping and praying that a few years hence would again find us tramping its boulevards, enjoying its cleanliness, its orderliness, its beauty of passenger and equipage, its never failing politeness, its historical points of perennial interest, and its unaffected welcome to the stranger within and without its gates. Some of the remnant party went to the hospitals and were received there with courtesy and shown such attention as is customary from a Frenchman to an American. I am glad to say that we all join in this praise of our brother the Frenchman. My trip to Germany did not exceed a fortnight, during which nothing of sufficient import transpired to be worthy of record here. On my return to Paris via Nancy, I found my hotel still there and the same urbane head-waiter ready to talk and care for me. I had thought of spending another week in this gay metropolis (and I wish now I had); but after viewing the loneliness of my old room, and walked through the corridors, and failing to hear Besemer disputing with Dewey about the exact Academic pronunciation of *quatre*, and not being selfish with the volume of tobacco smoke which usually found vent in the court from some of the other fellows' rooms, the place got too unutterably lonely, and I, too, absolutely home-sick, could endure no more. So I went out and spent part of the day in making a few purchases and tried to amuse myself. It was no go. Something was lacking. Paris was beautiful still, but it was not beautiful to me all alone, not any more than Liverpool is now with its rain and his mother's Bible. Therefore, I presently found myself once more in the old familiar hotel in Southampton Row in London; and it did my lonesome heart good to hear the cheery voice of our tall sycamore Besemer and feel his hearty grip once more. It rained here off and on, and so spoiled much of our fun. Dr. Clarke had gone to Walcot, N. E. Norfolk, doubtless to recruit

after the inroads made upon him by the American contingent. Hughes had withdrawn to his home in Brighton; and thus one after the other, as we made inquiries, we learned had either gone away on the regular vacation, or were temporarily out of the city. Deuel haunted the hospitals; Pollock and Dickson and Besemer tried walking matches; while I looked at London each clear hour from the saddle, doing thirty-two miles one blessed Sabbath while it alternately rained and shone. About this time it became hazardous to talk to any of our colony about America. We couldn't leave for home until the 3d of September, because one of the vessels upon which we intended to sail—some of us at least—had met with an accident in the St. Lawrence river and had been taken out of the fleet. And we stayed in London mainly to kill time and That Tired Feeling. But it was hard work. Our jolly Friar Tuck was home-sick through and through for an old-fashioned sweet potato and many times he regaled us with stories of the juicy watermelon—a fruit which he said grew in some abundance and lusciousness in the sunny South. Besemer wanted some green corn. Peanuts we wanted; bread and butter we longed for like mother used to make; and pies—real genuine fruit pies and not make-believe little things called tarts. A good old-fashioned down East Yankee mince or pungen pie would readily have found purchasers in our colony for a silver dollar each. When we asked for 'am and heggs the eggs were brought to us, so to speak, in their own skins; that is to say, they were turned over so as to inclose all their soft and juicy inside.

It was a vast improvement over the blackened lard-swimming eggs, which we so often find in our home boarding houses, and which reminds me that in London you get "Board and Residence." The pleasant weather, even in London, seems to have broken up with the dispersing of the homeopathic clans. We had frequent little showers; still it was not a continuous pour as here in Liverpool. We visited the theaters, also Tussaud's waxworks, where we were disgusted with the poor apparel put on the figures representing some of our American great men; while we were nauseated with the excessive apparel and tawdry jewels piled on the extinct royal families. Piccadilly Circus was a frequent haunt for us who wished to see the crowds of vehicles and peoples passing, especially at five o'clock in the evening, or about midnight. At last wearied with the sameness of even so great a city as London, we agreed to go North, and thus took the Midland for Liverpool. This was a decided change from the conveniences and accommodations of the London and Northwestern; so much so that we all of us said we would not again try the Midland if we could go by the London and

Northwestern. Perhaps the district through which it passed made it so disagreeable; still the cars were poorly arranged and furnished. We had the usual trouble in getting our luggage taken care of before we left the station at London. Oh, how we sighed for the great American check system! Instead of sending your trunk through from your hotel in New York to San Francisco without bothering your head about it until you reached San Francisco, here you have to hire a porter at the station door; he takes all your belongings on a four-wheeled truck and follows you about from point to point until you are safely in your compartment and your luggage either in that compartment with you or stowed away in the luggage van of the train, but without a check or other means of identification. This porter must be fee'd and fee'd and fee'd again. A system copied after the express system of our own country obtains on the larger railways here so that by paying a sixpence, in addition to your regular railway fare, your luggage will be sent to your hotel or residence on arrival. This insures some safety. But if you are not at the luggage room when the train arrives and claim your luggage, its loss is at your risk wholly, or its safety is at your loss, or any other way in which the English language may be twisted in order to say that you will lose your luggage.

There has been much merriment made of the Yankee in times past because of his nasal twang in speaking, and his rude or crude habits. But I am willing to leave it to a jury of disinterested persons that there is more poor English spoken in England, and particularly in London, than in any city or town of the United States. I tried to purchase a mackintosh in a little lane that winds around St. Paul's Cathedral. I really had difficulty in understanding the young lady who tried to serve me. She spoke of *couts* when she meant coats; she said *now* when she meant know, bye-bye for baby, lye-dy for lady. I finally asked this lady what language she spoke, and whether that was the kind of English taught in their London schools. And as to habits of cleanliness I think our Yankee folks are as clean in their apparel as the mass of the people one meets here on the streets. I am very sure that I have never seen so many rags, and dirty rags at that, worn in any of our cities as I have seen here. There may be districts in New York and its suburb—Chicago—where poverty may be as rampant as in London and Liverpool, but I have never seen it elsewhere. It may be the same in Paris, but it is not paraded. One rarely meets a shabbily dressed person on the streets of Paris; they may be poorly dressed but invariably clean. And neither myself nor any of my companions saw a drunken man in Paris, much less a drunken

woman; and of the latter we counted many every day in London and Liverpool. Deuel tried to get an interview for us with Lawson Tait, but he begged off, vacation time, etc.

While I was closing my visit in London I received from Dr. Richard Hughes a very flattering invitation to visit him at Brighton and talk matters over. I regretted very much that it was so late. I would gladly have accepted the invitation earlier; but by some unfortunate happenings we never met except only during the business sessions of the congress. Dr. Hughes was always so very busy as secretary of the congress that he was never able, after the first morning of my arrival, to visit me again at the hotel. But others of our party had the distinguished honor of dining with him and enjoying his company. Now it was too late. I was already packed up. One of the pleasantest features of this London trip to me has been the seeing and hearing of these giant homeopaths, after whom I have been reading for so many years. Dudgeon with his sturdy body and ways, his clear enunciation, his masterly way of arguing with his opponent, his square head with its shock of obstreperous iron-gray hair is marked at once for a square-toed antagonist, one who stands firm and always facing the light and right. He was much in demand among our "boys." Richard Hughes, to whom I have a number of times referred in these letters, is well known to the great body of American Institute members; for he did us the honor to be present at Atlantic City during the sessions of the International Homeopathic Congress in 1891. He is marvelously alert. His step is as elastic as a young boy's. Age has had no effect upon him apparently whatsoever. He stands and walks erect, and yet when he speaks with you he holds his head downward to one side in a semi-deferential fashion that is very "fetching." I believe that is the proper English word. He negatives the current belief that an Englishman cannot appreciate a joke. I have seen him a number of times take fire and explode in most melodious merriment when someone was narrating a catchy little incident. He is as good a speaker, soft and mild, yet trenchant, as he is a writer, and all the world knows his pen. Unlike the editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST he never dips that arch-enchanter's wand into anything but the mildest of perfumed inks. He never uses an ax, and is therefore never concerned about where the impossible chips may fall. He has a fine presence; and being so thorough a master of English and other of the current languages, and withal so well posted in homeopathy, it is always a treat to be near and in conversation with him. I know nothing of his business,

whether he has much or little. I hope, though, he is the exception to the commonly accepted rule that a very learned man rarely does well in the practical part of his vocation. Dyce Brown presided on several occasions, and with his long white Abbe Liszt hair and that ferocious grenadier mustache was quite a prominent feature at the meetings and at the banquet. He seemed to me to be a trifle too nervous for a good off-hand argument, though the arguments in which he indulged were strong and well put and carried conviction. He seems to me to be so overanxious to make his point that he forgets the principles of clear speaking. He makes a model presiding officer and, for aught I know, is a good friend and host. Dr. Pope as the presiding officer astonished his most devoted admirers with his physical strength and endurance. I do not know whether it be true or not, but I somehow gathered the impression that he had been or was still ill, and that his coming to the sessions was a great act of heroism on his part, and was by the members construed into a very flattering regard for the congress. You know we had one of our own dearly beloved brethren in America, who practically destroyed himself by giving his zeal and labors for the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1876. On Pope's annual address I have already touched. It was good, though a little long—the great American sin of to-day—and of which I am myself giving a good example in this letter. Pope's delivery is the nearest to being American of any other man in the congress, unless it be Dudgeon. Indeed both these wheel-horses might stand up in the American Institute at Buffalo next year and, I believe, no one would suspect that they were not American born and taught. Pope shows the enfeeblement of hard illness, but mentally he is the peer of anyone in the British Isles. Dr. Madden is another misfit Englishman. That is to say, he should have been an American. He looks so much like an unconventional business man with a good round sum at the banker's. His dress is plain and unostentatious. His speech is of the same cut and pattern. But he is solid, through and through. He did not show up much at the congress; but he was present at the banquet and covered himself and his society with honor by the very efficient way in which that grand function passed off. Of course Madden was not and could not be responsible for the *contre-temps* of the head waiter in mixing the names of "Hahnly" and "Bushfoot" James and the majority of the toasts. Knox Shaw—Mister Knox Shaw—how oddly that sounds in our country—is a bright surgeon and entertainer. He is *business* from the word "go." There was never any trouble in finding him. Dudley

Wright was another alert official ; but he lacked the spontaneity of Shaw. Shaw met you everywhere ; Wright had to be looked for ; but when found he was all wright. Shaw took no part, I believe, in the literary division of the congress, but he was "there" in the other, the social function. Wright was more at work and at home in the congress. Not that we loved Wright less, but Shaw more. When I went to Wright to write my distinguished autograph, instead of showing *ver-tic-go* thereat, or being overpowered by its greatness, he merely glanced at it, wrote out the card which admitted me to the congress, etc. And that was all. That was humiliating, disappointing. I had had some correspondence with him, and hoped I might be a little better known to him than the remaining sixty millions of Americans, forty-five of whom were present and of whom perhaps he had never heard. But after I was seated in a quiet and unobtrusive nook of the Queen's Hall with notebook on my knee, I saw a bustling, noisily-quiet man of anywhere from thirty-five to forty, bent over in respect for the speaker on the platform, moving down the aisle, and in a stage whisper ask to have Kraft pointed out to him. And when he found me he sat down by my side, said he was Shaw, wrung my hand, asked after my comfort in London, gave me a number of invitations and other valuable information, showed me the best hearing place in that hall, pointed out the Great and the Lesser Lights in the assembly, told me which was the better operator to see in the morning at the hospital, and so forth and so on. He was the most friendly brother I met in London was Knox Shaw, except one, and that was Clarke of the *World*. Needless to add I like Shaw. The first thing Brer Clarke did, after he found out who I was and continued to be, and had given me a Kansas grip, was to ask how much money I had. That was quite American, you see. But he only wanted to relieve me of the embarrassment of being unidentified at the banks of London, or of being cajoled by gold-brick men out of my hard-earned earnings as a medical editor ; so, trusting that Antinous countenance of his, I emptied my letter of credit into his hands and bade him do with me as he listed. I knew an honest man when I saw him. And to Clarke am I likewise indebted for innumerable courtesies in London and for excellent advice and directions about travel in France and Germany. Villers also took a hand in making me welcome. He and Clarke were the Gemini of the congress. By "jimminy," I would meet them frequently walking or driving together when I was resting for a few moments in some breathing space in crowded thoroughfares with my bicycle unlimbered and also resting. Thus they nearly rode

over me one evening in Piccadilly Circus. Clarke cannot be described in words. He must be seen and talked to to be enjoyed. He would fit well either in New York or Chicago, or anywhere else in the United States where it required push and metal and adroitness to succeed. In this wise I could enumerate one after the other of the hosts of this Congress who made the stranger welcome. No one of them was deficient in kindness and courtliness ; but, as indicated, some were better than others. And I look back even from this short distance to the week spent in London and say to myself, it was good to have been there. It was truly the one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. I know I shall touch my editorial and professorial pen, when I reach my home, with a great deal more of love and gentleness and regard for the English brethren than ever heretofore. I have gathered the belief that these men are deeply and seriously in earnest. They are, as a class, well educated and thoroughly well informed in homeopathy and, of course, also in allopathy. I wish, in closing, I could rid myself of the bar sinister side of this shield that there is a dividing line here also, as with us. That human nature is human nature, even here among these grand homeopaths. That there are sheep and sheep and yet other sheep. It seems to me from a casual observation of the flocking of these sheep that some flock to the standard erected by the *Homeopathic Review* and others to the *Homeopathic World*, and that the *Review* folks affect a little more choiceness. This may be wrong, absolutely wrong. I sincerely hope it is. But so it appeared. Indeed, I was told by someone, while cooling my heels and trying to study up my impromptu speech in the anteroom before going into the Hotel Cecil banquet hall, that Heath, while a good enough fellow, was too much enamored with the *Homeopathic World* (it seems I was asking what fault there was with Heath) and that that editor was paid for his services ; leaving the uncomfortable feeling that to be paid for your efficient work was treasonable. I am throwing no stones at the *Review* nor at anyone else ; but I must remark that the *World* comes very much nearer to the American heart of homeopathy than the *Review*. Clarke has a pleasant, if at times an incisive way of speaking directly to the point at issue ; and we Americans like a man with an opinion. If he is being paid for his editorial work we (all the American editors) hope it is sufficiently large to make up for the lack of the same reward in our American journals. I do not believe there is an editor on any of our American homeopathic journals to-day who gets aught but his stationery, if he gets that. The *Review* as well as the *World*, as I said on

the night of the banquet, are both favorites on my table, and I am always glad to lay down whatever may be at hand when either or both these journals come, and cut the leaves and browse in their homeopathy; so that I cannot be accused of malice in what I have here written. They are both "clean" sheets, and they set us Western barbarians a most desirable example in not permitting daintily disguised old-school pharmacy to be wedged in here and there. I have not talked with either Dyce Brown or Pope or Clarke about this matter.

I have been writing a good part of this letter on board the *Scotsman*. I was interrupted in the middle of one of my descriptive paragraphs, and was not again able to touch the manuscript until to-day. We are afloat, moving homeward. We have left all of the Old World behind us. It rained until we were safely aboard our ship. About five o'clock the weather lightened, and our journey has been, up to this moment, most delightful and pleasant. The Isle of Man, with its tailless cats—though we saw none of them, cats or tails—kept in view a long while on the second day, and when our ship touched at Moville we were laid to for a half dozen hours waiting for the arrival of the tender from Londonderry. Here we saw another vessel, also engaged in the same difficult occupation of waiting, flying a real gen-u-wine American flag! On the tender came our belated friends, Besemer, Pollock, and Deuel, who had been doing Scotland and Ireland. They had shamrocks and shillaleys and blackthorn sticks, and considerable tiredness and nausea—too high living. After skirmishing about the vessel for a couple of hours they found that all their luggage had been properly placed aboard at Liverpool, as promised by the Dominion people, so they were happy—all but Deuel, and his cigars, he said, did not agree with him.

Let me go back to Liverpool and finish it up. At noon of the 3d of September, raining as for business, my cabby called for me, and, having settled with the "boots," the only apparent head to this hotel, and with the chambermaid, who might be classed as the opposite of the head—I only saw her on the stairs as I was leaving—I was trundled to the bicycle man's on London Road, where my wheel had been crated for transportation. It continued to rain, but I was happy—so happy that when I passed St. George's Hall on the return trip I thought of the blind man's mother's Bible, and, for the first time since the first night, I sang it; that is, I think I sang it—my friends say I don't sing. I was bidding farewell to him and his mother and his mother's Bible. As we bowled into the dock of the Dominion Company I met Lord Duffield emerging, having already put his traps

aboard. Oh, but it was good to touch the hand once more of a friendly American! I had been on St. Helena for ten days. We shook each other, and were glad as a pair of gushing school-girls. We returned to the city by the overhead train and made a few concluding purchases. There we met Dr. Cornelia Stettler, all loaded down with bundles, ready to take the same train for the dock. And that was the last we saw of Liverpool with its queer Exchange clock (no numerals on the dial), its hills and dales, its Bold Street, its mud, its rain, its St. George's Hall, and its blind man with the Bible that his mother gave to him.

The Congress itself is something to be thought about and many lessons learned therefrom. It lacked much of the spontaneity of the Institute. There was altogether too much seriousness; but that is doubtless the national English characteristic. If there was ever a joke or a lapse into the comical during the sessions it was at some time when I was not present—probably while Clarke or Father Clifton or some of the other "boys" were filling me with hospitality and things. The prevailing seriousness was at times somber. True, indeed, the matter of medicine is ever and forever a serious business; but with us a little spiciness creeps into our papers and debates and so enlivens and relieves the dead level and monotony of the proceedings. Think, ye American Institute tourists, how few of our bureau members would remain in the sessions if they were carried on with the sober solemnity and dignity of some of these English meetings, especially if the local committee had arranged for a gratuitous street-car ride to the stockyards or around the suburbs of the city. In a word the meetings lacked that something which would make them American. The discussions were heavy as were the papers. Now by that word *heavy* I do not wish to convey the impression that either or both were unworthy or out of place or unscientific. I mean simply that it was so often like one of the old-fashioned Presbyterian sermons prolonged beyond the constitutional if not scriptural hour and forty minutes, in a straight-backed cushionless pew, the lazy hush of a warm day disturbed not only by the orthodox sermon but by a droning blue-bottle fly annoying the glistening bald-pated drowsy deacon the second pew in advance of us. It was tiresome. It was always a highly cultured audience, a well-educated audience, an audience that had come with its best Sunday raiment on, homeopathically and medically speaking; it was on its very best behavior. It doubtless made many excellent points. But if there were no lapses into the jocular, neither was there ever for one instant moment a lapse into personalities, direct or implied. It was a

very even-paced body. It was never in a hurry. Another characteristic omission to the American was the non-participation except rarely of women in the debates, and indeed their absence from the sessions. Perhaps this was occasioned in some part by the need for procuring tickets of admission to the ordinary hall of discussion. What the requirements were for being entitled to such ticket I do not know. I fancy, however, that it required a medical degree. Some little discomfort was occasioned by the lack of copies of papers prepared for the disputants. I believe no one really suffered of those who had been appointed either as "openers," or followers; each having access, either direct or by loan, to the paper intended for his discussion. This seems the more open to criticism since the copy was in print, and every printer and editor knows that after the printing of a given number, the remainder cost but the price of the paper. So that an almost unlimited quantity of copies might have been on hand to be distributed among those too who were not invited to take part, but might, under the stimulus of a statement placed in their hands, feel the spirit move them to speak. I believe this was remarked by English as well as foreign members. If I mistake not, Cooper settled this matter in his own case by having his reprints made, and distributing them freely. Goldsborough did likewise. The presidential address, which was filled with excellent things, ought to have been freely circulated, not so much, if at all, for discussion, but to be taken home and read again. It was a masterly document prepared with great care, covering a wide range of topic, and delivered with good effect. As it is, until the Transactions are printed that able effort is restricted to one, or possibly two homeopathic publications, which will not be seen except by the journalists, and of course the Englishmen. In our country, as is well known, the Transactions are fast losing their hold upon the profession as a means of disseminating the homeopathic truth. Every expectant essayist is besieged beforehand to give a copy of his expected paper to some journal, not to be published, however, until after the sessions of the Institute or society; and long before the Institute issues its official record, the papers have been in the hands and upon the tables of the profession, either in the earlier current journals or by reprint. I like the English way of preparing their copy very much. By this means the entire meeting might know in advance what the essayist would say, and be prepared to meet him in battle array. Again this same printed matter was in exactly the form in which it would presently appear in the official record; so that no time was or will be lost in the circulating of the papers. I am somewhat at sea—I don't know

just whereabouts I am "at" literally at this moment of writing—as to the manner of organization of the International Homeopathic Congress. It seems to be neither a delegate nor a representative body. It has officers, but who does the electing I have not learned. Now in our bodies the expiring royalty elects his successor. That is to say, for instance, the Institute of 1896 elects, but does not install its 1897 officers. How this is done in the International I do not know. If Clarke and Clifton and Pullar and Burnett, and a few others of that convivial crew, hadn't paid me so much attention at meal-times and between times also, I could perhaps have nosed around a good deal more, and have succeeded in getting a few more Englishmen down on me for talking so much and so plainly in these letters. I heard some dissatisfaction expressed with the policy of leaving important political matters to the morning of the last day, when a great many of the members had already departed. That was, as you remember, for so long the trouble with the Institute. Do the French society elect the officers for the 1900 meet, or has it been done already by the English Congress? The latter certainly fixed the place and time for the next meeting; perhaps they also did the work of electing. I wasn't there when either of these great events was done. It was Saturday as already intimated, and this Saturday followed closely the Friday night upon which that never-to-be-forgotten banquet was had at the Hotel Cecil. And some of us yolly fellows didn't get home until late in the morning; in consequence also some of these same aforesaid did not watch the sun rising in the East as is often our wont when at home—especially if we are returning from an all-night labor case six or ten miles away, bumping over a rough road half-asleep, tired, and very hungry. What knowledge I have of the proceedings I got from Dewey, who was there early—he is somewhat used to banquets. And when I got there matters had been very much settled. I knew of course that my absence would not seriously incommode the Congress; and the result proves that I was right.

I don't know but what I am writing even more than my own indulgent publisher will care to have printed, for however easy it is to write on ship-board, with nothing to distract your attention except the occasional wrenchings of the poor mortal in the next berth who is afraid he may not die, it costs money to put such lucubrations into cold type. Dewey left us at Paris, and is doubtlessly at home by this time, enjoying watermelon and sweet potatoes and mince or punkin pie. The Greek professor (Allen) is also nearing New York. On our ship—the *Scotsman*—we have Dr. Flora A. Brewster of Baltimore, our "Pandora"; Dr. Besemer of Ithaca, N. Y.,

Dr. Cornelia Stettler of Chicago, Dr. J. R. Pollock of Fort Worth, Tex., our Friar Tuck; Dr. A. M. Duffield of Huntsville, Ala.; Dr. W. E. Deuel of Chittenango, N. Y.; and myself. The others have gone home by other routes and so missed a most delightful return voyage. The weather has been beautiful ever since we lost sight of land. It is so balmy that it reminds one at once of America and its Indian summer. The sun is shining and the wind is blowing sufficiently strong to warrant the hoisting of sail; but the wind is healthful and bracing. Our ship is suffering from plethora. We have, in fact, a triple load on board. I am speaking in a ship-capacity, and not individually. The *Vancouver* of this fleet, having met with a disaster near home, and the *Canada* not being ready to sail at a later date as expected, both cargoes have been dumped upon the *Scotsman*, and so we are crowded. But up to this day—the fifth out—we have not experienced any inconvenience beyond the necessity of waiting for the third setting of the table before we get our sitting. But everything is so well ordered that there is no apparent friction. Abundance of good food, well cooked; equally abundant is the fresh water and other liquids. There is a scarcity of but one thing, and that is room. We are so apt to jostle and run against each other in our mad haste to reach the upper deck quickest. There is not the same elbow room there was on the *Labrador*. This steamer may not be so rapid a sailer as the *Labrador*, but it has many points of superiority in other ways. We are all very fond of the *Scotsman* and its crew, and marvel many times how it is possible to command so much attention and regularity with such a load of humanity aboard. We hear no complaints beyond those which customarily assail the ear on even the best regulated of vessels. Sailing on the ocean is at best always a cabined, cribbed, and confined affair.

Since writing the last few words we have touched at Rimousky and are again under way, expecting to reach Quebec sometime tomorrow and Montreal the next day. Consequently everybody is busy with packing up things and running on deck to see if by any chance the officers of the ship have passed Quebec and are nearing Montreal, and have forgotten to inform us of the fact. The tone of conversation is different now. The shuffleboard and the cards and draughts are relegated to the lumber room with the rope quoits. There is something else to think about now besides killing time. Indeed, a new something has entered into the routine, and that is the preparing of farewells each to the other. We, of the doctors, are beginning to feel sorry that the end of our companionship is approaching, much as we want to see our own

kith and kin once more. Like a lot of gum-chewing schoolgirls separating after the graduating exercises, we are promising each other to write every week and tell each other how our folks are or expect to be. Besemer will have his wife and son and his son's wife in his arms to-morrow at Quebec, for this dear, delightful old fraud—I mean the elder Besemer—couldn't stand it any longer, so he telegraphed ahead to have these dear good people meet him at Quebec and sail from there with him on this ship to Montreal.

Yes, they were there, and they are now with us. Lord Duffield is at this point walking the younger Mrs. Besemer around over the ship explaining the log and the compass and the funnel, and showing her all the other curiosities; while the younger and the elder (male) Besemer are vying each with the other in smoking and playing whist or telling large stories. We got to Quebec all right, and the Friar and I, arm in arm, walked down the gang-plank, anxious to touch the soil of America once more; we plucked the first green thing we found, which was a plantain leaf, and buried it in our breast pockets. We also danced an improvised Indian war dance, and this having somewhat cooled our ardor we stood by and watched the steerage unload. Here we also lost our Cornelia and her jewels. During the evening our vessel was made to stop entirely, under a law of this Province forbidding a large ocean steamer to travel at night—and because of this quiet, or the nearness of our getting home, no member of our party slept a blessed wink. By about two o'clock of Sunday afternoon, September 13, we were landed at Montreal safe and sound and all restored in health, looking forward to a speedy reunion with our several families and patients. Mr. Macfarlane, the Montreal agent of this steamer line, was on hand with our mail, and in other ways assisted in our debarking. We went to the Queen's, where we all had supper. "Pandora" was the first to leave; next came your correspondent. The others found they could make better time by staying over night and taking an early morning train. So that what remained of our doctors' party met for the last time at the train door in the Grand Trunk depot as I stepped into my Pullman car—a car large enough at last to swing a cat. Since then I have reached home and am now at work. It has been a wonderful relief and help to me—this foreign trip. It will continue a bright spot in my memory to the end of my days. Even the rain and slush, and St. George's Hall and Liverpool, and the blind man's Bible which his mother gave him, are fast beginning to be enveloped in purple and rosy halos, and finding comfortable stow-away places in my heart.

Glory to Old England and her noble men and women! Glory to her giant homeopaths! Glory still more to the warm hearts and hands which made our stay there so pleasant.

And now I find that I will have to fight for our own Old Glory in one of the hottest political campaigns which has swept over this country since the War. Adieu! THE EDITOR.

Globules.

—Talk of your science! After all is said,
There's nothing like a bare and shiny head;
Age lends the virtues that are sure to please;
Folks want their doctors moldy, like their
cheese.

—O. W. Holmes.

—The vormal Dental Department of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery has sold out—and gone over to the enemy—the allopathic college. The University says this was done because of the need of the room occupied by the dental annex. We hail this change with pleasure. A medical, purely medical college has no more business to teach dental science than it has to teach shoemaking. If dental work consisted simply in extracting teeth without pain, then there might be some excuse for dragging this unwilling feline into the medical school. But to-day dental science is but little if any behind in importance with medical practice, and needs a thorough course without mixing it up with a pretended homeopathy which is only on the bills and not elsewhere. The Cleveland University, for whatever reason it has caused this severance, is to be congratulated.

—Dr. R. J. Cummer of Cleveland has become associated with the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Cummer is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, a thorough physician and good operator.

—Professor James C. Wood, M. D., Cleveland Medical College, has been elected a corresponding member of the British Homeopathic Society. A worthy appointment. Congratulations.

—The Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society recently held its Fifty-sixth Semi-Annual Meeting at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, and, at latest reports, had an enjoyable time. Many papers of interest were read and discussed. Dr. A. M. Cushing in the materia medica section read a paper on *Phaseolus*, the New Heart Remedy; while Dr. J. Heber Smith gave *Aletris Farinosa*, a Type of the Vegetable Bitters. The surgical and gynecological sections were also well represented. There was a midday lunch

and a banquet in the evening. All whereof went off happily.

—Did you ever hear of an obstetrician cutting the perineum in order to render the birth of the child easier; and then sewing it up again—the perineum—for an additional stiff fee? That was done in Cleveland recently by a professed “obstetricist.”

—Dr. M. Louise Longeway, graduate of the New York Training School, Bellevue Hospital, gives notice of the publication of the first edition of the Trained Nurses' Directory. This is composed of a list of nurses who are graduates of training schools giving a two or more years' training in hospitals of not less than one hundred beds, and who have had one year additional training in private duty, and come well recommended. The arrangement is by school lists. It will be published semi-annually at one dollar per year. Among the names of physicians quoted as recommending this work we find some well-known and eminent men; so that we have no hesitation in giving currency to this note and furthering the good cause.

—The Forty-Seventh Semi-Annual Meeting of the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society was had in Cleveland as the guest of the Cleveland Homeopathic Society. The attendance was fairly generous, considering that October is rather a busy month. It was pleasant to find Dr. Katharine Kurt presiding with so much dignity and kindness. She held the gavel wisely and well. A number of interesting cases were discussed. We noted as present Drs. R. B. Rush, W. H. Kirkland, G. E. Allen, John Deetrick, M. A. Kapp, M. B. Croft, E. R. Eggleston, Mary F. George, R. B. Carter—the mainspring of this society—and many others of the out-physicians, besides the usual number of Cleveland doctors. A substantial lunch was discussed at the Hollenden, at which upward of seventy-five persons partook. The meeting was voted a success.

—Dr. J. R. Pollock of Ft. Worth, Tex., has had the great misfortune to lose his little son through an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Pollock, who was one of our London party, had reached Rochester, N. Y., where he found his son waiting for him in apparent good health. But very soon he began to complain of bowel troubles. Eminent medical men were called in, but the lad not improving very perceptibly he was taken home to Ft. Worth. At this point other council recommended an operation. This was had, and the appendix found imbedded in pus. But the little lad did not again rally and died the day following the operation. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to our bereaved

brother, as we know will be done by all those who know him and love him.

—Dr. Frances McMillan is now located in the Jackson Building, Nashville, Tenn., having taken the practice of the late Dr. Plimpton, who having taken unto herself a helpmeet is now Mrs. McGarash and retired from medical fields. We understand that Dr. Fagaley, who first took up this practice, abandoned it after a little trial and returned to Louisville. Dr. McMillan was formerly located at Clarksville, Tenn., where she established a good paying practice; but, an opportunity offering to enlarge her field of work, she was nothing loath to go to Nashville. We have great pleasure in speaking kindly of Dr. McMillan. She was one of our particularly bright students in the Cleveland Medical College, and all her teachers and associates predicted an early and successful future.

—Dr. Reches advises against the use of cocaine in those suffering from hysteria or heart disease.

—Dr. A. C. Roll of Toledo, on account of continued illness, has tendered his resignation as secretary of the Ohio Homeopathic State Medical Society. Dr. R. B. Carter of Akron, who had been made assistant secretary at the regular election, was advanced to the position thus made vacant. Dr. Carter is an energetic, wide-awake official, as is evident from his conduct of the affairs of the Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Society. Anyone familiar with that bouncing society knows that it has been brought up to its present standard of effectiveness almost wholly by the efforts of Dr. R. B. Carter. We are glad to find Dr. Carter in the secretary's place of the State society.

—The non-alcoholic thuja is one of the best remedies for granular conjunctivitis. It should be applied with vaseline.

—Dr. H. D. Schenck, Corresponding Secretary of the Hahnemann Association (Brooklyn), writes inviting to the dinner which this enterprising Association expects to give at its regular annual date. We have knowledge that these dinners are invariably well arranged and well attended affairs, and regret exceedingly our inability to be present.

—For rigid os, Dr. Horton recommends moistening the forefinger with belladonna mass and running it around the os.

☞ **ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM.**—Mennella recommends common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) as efficacious in calculus and nephritic colic, not alone for its remedial but also for its preventive virtues. It increases diuresis, and is beneficial in chronic gastric catarrh; has a

decided action upon the heart, increasing arterial pressure and strengthening the contractions without augmenting their number.

—Two drops of creosote made from beechwood, given in a little water, is a specific for hiccough arising from drunkenness.

—**TOOTHACHE DROPS.**—Equal parts of carbolic acid crystallized, camphor, chloral hydrate, menthol, and glycerin. Pulverize separately the camphor and chloral, mix, and when liquefied add the menthol, previously triturated, and lastly the carbolic acid and glycerin liquefied together by heat.

In packing the tooth cavity with this, none of the fluid should be allowed to ooze over the gums.

—The local application of belladonna is highly recommended for preventing the secretion of milk in cases of inflamed mammary glands.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indianapolis is convalescing from a severe attack of typhoid fever. While he was sick he was cheered by a mail packet containing the jeweled badge conferring the rank of Surgeon Major in the British Red Cross Association, coming from London; also the membership medal in the Turkish society.

—A PREVENTIVE OF INSECTS' BITES.

℞ Acetic ether..... 5 parts.
Eucalyptol..... 10 parts.
Cologne water..... 10 parts.
Tincture of pyrethrum..... 50 parts.
Dilute with four or five times its bulk of water, and apply as a lotion.

—A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg taken immediately will carry down a fish-bone that cannot be gotten up from the throat. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application for a boil. The white, beaten with loaf sugar and lemon juice, relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic. A raw unbroken yolk in a glass of wine is good for convalescents.

—**HEARD IN PARIS.**—Dr. M. B. (loud): Give me the key to number cat.

La concierge: La clef est à la porte, Monsieur.

Dr. M. B. (louder): Wee! What?

La concierge: Je dis, Monsieur, que la clef du numéro quatre est à la porte.

Dr. M. B. (very loud): Dewey! Come here! I told her "cat" and she don't understand.

—Dr. C. R. Mayer of New Orleans, the Recording Secretary of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, has sent us the bound volume of that association's last session. From a hurried glance through its pages we gather

the impression that the work is well done, and a credit to those who put it through the print shop and the press room. It makes a very creditable looking book, and it takes its place on our shelves with the transactions of the other prominent societies. As for its contents we have not had the time to give them a very minute inspection; we note, however, that the titles to the papers are familiar and are those which have already appeared in the several journals from time to time. The Southern Hom. Med. Assn. has always had the happy knack of getting good papers, and we have no doubt that this present round-up will show as many and as good ones as heretofore.

—A controversy exists with some of the British medical journals on the question whether fish is the food for men of genius, and someone declares that "the style and character of Dr. Johnson remained the same, whether he drank lemonade and tea or port and punch." On champagne and ortolans, the writer adds, Burns would have written neither better nor worse than on collops and toddy.

—Under the lead of the American journals we find now all at once quite a spirited rivalry to rescue the grave of Hahnemann from his little-minded relatives. We think, further, that McClelland's present to the international Homeopathic Congress at London of that small model of the proposed Washington monument to the memory of Hahnemann, had somewhat to do with rousing the enthusiasm of the Old-World homeopaths; it caused them to think and doubtlessly stirred the eloquent Brasol to suggest that something equally magnanimous be done for the actual resting place of the Master. Leastways the ball has been set rolling. But why was Bushrod James put on that committee—since it was tacitly understood that America would not be asked to contribute to this new memorial. Could that body be raised and brought to the United States for proper sepulture?

—A telegram from Madrid says that several medical students who were traveling from Seville to Cordova recently played a practical joke on the occupants of a neighboring (railway) carriage with serious consequences. They had with them a skull which they fixed to the end of a walking stick and held it up to the window of the next compartment, at the same time emitting a series of awful groans. The victims of the joke screamed with terror; one old lady opened the door of the carriage and tried to jump out. When the train was stopped it was found that an old lady had died from fright, and another had fainted; while an old man had almost lost his reason. The students were arrested.

—ALCOHOL AS A NERVE STIMULANT AND BLOOD PURIFIER. —The Massachusetts State Board of Health in its recent report gives the following interesting information: the quantity of alcohol in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is 26.2 per cent., in Hood's Sarsaparilla 18.8 per cent., in Paine's Celery Compound 21 per cent., and in Greene's Nervura 17.2 per cent. It might be said in passing that good lager beer contains but 5 per cent. of alcohol!

—In cases of *nerve deafness*, Dr. Randall says patients should not be turned away with an immediate hopeless prognosis. There is almost always a catarrhal element present, which is concealed by the more marked nerve deafness. Such cases are often greatly benefited by judicious naso-pharyngeal treatment, especially when associated with the use of the oil-spray through the eustachian catheter and followed by Politization and massage of the membrana tympani.

—In *post partum* hemorrhage, says Tarnier, hot intra-uterine douches are invaluable.

—Abortion must ever be regarded as a serious condition, worthy most careful consideration. In fact, neglect and improper treatment of this condition are probably the most fruitful sources of chronic uterine disease and of menstrual disorders encountered by woman. The treatment of abortion is practically always the same, to wit: first and foremost, to prevent it when possible, but, when abortion is inevitable, to favor expulsion of the entire fetal mass, remembering that the treatment is never completed until the uterus is both contracted and retracted and its cavity free from granulations and debris.

—We are pleased to learn of the gradual mending in health of Dr. Charles E. Fisher. His *pro tem.* editor, Dr. Smith, says that Dr. Fisher is rapidly passing through the critical period of the typhoid fever with which he is bed-fast, and that the attending medical council agrees in holding out hope that he will recover. We look forward with hope and expectation for his return to the pages of the *Century*.

—Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox of Buffalo has been at the Cleveland University of Medicine on one or two occasions, filling the chair of surgery and gynecology which Dr. Fisher, owing to his illness, was unable to fill. This is the chair belonging to Dr. J. Kent Sanders, who was absent in Europe.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



PROF. B. A. WHEELER, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

THE PEACE OF CLEVELAND.

AND so the troubles between the profession, and also as between the colleges at Cleveland have blown over, and the lamb is gamboling over the prostrate and comatose form of the lion. Well, perhaps! But, also, perhaps not! Sometimes, however, people, even of the very "cutest" and wisest, being for that purpose imported, are fooled by designing people into believing what they are expected to believe in order that these same blissful utterances and beliefs may be printed and broadcasted. They are shown a crowded amphitheater, a large and enthusiastic audience; they are taken in an open carriage all over the pretty parts of the city; they are filled full of good things at several and

sundry banquets; but they are not permitted to mingle with anyone except the very elect "who pay the freight."

Now as one prominent evidence of this prevailing peace there is Dr. Biggar, with his reminiscent and doubtlessly incriminating portfolio of things said and done and bought and paid for and dragged into camp in that earlier time when funds were scarce and smell-feast friends scarcer. After these said aforesaid sunshine-patriots found the elements calm and steady under and about them once more, they mutinied and gangplanked the captain of the ship; they serenely hoped, by walking him off the sides of the vessel some dark night, followed by a shower of extra nasty and dirty things, that he would cease thereafter to haunt the pale glimpses of the moon; in short, that they could shut up the mouth of that reminiscent reticule, already hereinbefore referred to, and hermetically seal it for all time. But they figured without their Uncle William. The puckering strings of that portfolio are wide open, and gaping from its gloomy depths are articles of "virtu," bric-a-brac and things, which some folks now in soft feather had better keep well down in the capacious maw, or else—. It was a cheap but only an evanescent triumph—that of elbowing Dr. Biggar out of college, hospital, and State society. He laughs best who laughs last.

For the sake of the badly bedraggled and bemisrched Cleveland homeopathy let us hope that this impending and newer difficulty may blow over. The profession has long rested under the stigma of the internecine warfare waged for so long and with so much bitterness without warrant of rhyme or reason. Let us have a rest. A long rest. But not a dishonorable rest! Not by any means. Dr. Biggar has rights which even the college coterie must respect. If obligations were entered into with him by the old college in the olden time, when it was worth almost a man's eternal ransom to stand up for that college, then those obligations must be honored. Or else Dr. Biggar is justified in the eyes of the profession, as he will be in those of the laity, in going on with his law suit

and bringing these recalcitrant, short-memored, ingrate-friends of his to book.

Ah, yes! brother of the *Medical Century*, we in Cleveland are having peace, lots of it, lying around loosely. It takes a stranger-eye to locate its whereabouts. The profession meets in its appointed places, does its agreeable though oftentimes armed-neutral duty, and disperses to concoct other evidences of peace. There is never any telling where the next ebullition of peace will break through. But it is always peace. And lots of it. The dawn of the medical-millennium is upon us—in Cleveland. There is no doubt of that—viewed from the platform of one of the homeopathic colleges, or a soft seat in an open carriage. So it must appear also to the professional and lay readers of the Sunday papers when they scan the bombastic headlines of the presence and promised efforts of distinguished other-city physicians and surgeons. But still there is peace. We, ourself, are arranging with a cunning artificer in metals to beat our habillard or halibut or halberd or whatever else it is poetically called into a reaping hook, and to triturate our ovarian enucleators and othersome many surgical instruments into impalpable powder to be fed to the gold fishes. For peace is upon us. As much peace as there is among the homeopathic profession of Chicago. Which the same isn't saying much for the rarity of homeopathic charity. Turn your eyes upon Cleveland, ye wrangling homeopaths, wherever located, and marvel at our peace! We no longer waylay each other at night with sandbags and stilettos. The sidewalks and morning papers are no longer crimsoned with gore—Gore with a big G. Love reigns. Professional men heretofore known to carry not only animosity but two-edged knives in their nethermost apparel are now seen to go arm in arm to each others' patients. The high-potency and the low-potency folks are content to take each others' remedies. And be at peace. And still Dr. Biggar, with that reminiscent and incriminating portfolio, is at large.

AURAL THERAPEUTICS.

By R. G. REED, M. D.,

Late of the New York Ophthalmic, Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology of the Southwestern Homeopathic College of Louisville.

Reported by Idella M. Fagaley.

ARSENICUM burning, itching in the canal. A Red burning pustules in canal and upon the auricle where the discharge touches, which becomes painful; ulcers. Chronic discharges associated with burning, periodical pains in ears.

Pains are intolerable. Ars. is indicated in persons suffering from general debility, having pale waxy complexion and suffering from chronic malaria. Pains relieved by warmth. I generally alternate with ferrum phos., as the two work better together than separately, especially if there is pain in the ear.

Aurum Mur.—In old cases with suspicious history. Chronic inflammation of the mastoid process, with *tearing, drawing pains, worse at night*. Caries of the mastoid process, with exceedingly offensive discharge from the ear. Pains at night relieved by keeping the head warm. In an extremely offensive nasal catarrh is a useful concomitant, the nostrils being filled with plugs of offensive mucus. *Scrofulous ozena*. In desperate cases it must be pushed persistently and all possible assistance given it by proper local treatment. If possible all accumulated pus must be removed daily from the mastoid cells, and granulations removed, and prevented from springing up to hinder the free discharge of pus. In many cases, especially when the mastoid process is extensively necrosed, it would probably be better to make an opening in the mastoid process to the air cells. This would make it easy to keep the ear clean from pus, and get rid of necrosed bone.

Calc. Carb.—General condition of the patient will direct the homeopathic physician to this remedy. The discharge is generally profuse, not very offensive or corrosive. A profuse light-yellow discharge from the ears, in fat flabby children who perspire easily about the head and take cold from the least exposure to a draft of air.

* Sensitiveness to air 6x.

Calc. Iod.—Many of the symptoms are the same as calc. carb. The discharge is more excoriating, is thinner, and flows from the canal less frequently, and there is of course a more disagreeable odor. If glands in vicinity of ear are involved, the other symptoms are emphasized.

Calc. Phos.—Chronic suppuration of the drum in any way associated with phthisis. Patients are thin, poorly nourished; sometimes, notwithstanding, they have good appetite; poor assimilation of food. The discharge is sometimes profuse, not offensive; often beginning without any symptoms of acute inflammation. In these cases the

membrana tympani will be usually found swept away entirely ; seemingly to have melted away like so much wax, and taking with it the malleus. In case the discharge is sluggish, darker in color, and offensive in odor, associated with vigorous granulations of drum and external canal, I often alternate with some other remedy particularly indicated by the acute symptoms. To me it seems to stimulate the action of ferrum phos., hepar sul., rhus tox., and bell., when used with one or the other as the symptoms seem to indicate. I use it only in 3x.

Capsicum.—I think I can never be successful in a case of chronic suppuration, pure and simple, without this remedy, when the mastoid becomes involved in the course of the chronic disease and is full of drawing, tearing pains, especially if the mastoid process becomes swollen and red and extremely tender. Then capsicum 3x will almost invariably check the acute process, if prompt measures are taken to release the stored-up pus.

Cansticum.—In chronic case, to relieve some disagreeable symptoms, shooting and tearing pains through the ears, accompanied by a disagreeable stopped-up sensation in the ears. When speaking the voice resounds in the affected ear. *Roaring sounds in ears when speaking*, as though the head were in a barrel.

China.—Useful in weak, debilitated women, children; especially those who have suffered from hemorrhages from ears or elsewhere, 3x and often alternate with calc. phos. 3x. I am confident that in nearly every case china may be assisted by calc. phos.

Conium.—Where there is a mixture of pus and cerumen in the canal. Hard, dark cerumen which forms in the canal and prevents the escape of pus. Tendency to a too rapid secretion of cerumen. The parotid and other glands become hard and very tender.

Elaps.—Greenish yellow, or watery discharge, much itching in ears, but the condition which leads me to give the remedy is found in the nostrils, which were plugged with lumps of dried mucus. Patient sleeps with mouth open and frequently has nose bleed, from relieving the nostrils in the morning.

Graphites.—Persistent cracking of the skin and eczematous inflammation wherever the

secretion comes in contact with the skin, cracking of the skin behind the ears. I use 12x internally and apply locally as a salve,

R Graphites..... gr. v
Vaseline..... ʒj

Of late I have used 1x locally. After cleansing canal with absorbent cotton, dust a little of the remedy over the inflamed surface in the canal as well as upon the auricle and face. It acts best as a local remedy when it is indicated by the cracking of the skin and soft, flabby condition of the flesh. I have not found it useful particularly as a general local remedy.

Hepar Sulph.—Extreme sensitiveness to contact is the keynote of this remedy. *Children cannot bear to have their ears examined*. Even adults shrink from it. *Slight contact causes much pain*. Dread of contact causes much pain, and is out of proportion to the actual pain caused. Canal is filled with white cheesy or sometimes bloody pus, which irritates skin in which it comes in contact, and little pustules appear in meatus and on auricle where the pus has touched. *There is always a decided relief from warmth*. The patient goes about with his head wrapped in a woolen blanket, and gets his only sleep from a bag of hot salt held against his ear. In a number of cases of mastoid disease with above symptoms, this remedy acted well after capsicum had failed to cure.

Kali Bich.—Discharge from ear is thick yellow fetid matter, itching in middle ear, with stinging pains. Sharp stitching pains from ear to throat. Ulcers upon membrana tympani which are not painful, except the occasional sharp stitches. Indolent ulceration of the drum cavity. Granulations of tympanic cavity which throw off a tough ropy mucus. Acts well when applied locally. Applied in saturated solution, it will often destroy granulations rapidly. It, however, sets up a severe reactive inflammation of the canal. I have known it to develop a severe, diffuse eczematous inflammation of external canal and auricle. I use the remedy now, more often locally in form of a powder either 2x or 1x. triturated thoroughly with equal parts of boracic acid. Patients calling for this suffer from nasopharyngeal catarrh, with ulceration of the nasal passages and discharge from the nose of thick,

ropy, offensive mucus ; discharge often tinged with blood, 3x internally.

Kali Mur.—Best remedy for hypertrophic suppurative inflammation of middle ear. The granulations in canal are often abundant, or middle ear is often filled with hypertrophied mucous membrane. *For increasing deafness which often keeps pace* with the gradual stoppage of a long-standing suppuration. Is very much like baryta mur., but glands seem less involved.

Merc. Sol.—Chronic cases that have taken cold and are suffering from earache. The meatus is red, and pus thin, excoriating, offensive, and often bloody. The floor of the canal has often an irritated look, as though it had been picked up with a sharp instrument. The tympanum becomes filled up with stagnant pus. Pus does not flow freely from the ear. Pulsation of pus in the middle ear. Pain deep in the ear, with pulsation in too small opening in the drumhead. The pulsation at inner extremity of canal is a positive proof for merc.

Psorinum.—Exceedingly offensive case; 200th night and morning for a week will relieve the disgusting appearance and odor in a wonderful manner. Useful in children suffering from chronic suppuration of the drum, who have become debilitated by some protracted disease. Peevish, unhealthy-looking children, who have a disagreeable odor about them aside from that due to ear discharge.

Silicea.—Long-standing cases, caries of temporal bone, with an ichorous, offensive discharge. Itching of the middle ear and of deeper portions of the external canal. Children dig their ears with their fingers while asleep, causing a discharge of pus and blood. Ulceration of middle ear, and sharp, stinging pains and itching, relieved by scratching or irritating the ear. Patients enjoy having ears cleansed. This is particularly noticeable in children, who generally object to having their ears cleansed.

Sulphur.—For dirty, scrawny patients, and especially children, whose very hands and face proclaim their aversion to touch of water, and from whose ears is flowing a dirty-looking, offensive, sometimes sour-smelling pus. Usually a great deal of itching, but any attempt to relieve causes much pain immediately. Silicea and

calc. phos. follow sulphur. Use sil. and calc. phos. 12x.

Tellurium.—When discharge from ears is thin and watery and very excoriating, with an intensely offensive odor, compared by some to the odor of stale fish brine. Skin looks scalded wherever the discharge touches.

Therapeutic Properties of the Salts of Barium.*

By CHRISTOPHER WOLSTON, M. D.

FROM the therapeutic application of physiological facts, by a process of induction in accordance with the principle of *similia similibus curantur*, we find that barium would be curative in forms of paralysis of the voluntary muscles ; and especially in those cases where sensation is not affected, and pain is absent or not complained of.

In result this is found to be so, and clinical proof is abundant. I have found baryta a prime remedy in hemiplegia, where commonly the muscles are paralyzed, while sensation is unaffected. In paraplegia, where, in addition to motor paralysis, there is commonly more or less loss of sensation, I have also found it most useful, but not so uniformly so ; and, when these diseases affect elderly people, no remedy, in my experience, compares with it.

In the hysteric forms of these diseases, where subjective symptoms are complained of, without the *actual* morbid condition that these symptoms should indicate, it is, as far as my experience goes, useless. Here, symptomatically it is simply misleading, and those who do not go behind symptoms "plow the sands," and bring discredit on homeopathy by an utterly *unscientific* application of the principle that underlies it, and, I am bold to say, it is not true homeopathy.

In paralysis agitans, other than the hysteric and intermittent reflex forms of this disease, barium is a potent remedy when persevered with.

In infantile paralysis, due to spinal congestion, and where often wasting of the *anterior* roots of nerves has been detected, barium comes in most effectively. In this connection it is interesting to note how specially and characteristically the therapeutic properties of barium manifest them-

* British Homeo. Society Trans.

selves in relation to diseases of the extremities of life, a guiding indication of great value.

In general nervous debility of old people, and especially when a distressing "gone" feeling in the epigastrium is complained of, I have never found this medicine fail me in relieving this particular symptom, toning up the nervous system, and giving an improved sense of well-being.

In the condition following on the shrinking of the brain in old people, where you get childishness, loss of memory, trembling limbs, feeble gait, with more or less paralysis of the tongue; and in a like condition in half imbecile children, where you find the same parietic symptoms, with mouth kept partly open and saliva running out freely, barium is one of the most effective remedies I am acquainted with, and it is one of the few remedies that causes positive paralysis of the tongue.

Although the physiological effects of barium on the cerebro-spinal axis have marked motor-paralysis, yet its lack of action on the sensorium and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, evidenced by the fact that sensation is not interfered with, and the absence of purely *neuralgic* pains of any kind, would contra-indicate its use in locomotor ataxia, where the *posterior* columns of the cord and roots of nerves undergo a peculiar form of degeneration, and where, with the parietic symptoms, we have attendant sensory derangements in the limbs, and a characteristic form of neuralgic pain. In practice this proves to be the case, and, as far as I know, it has never been found of any use in this affection.

Farrington recommends barium chloride in multiple sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord, not an uncommon disease in infants; and remarks that "old-school physicians" have used it with more or less success in these affections. I have never myself tried it with children in such cases, but in one middle-aged lady, with well-marked indications of spinal sclerosis, I have found very decided improvement in all the symptoms of this disease while kept under its influence.

Another form of paresis, in which barium is of undoubted efficacy, is that following the toxic effects of diphtheria and epidemic influenza.

In chronic and obstinate constipation, due to

low nervation and neglected attention to the bowels, barium chloride steadily persevered with, combined with a decided and persistent exercise of the will to have an evacuation at a certain hour, has, in my hands, proved a most helpful and satisfactory remedy.

The physiological action of barium in the human system on the nerves of organic life, and in especial relation to the heart, presents some apparent anomalies. Bearing in mind that it is an excitant or persistent stimulant in this case, we are struck with the comparative lack of *symptoms* in the provings at hand of the evidence of this action, so far as the heart and circulation are concerned.

The physiological facts to which we have access can all be summed up under the words, "irregularity with feebleness": functional irregularity of the heart, due to disturbance of the nervous centers, especially those of organic life. Hence, on our principle of homeopathy, barium, especially the chloride, is indicated in functional diseases of the heart and circulation, characterized by irregular, feeble, and intermittent pulse, in neurotic patients. Such I have myself found it to be, especially where these conditions are found in old people. Under its action the pulse becomes steady, fuller, and stronger, and gradually the intermissions entirely cease. Where these conditions are found in young girls and hysterical women, barium is also of the greatest service. Here its value stands in contrast with its value in hysterical patients, where the symptoms of *motor paralysis* are in question, and the reason is plain. In this instance, the physiological facts and the symptoms respond the one to the other, for there is here actual functional disturbance due to disturbed nervation, and the homeopathic suitability is evident.

In exophthalmic goitre barium chloride is of decided service, remarkably quieting the vascular disturbance, undoubtedly of neurotic origin, that lies at the back of this disease. And in the dyspnoea of cardiac asthma, with a failing pulse, I have also found it of great service, steadying and toning up the heart remarkably, while, at the same time, it seems to have some action in subduing the spasm of the bronchial tubes, thus relieving the breathing.

If our indications for the therapeutic use of barium in cardiac diseases were derived solely from provings on the human system, and our indications for its use were dependent on the pathogenetic symptoms we have already had in view, our therapeutic range of applications for this remedy in cardiac diseases would be very circumscribed. But this is not so; experimentation, by many observers, on the effects produced by barium chloride on the lower animals, supplies us with physiological facts, and their consequent therapeutic indications, of a most precise and valuable character.

These facts are well summarized by Dr. Ware of Philadelphia. He remarks: "Brunton and Ringer of London, and Roberts and Bary of Dorpat, have at various times published during the last few years their studies concerning the effect of barium on the circulatory apparatus of the frog and the dog, and they all of them are in accord in the statement that it slows the heart very greatly, steadies its rhythms, and, at the same time, increases the volume of blood thrown out of the ventricle. They have also found that barium increases the blood pressure; and Roberts has, by a series of careful experiments, concluded that it brings this change about by an action on the muscular coats of the blood vessels, or the nerves distributed to them.

"If large doses are used in the lower animals, the heart suffers systolic arrest from overstimulation, and the strongest irritation of the vagus nerves fails to relax the systolic contraction. Still more interesting is the statement that the failure of the vagi to inhibit the heart is not the result of paralysis of these nerves, but is due to the excess of contractile power. The slowing of the pulse is not due to inhibitory influence, but depends upon the excessive stimulation of the heart muscles, although it would seem probable that the vasomotor stimulation, by increasing the arterial resistance, may be also a factor in the reduction of the pulse rate." But from these and other similar investigations it seems impossible to determine whether the cardiac paralysis is due to the action of barium *solely* on the cardiac nerves, or whether it acts also directly on the muscular fibers themselves, but the cessation of action *during systole* has

been proved to be a constant phenomenon, both in warm- and cold-blooded animals; and, with this, that the action of the heart continues after respiration has ceased and the animal is apparently dead.

The physiological facts in relation to the heart that we now have before us would seem to be of a different order to those we have previously been considering as produced by barium in man, but this is not really so. In the one case we have symptoms of feebleness and irregularity of the heart's action resulting from nervous disturbance, with secondary effects from conditions that lay behind or had preceded them. In the other we have the conditions themselves, that produced these symptoms as a secondary result, brought into prominence. These conditions may all be summarized under the word "contraction." We have excessive cardiac contraction, slowing the heart; and extreme contraction of the arterial blood vessels, inducing increased blood pressure.

We find ourselves thus in the presence of a physiological problem that requires solving, rather than before an array of symptoms that require their counterparts to be found in patients, as our indication for the therapeutic application of barium. Starting with the well-proved fact that barium is a powerful stimulant of the nervous system of organic life, and very specially of that part of it that controls the heart and blood vessels, those who have most investigated its physiological action, and applied it therapeutically, regard it as a "heart tonic," and very similar in its action in both particulars to digitalis. They have therefore used it in just that kind of cases of heart disease in which digitalis is so pre-eminently useful.

Dr. Hare, among other cases, records its great service in the two following: "The first case was that of a girl, aged six years, suffering from rheumatic mitral incompetence. For some months she had suffered from marked dyspnœa at night, with shortness of breath during the day, but there had been no dropsy at any time. Dr. Hare ordered half a teaspoonful of a solution of the strength of one part of chloride of barium to 100 parts of water, to be given three times a day. From the first the condition of the child at night was markedly improved, the

dyspnœa was much less, and the patient not so restless; the pulse, which had been 130 per minute, now remained at 80 when quiet, or 100 after exercise; the area of the thrill over the apex was much less diffused than before, and one of the chief evidences of improvement was the absence of that peculiar whirring, trembling sound so characteristic of such cases, the murmurs becoming well separated from one another, and having a much more definite character. The continued use of the barium for over two weeks caused no untoward symptoms, and the patient steadily improved, notwithstanding an attack of mild bronchitis.

"The second case was that of a man aged about thirty-five years, admitted under treatment for acute dilatation of the heart, the result of suddenly lifting a very heavy beer barrel. His pulse was weak and irregular, and he frequently suffered from attacks of pain closely resembling angina pectoris, with a marked expression of anguish. The use of barium chloride in the dose of a teaspoonful of a 1 per cent. solution, three times a day, relieved him markedly, increased the volume and force of the pulse wave, and slowed it to as low a rate as 60 or even 50 per minute." In two cases of functional disorder of heart in men, barium chloride also brought about a very rapid improvement in the cardiac state.

In a large number of cases of cardiac disease, and many of them associated with dropsy, the barium waters of Llangammarch, which contain about seven grains of barium chloride per gallon, have been successfully used.

Though scarcely coming under the category of diseases of the heart, I cannot leave this subject of the therapeutic properties of barium in such diseases, without referring to the undoubted efficacy of barium chloride in aneurism of the aorta, especially when abdominal. Dr. Flint of Scarborough has given an account of its remedial effects almost amounting to a cure in such a case; and, as far as I know, he was the first to use barium in this form of disease. Influenced by the observations of Böhm, as to the irritating influence of barium on the arterial system, evidenced by experiments on animals, he, on *rational* grounds, selected, after careful consideration, to try it in a case of abdominal

aneurism that had resisted all other treatment, including Tufnell's. He gave one-fifth of a grain three times a day for five weeks, afterward increasing it to a fourth of a grain three times a day, and at the end of five months the tumor was so reduced that it could scarcely be felt. Others have followed in his wake, and since then several similar cases have been reported where barium chloride has been equally successful.

I have already incidentally referred to the physiological and therapeutic analogy in connection *with diseases of the heart and circulation* that obtains between barium and digitalis, where the nervous system of organic life is in question. They both slow the heart, while increasing the vigor of its contractions; they both increase the blood pressure by causing contraction of the muscular coats of the arterioles; and they both in hot- and cold-blooded animals finally arrest the heart in systole. And they are alike notably remedial in functional diseases of the heart, valvular disease, acute dilatation of the heart, and cardiac dropsy.

The question now fairly comes up, Is the remedial action of these drugs in these instances an antipathic or a homeopathic one? My own answer is that it is undoubtedly homeopathic, but I could not maintain this ground if the similitude is to be based upon indications derived purely from symptoms. Neither of these medicines actually produces organic diseases of the heart, nor have they in their pathogenesis many or all the symptoms that indicate such diseases, *but* they do produce the conditions that could bring about these diseases, with their attendant symptoms.

For instance, cardiac dropsy, resulting from valvular disease, is strikingly amenable to the action alike of barium and digitalis, but neither of these drugs has any symptoms of dropsy in their pathogenesis. Here symptoms would entirely leave us in the lurch; but when we consider that cardiac dropsy is, so to speak, a mechanical affection due to overdilatation of the vessels, especially dependent upon anything that interferes with the return of blood by the veins, as when there is obstruction to the circulation on the right side of the heart, the similitude between the *condition* producing this disease in the patient, and that produced physiologically

by *Iodum* and *digitalis*, is plain. They are *allo* homeopathic to the disease.

An interesting suggestion for the use of barium chloride, on purely physiological grounds, was recently made by Dr. George Clifton. The case was one of elephantiasis of the left leg in a woman, that had hitherto resisted all treatment. Dr. Clifton suggested barium chloride upon the theory that, as the elephantiasis was due to excessive supply of arterial blood to the limb, an arrest of this excessive supply might be brought about by the well-known action of barium chloride on the arterioles, by which an almost complete approximation of the peripheral vessel-walls being induced, a corresponding diminished blood supply to the tissues is the result.

A BRYONIA ACROSTIC.

A. LEECH MONROE, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Reported by Ida M. Hagaley, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

P—Bilious conditions, with bursting headaches.
Bronchitis.

R—Rheumatic troubles compare
Rhus.

Repercussed eruptions { *Hyos.*
 Stram.
 Sulph. zinc.

Remittent fevers { *Gels.*
 Chelidonium.
 Arsenicum.

Y—Yellow, dry tongue.

Yellow, dry mouth.

Yellow, dry stool { *Nux vom.*
 Nat. mur.

O—Occipital headache—*Petroleum.*

Ophthalmia—*Carbo veg.*

N—Neuralgia—*Spigelia.*

I—Intercostal { *Cimicifuga.*
 Ran. bulb.

Inflammation, serous or synovial.

Inflammations are subacute.

A—Asthenic fevers.

Anger from slight cause—*Cham.*

Aggravation from motion; headache, pains,
and nausea—*Nux.*

A—Arthritic inflammation.

L—Large draughts relieve thirst { *Aconite.*
 Nat. mur.

Liver inflamed, sore to touch.

B—Bursting headache.

A—After motion

After suppressed perspiration { *Horse.*
After effusion

DISCUSSION IN MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE.

“IN What Particulars has the Proving of Drugs Deviated from the Rules laid down by Hahnemann in the *Organon*, and in What Particulars do Hahnemann's Rules and Directions for Proving Drugs Differ from or Fall Short of those Required by the Methods and Precautions of Modern Scientific Research?”

Dr. Eldridge C. Price, Baltimore, Md., Essayist, said that he had merely touched upon the confines of this vast subject. In the debate which followed Dr. M. W. Van Denburg opened by saying among other things that he had intended to treat still further upon the second question in regard to the particulars in which Hahnemann falls short of modern requirements. These are given especially in Sections 110 to 125, and refer especially to the subject of primary and secondary symptoms. He did not think that Hahnemann was always consistent with himself in this regard.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell said there was a practical fact which he desired to state: It is no discredit to the great master of our art if he did not, in his directions for proving, recognize the modern scientific methods. It is no discredit at the present day to the great English physician and clinician, Sydenham, that he did not know the difference between pleurisy and pneumonia. It was all lung fever to him; but he was unquestionably one of the most remarkable physicians that England has ever seen. It is characteristic of all great men, of all geniuses, that they seem to have some impressions that are not only adapted to the times in which they live, but they have a foresight, they have a forethought, and seem to see into the future. It is in this way that we have in the *Organon* those glimpses of the germ theory as we understand it to-day. It is for the same reason that we have the indications of the effects of the toxins in the *Organon* just as we now know they exist to-day; so we can say nothing against Hahnemann because in the *Organon* all his directions are not adapted to the modern order of fact. Dr. Mitchell would recommend that each professor of materia medica in all our colleges, or each professor of clinical medicine, take a certain number of students and train them for research work accord-

ing to the modern methods, and have them take a certain number of healthy persons and test, first with the sphygmograph, the normal pulse tracing. Fortunately, through the invention of our distinguished Dr. Dudgeon, we now have an instrument which will enable us to do this with great precision and with rapidity and ease. Then, let the patient take digitalis, strophanthus, and convallaria—varying the dose—and make accurate tracings of the pulse effect first of digitalis, the same with convallaria and strophanthus, under the supervision of each professor; and these reports made to the professor, and to the American Institute or to the materia medica conference, in two or three years would give most valuable data in regard to the action of these remedies, in accordance with modern scientific methods; the experimenters should take every detail in regard to the condition of the patient at the time, and endeavor to have these reports made as accurate as possible.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft said, The more one thinks of proving, and the more one tries it and experiments with it and proves drugs, the more he should be convinced that it is one of the most difficult scientific undertakings that we can possibly attempt. This is the more true because it seems to have been from the outset taken as rather an easy thing; Hahnemann himself may not have considered it an easy thing. The idea has prevailed, and is prevalent now, that we should prove drugs. The Institute always held the idea that it must appoint a committee of provers. For years, provings have been published in the Transactions off and on; when compared, just those errors in them were found, and just those difficulties not overcome, which Dr. Price has pointed out. The fault lies in the extreme difficulty of proving; to find an adept at proving would be like finding a great painter, a great violin player, or a great pianist; they are very few.

Is there a way out of it, and can the burden be lightened? Can the experiment be made so as to bear fruit, in spite of its great difficulties? This he answered affirmatively, though he frankly recognized the difficulty in carrying it out. Get a number of persons to make the same attempt. When they have done as well as they can—with Hahnemann's rules as far as

possible; without them, where they are impossible to carry out—then take the results, compare them carefully, and keep that which agrees. But what is agreement in proving? Can we expect provers to write down or study independently their symptoms? Can we expect them to use the same language? By no means. Still they may be able to say, each in his own words, the same thing.

Those who design making provings should get as many provers as possible; then compare the results. The result will always be that out of a number of provings there must be something that agrees. A great deal has been said about not throwing away anything because it may save the life of somebody, although it might be a symptom which only one out of a dozen had. Dr. Wesselhoeft said it seemed to him he would risk the life of the patient on that symptom and let it go; use it if you want to, but the principal thing would be to get that which agrees and use that in the treatment of the sick under the homeopathic law, if it is to do any good.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley said that he had had occasion to study the life of Hahnemann, and he was more than satisfied that as Hahnemann stood in 1796, in the minds of the people of his day, he was a leader in scientific thought not only in medicine, but outside of it, and that, were he living to-day, he would be a leader in scientific thought, if not *the* leader. He was such because he was forced that way by the conditions and environment of his life; he was that because he was educated that way; he was that because his thought tended that way; and perhaps also because he was born that way.

If Hahnemann were here to-night, said Dr. Dudley, what would he say to us about the future of our materia medica? Do you suppose he would point back to the rules laid down in this Organon, and say, "There are the rules, follow them." I do not believe he would, and I think it were unjust as well as unfair to insist upon it that we hold Hahnemann, and hold ourselves down to the knowledge that Hahnemann was able to obtain and make use of one hundred years ago. We would not think of doing that with any other man; you do not exact any such thing from your chemists, you

do not exact it even from your astronomers, except as that science is and has been.

There is just one thing about Hahnemann's teachings as regards the proving of drugs in which he has been very seriously at fault, and in which I think his followers have run into a good many errors, namely, in that Section 138 that Dr. Price has told us about, and that some of our speakers have also mentioned, and that is that a power, under the influence of a drug, will yield symptoms that are to be noted as due to the action of the drug, no matter what may have been his previous state of health. If so, then he comes under the rules laid down. I could not possibly accept that doctrine. To me it is utterly out of keeping with scientific work, and this not only because it says that any symptoms recurring during this proving, symptoms that have been observed years before, shall be included as part of the proving; not that alone, but because of the fact that there are symptoms occurring in healthy people all the time, whether they are taking drugs or not, in most people in health, that is, if you define that term to mean symptoms such as we read of in our materia medica—itching, sleeplessness at night, excessive hunger, inability to sleep, a loose stool, a dry stool, a natural stool, and a whole lot of other things that occur in healthy people, people that are not sick. They are not symptoms, but they are put down as though they were symptoms; they are symptoms of health, not of disease. You take symptoms like itching, like restlessness, and the others that I have enumerated, and a good many others, and they can all be put down as due to the action of the drug; you have symptoms of health and symptoms that are brought on by various influences mixed up with the symptoms of your drug, with no way to separate them except by the exercise of that gumption that he calls for in Section 142; a very difficult sort of gumption to exercise.

I understood someone to say that these conditions that arise are to be attended to subsequently by experts, as set forth in Section 142. Now, Hahnemann says very plainly this in reference to symptoms obtained from patients suffering from chronic diseases, as I understand it. But I want to call your attention here to

just one point. First, I would like to ask a question: Does Hahnemann wish us to understand that the author's provings of drugs and materia medica are synonymous terms? I hope he does not; I am afraid he does. I do not believe in throwing away symptoms; I do not believe symptoms ought to be thrown away. But Hahnemann says certain symptoms are to be neglected in practice; and then he questions symptoms himself. Shall we not question them, then? In your modern provings, how many symptoms do you find in practice? I do not find many. I went through the whole of Hahnemann's chronic diseases, but I did not find many symptoms in practice.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PRESS.

Nitric acid is the great antidote to mercury in large doses. It has many resemblances to mercury, and therefore should naturally follow mercury in a consideration of symptomatology.—*Hom. Physician.*

It is quite remarkable the number of people who say that while taking the phytolacca berry tablets their rheumatism, or pains, or dyspepsia, or tired feeling left them. "The tablets did not reduce my weight any," remarked a lady the other day, "but they made me feel so much better in every way that I am fully satisfied with them." They seem to be especially valuable in freeing one from rheumatic pains.—*Hom. Envoy.*

The adherents of removal [Ann Arbor to Detroit] believe on principle that the best place, in fact the only place, for a medical school is in a large city, the larger the better. The laboratories and library of a literary college cannot make up for the lack of clinical material. Harvard University so thoroughly appreciates this that it is especially advertised that the medical department is in Boston, to take advantage of the clinical material always present in a large city. The great schools of Chicago are departments of universities twenty-five to fifty miles away. Surely, when a student can graduate at the present time from the homeopathic school at Ann Arbor without having witnessed a case of obstetrics, there is need either of moving to a place of more abundant material, or else of em-

phasizing that branch of study.—*The Medical Counsellor*.

Is official irritation, then, the cause of physical disease? Once more we must answer, in a superficial sense, yes, but in a deeper sense, no. Yes, because nerve waste is responsible for all forms of human sickness, and because official irritation itself is but an effect, the primal cause lying still deeper in the spiritual forces of which the entire body is but the outward expression and playground.—*Dr. Pratt in Journal of Official Surgery*.

The practice of medicine has the tendency to lead one into conservatism. After it is faithfully followed for a number of years, whether we will or we won't, we unconsciously drift into certain methods and adhere to them, whether it be operations or remedies, or teaching or illustrating, and it is with great difficulty we throw the old aside to take up something new. . . . Better than all else is the evidence which it gives of the steadfastness of the profession to adhere to those principles which by years of use have been found to answer all the requirements to which they have been put, whether it is operations, drugs, or manner of teaching or illustrating.—*Medical Century*.

I want to be an honest practitioner of medicine. If a member of my family gets a cancer of the uterus, I don't want a man to get up and say to me, "It is too late now; you have been fooling with homeopathic remedies." I have heard enough of this talk from allopathic surgeons. What I want to know of our gynecologists is how many more patients with cancer of the uterus will be alive in five years on operative measures than would be alive in five or ten years from internal treatment? What is the ratio? When you say that that cancer has got to be cut out or your patient's life is sacrificed, do you tell us the truth? Cancer is not a local disease. One school of pathology says it is—that a local growth undergoes cancerous degeneration. I find it transmissible from generation to generation. I find it preceded by a uniform state of health which allows the development of the cancerous cachexia. I find that condition of general health amenable to internal remedies in many cases, in a distinct percentage of cases. I find that a cancer is a degenerative growth;

that it is transmissible in families with certain constitutional tendencies; and I believe instead of a growth—a benign growth undergoing cancerous degeneration in otherwise healthy individuals—that a cancer develops only as the result of a constitutional cachexia which is inherent in the individual, and that this predisposing cachexia is amenable to internal treatment.—*T. F. Allen in the Hom. Jour. Obstet.*

It is often claimed that "vaccination" is an example of "pure homeopathy." The inoculation of a healthy person with vaccine virus can hardly be considered a homeopathic procedure, since homeopathy consists of administering to a sick person a drug capable of producing in healthy people symptoms similar to those presented by the patient. "Vaccination," or inoculations of the attenuated virus of any disease, when practiced on healthy people, are simply examples of prophylactic treatment. The same may be said of the administration of belladonna to healthy children during an epidemic of scarlet fever. The idea is to produce immunity against certain diseases. On the other hand, the use of belladonna in a case of scarlatina, the "vaccination" of a case of smallpox, are instances of homeopathic practice, because belladonna is capable of producing in healthy people a dermatitis, a fever, and a sore throat, etc., similar to the marked features of scarlatina, and because "vaccination" is able in the healthy to produce a condition very like smallpox.—*N. E. Med. Gazette*.

The Homeopathic World, as its name implies, is a cosmopolitan journal, and its editor, true to its traditions, was fortunate enough to secure a representative gathering around his dining table. On Thursday evening, August 6, Drs. Pullar, Burnett, and Cooper joined Dr. Clarke in giving a *Similia Similibus* dinner at the Frascati. The party comprised Drs. Léon Simon and Cartier of Paris, Villers of Dresden, Mersch of Brussels, Batault of Geneva, and from the United States such well-known representatives as Drs. Shelton, Temple S. Hoynes, Frank Kraft, Walter Wesselhoeft, A. B. Norton, and James Krauss. But there were no "countries" there that evening; it was simply a little "cosmos" of "likes" with "likes." If any lingering doubts as to the truth

we need and could use if we had it should have a fixed and not a floating standard of value. It is the basis of our professional character and credit, without which no one who knows anything of medical matters would trust us for a moment. It is a bond between the doctor and his patient, the teacher and his pupil, the surgeon and his operable subject, the essayist and the members of our various societies, the very cement and mortar that hold together the stones in the fabric of experimental and practical medicine.

This kind of confidence is quite as essential to the physician as the more ordinary type of the same virtue is in the church, the family, the club, or in commercial circles. It should be cultivated at any cost, and by our school or practitioners especially, for we must establish our claim to a knowledge of the teachings of experimental science and of their value in the prevention and cure of disease.—*The Chicagoan*.

But it is something of a reproach to the homeopathic school that the grave of its great founder should have been so long forgotten and abandoned. Our French confrères will without doubt recognize that the rehabilitation of this tomb, now corroded by time and overgrown by weeds, devolves primarily upon them as an imperative duty. That they will be cordially supported by the profession throughout Europe cannot be doubted. The American portion of the homeopathic school is engaged in erecting at Washington a Habremanus monument that shall serve to perpetuate the memory of him now interred at Montmartre. Let Europe rescue that tomb from forgetfulness and erect a fitting memorial.—*North American Journal of Homeopathy*.

With colleges, medical societies, and journals spontaneously responding to the urgent demand for pure homeopathy in therapeutics, the outlook seems exceedingly bright for a better knowledge and appreciation of our distinctive theory and practice. The prospectus of the Chicago society, in so far as it has been outlined for the winter, is a notable exception. In not one of the subjects for essay and discussion is there room for that which is distinctively homeopathic. It is to be hoped that later papers may embrace some that are distinctively of our school.—*The Mar. Med. Journal*.

Great credit was undoubtedly due Dr. Montan for introducing the necessary to the profession in such a way as to excite every home doctor's attention and insure their enthusiastic support. The world is full of cases where the inventors of the originators of a great truth has not had the tact or the energy to make it available to the public. The body of the real discoverer of phlebotomy, an old army surgeon of the war of 1861, rests in an obscure grave in Sag Harbor, almost unknown. He never for a moment dreamed that he was one of the greatest benefactors of the human race that ever lived, nor would he have been had not the quick perception of Simpson, the great Edinburgh surgeon, seen in the *Wanderer* described in the paper of an unknown American through a vain competing power the limits of whose influence no man could surpass.—*N. Y. Med. Times*.

There is in all probability a great deal of the good, useful, beautiful, and even grand in all this truss. Surely men and women (and the latter constitute a portion of this truss) in the chairs of gynecology and obstetrics, and of materia medica and therapeutics would not woolly give themselves up to the service of the devil for a consideration so selected by their individual interest in a grand total of seventy-five dollars payable in weekly and monthly installments; and still to an inferior series of tenured miles removed from the great Western Center of moral and religious refinement, it looks as though the Illinois Health University might be suspected of having deliberately entered the lists as a second-rate bogus diploma shop, and should receive the prompt and vigorous attention of the proper authorities.—*Par. Chas. Jour. of Homeopathy*.

HOW SHALL A BEGINNER BEGIN?

THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST

I have been a regular subscriber for several years, and now wish to know something of homeopathy. I am taking your journal, but I find a good many names of remedies I do not understand. I would like to have your advice as to the best book for a beginner in homeopathy, a book that will explain the remedies so I can understand what they are, also a book that gives the dose of the remedies used. I notice a

great many articles in the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST in giving the treatment simply state the drug used, and do not say whether they gave a few drops or a teaspoonful at a dose; whether the medicine was given every hour or once a day. Now it seems to me it makes a good deal of difference, in treating a case, as to the size of the dose and the frequency it is repeated. I would like to know if you were confined in your practice to twelve drugs, which ones you would take?

Please answer and oblige,

J. R. B.

VAILLY CENTER, KANS.

Now here is an opportunity for our readers to give good advice where it is needed and will be heeded.

What book shall be recommended? Our opinion has been up to a very recent date that Dunham's books could not be improved upon to put into the hands of the beginner—especially a converted allopath. But from what we have read of the new book now about ready for issuance from the press, by Professor Boericke of San Francisco, on the *Institutes of Homeopathy*, it may be desirable to wait for this newest book, in the hope that it will give the student the proper start.

Would we recommend the Organon to our inquirer? No, not at the start. It is too heavy and involved in its English—unless the latest Dudgeon edition were recommended—to keep him in the line for good homeopathy; still even this might prove hazardous. Better let him have the practical application for a while; long enough at any rate to make him curious to know how this system of medicine does its perfect work. If the Organon, however, is put in his hands, it ought to be overseen by a master-reader and practitioner.

As to the potency and dose—well these are subjects which the profession does not think safe to give much publicity to at present; not until there is a little more agreement among the better class of homeopaths as to the value of potencies and dilutions, and the manner and time and frequency of repetitions. Here also we believe our correspondent will consult his best interests if he prescribe for a while under the tutelage of a brother homeopathic physician.

This subject should be taught in the colleges; there is no doubt of that. That is the place for it. But a cosmopolitan journal cannot often or safely touch the potency question in its pages.

The homeopath who can practice with but twelve remedies must either be an alternator, or make many visits each day in order to give his few medicines with every change of the symptoms. Thirty remedies are better than twelve. But if twelve, what would they be? Bryonia, rhus, pulsatilla, nux vom., arnica, sulphur, calcaria carb., gelsemium, belladonna, lycopodium, lachesis, and china.

Will our readers take up these questions and help our Bro. from "darkness to light?"

EDITOR.

SUPEREROGATORY "DON'TS."

AN exchange says, among a number of things a surgeon should not do, he should not fail to use soap. He should always wash his hands after operating, and "should not take home any sponges which have been soaked with pus." We have heard of young children filling their pockets with ice cream when starting for school. We have heard that the pocket of the small boy sometimes contains as high as a thousand different articles. We have heard that it is necessary for a woman to turn around four times in a street-car before she can find her pocket. But never, never have we heard before that a surgeon or any of his assistants was likely to carry around in the pocket a number of "sponges which have been soaked with pus."

EUCAINE: A NEW LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.

EUCAINE, like cocaine, is used to produce local anæsthesia, either to be applied to the mucous membrane or in the form of an injection. "I have found," says C. W. Enos, M. D., in the *Denver Jour. of Homœo.*, "that it is necessary to use the same per cent. as cocaine, and that the anæsthesia is more extensive in area and lasts longer. I have been using it in my nose and throat work exclusively lately. As to the record of eucaine over cocaine: First, I find that the heart is in no way influenced by it. Second, that there is no headache following its use, as is so often the case after using the cocaine. Third,

that eucaïne does not produce the stiffness and thickness of palate and tongue, as is often the case with the use of cocaine. Fourth, eucaïne does not cause the suffocation which sometimes follows the use of cocaine, especially when using it in the ten per cent. or twenty per cent. solution. In fact, I have used eucaïne very frequently within the last two weeks and I have yet to hear complaint of any distressing symptoms following its use, only that it is, as cocaine, quite bitter. I would advocate its use, that we may learn more of it. So far I regard it as the best local anæsthetic now in use. I use in my nose work the ten per cent. solution."

A REMEDY FOR STAGE-FRIGHT.

THE *Lyon Médical* states that a physician advises students to combat the nervous asthenia which paralyzes their faculties and causes them to lose the thread of their ideas by taking ten drops of tincture of gelsemium three times a day. For the same purpose an English specialist prescribes wine of opium to be taken by actors and singers before going on the stage. From five to six drops, he says, will give to the most timid actress the self-possession of the most spirited old player.

Globules.

—We would be glad to learn from our subscribers how many of them make use of the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis* for prescription or for any other purpose. We wish to satisfy not only our good friend Dr. Richard Hughes, but also ourself. Dr. Hughes has written us asking for reasons why this work is not popular or in use in the profession of America. Send a postal card to this editor with opinion concerning this subject.

—All the homeopathic colleges, according to our correspondents, are doing well this fall; and each, as might be expected, will turn out the very best class ever issuing from that particular college. There are some few forms of medical advertising and puffing which die hard.

—Does anyone else in the profession look forward so anxiously as we to each Saturday morning issue of our daily paper, to discover which other great statesman, or college president, or noted divine has been cured by taking eighteen or five bottles of the renowned, God-

given sarsaparilla or compound? What was it Puck said about these mortals?

—The Art Catalogue for 1897, issued by the Columbus (O.) Phaeton Co., is, as its name implies, an artistic work, and will please anyone interested. It can be had for the asking.

—The time indeed is at hand when systematic lectures on food will be part of medical education, when the value of feeding in disease is admitted to be as important as the administration of medicines.—*Fothergill*.

—"I hope I see you well," he said fluently to the old farmer leaning on his hoe.

"I hope you do," was the unexpected answer; "but if you don't see me well, young man, put on specs; they're a wonderful help to poor eyesight."

—A hot-water bag over the cardiac region is an effective stimulant measure in threatened heart failure.

—To abort bed sores, paint the skin as soon as it reddens with a solution of nitrate of silver, 20 grains to the ounce.

—Friend of the Family—Johnnie, I suppose you are delighted with the new little brother at your house?

Johnnie—New nuthin'. He's second-hand. The doctor brought him, and there's no tellin' how many families has had him before.

—If a person's temperature should be found to persist above 100° without any apparent cause, tuberculosis should be suspected and sought for.

—The course in the Vienna medical schools is to be lengthened to seven years or more.

—Von Jaksch claims that free uric acid is always present in the blood in Bright's disease.

—It was a colored preacher who said to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and, for the glory of heaben, whichever of you stole Mr. Jones' turkeys, do not put anything in the plate." One who was there says: "Every blessed niggah in de church came down wid de rocks."

—The auditory canal in children should always be dried carefully, if wetted during bathing.

—Recent experiments have demonstrated that the X-rays are not destructive to bacterial life.

—Asthenopia is frequently a result of nasal disorders, passing away when the latter are cured.

—DR. BIGGAR'S RIDE.—No one ignorant of Dr. Biggar's profession would set him down for a fashionable physician. He has the ruddy, clean-cut appearance of a sportsman, and he looks for all the world like one of those delight-

ful fox-hunting squires that John Leech and Caldecott so loved to draw.

It is no surprise, then, to learn that he has taken to the wheel, and I only mention it here to tell a little story in connection with his first attempts at riding.

Through the honeyed tongue of his son, Dr. Biggar was induced to learn, and so, early one morning, the twain went out on East Prospect Street for a little practice. After some few trials the doctor was enabled to balance himself, and then, growing ambitious, he started out to ride alone. He went along very well until he saw another rider approaching him. Then his machine began to wobble in a most unaccountable manner, and he searched the street with an anxious eye for a soft spot to fall upon. The stranger, too, showed like signs of distress, and, though they both tried to avoid a collision, it came at last and down they both went.

Dr. Biggar was the first to recover himself. He got up and transfixed the young man with his most indignant glance.

The other fellow visibly quailed before it.

"You don't know how to ride," said the doctor.

"No, sir," in trembling tones.

"How many times have you been on a wheel?" This with a most judicial air.

"This is the first time, sir. I just got my wheel last night."

Now came Dr. Biggar's opportunity, and he arose to it.

"Your conduct, sir, is criminal. Here, according to your own confession, you know absolutely nothing about riding, and yet you venture out upon a public thoroughfare. I shall say nothing about your risk to your own life, for that is your individual affair, but I must distinctly protest against your conduct in imperiling my life and that of anyone else who might have been on the street just now. There should be a law prohibiting anyone from riding in public until he has mastered the wheel. I am not hurt, young man, but it is not your fault. My advice to you is to go to a riding school and learn to ride at once."

And then the doctor left him with much dignity.

But he did not mount his wheel, for that would have betrayed him.—*Cleveland Voice*.

—Rachitis is said to be of much more frequent occurrence in damp climates than in dry ones.

—Turpentine is recommended as a deodorant for the hands and instruments after iodoform has been used.

—How the whirligig of time does knock our most cherished and oft-times venerated beliefs

into several cocked hats. For instance, who has not been taught of the profession and the laity that to get one's feet wet is a dangerous thing, to be promptly overcome—in the gentler sex—with a hot foot-bath and catnip tea, and in the male with a cup of hot mulled wine or the like; yet to-day we have Pratt recommending, on the plan put forth by Father Keippe, to walk barefooted in the wet grass, or in the absence of real-for-sure grass, to wet a sufficient number of stones with cold water and walk barefooted on these. Even the great Koch is not above coming down to cold water baths and walking on wet grass, in order, later on, to discover some more consumption cures after the homeopaths have blazed the way for him and his kind a generation or two.

—It is claimed that hypertrophy of the left ventricle occurs in normal pregnancy, and that a certain amount of dilatation of all the chambers of the heart also occurs.

—TOLD IN CHICAGO.—Freddie had the croup, and Mr. Burton dressed hastily with the help of his wife, who insisted upon his taking his revolver, and rushed out for the doctor.

The night was very dark, and in going around a corner Mr. Burton collided heavily with someone, and then jumped backward.

"Excuse me," said the man, and walked on. Burton grasped his weapon, thought for a moment, felt for his watch; it was not there, the man had taken it.

Burton drew his revolver and shouted: "Stop, or I'll shoot." The man stopped. "Now," said Burton, "give me that watch." The robber handed it over.

Burton returned and related his adventure, only to learn that his wife had removed the watch before he went out. A half-hour later the doctor came in somewhat agitated, and explained that, while returning home from an urgent case, he had been held up by a most villainous-looking highwayman and robbed of his watch.

—"I suppose," said the facetious friend to the returned traveler, "that you stopped at the Hotel de Ville while in Paris?"

"No, we didn't stop at the Hotel de Veal. We stopped at the Hotel de Ham and Eggs."

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

OUR PORTRAITS.



W. L. WOODRUFF, M. D.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, 1897.

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Chairman Subcommittee, New Members of Am. Inst.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT BUFFALO, 1897.

THE local committee on press and correspondence is in the field with its preliminary circular, notifying the profession through the journals of its work already under way. A letter from Dr. Joseph T. Cook, secretary of the local committee, outlines some of the work which may be expected to be done at this meeting. Eleven subcommittees have been appointed to take charge of the work. Buffalo has gained much celebrity as a convention city, no less than twenty national associations having met there this past season. Many more are looked for next year, including the encampment of the G. A. R., which will bring to the city no less than three hundred thousand persons.

We note one arrangement which we trust has not been made absolute and irrevocable; namely, the engaging of a palatial hotel as "headquarters." The Institute has had enough of trouble with high-priced hotels being named as "headquarters." We need but remind the local committee of Buffalo of the trouble experienced at Denver and Newport in this regard. If the officers of the Institute deem it best to go to a special hotel there can be no objection. But to compel others to go there because the headquarters are there and so advertised is doubtful policy. It is a step backward. Last year at the Cadillac (Detroit) the headquarters were practically at this splendid hotel; but no one was compelled to stay there because thereof. Indeed many of the Institute's officers stayed at other and widely distant hotels. If the committee will not take it unkindly we would suggest that they "hedge" a little on that headquarters business, and instead, give us

list where the membership may find hotels according to its means.

It is well to remember that all the Institute members are not two hundred dollars a day surgeons and gynecologists; and if there is one man more than another who should be coaxed to come to the Institute meetings it is the general practitioner, and the young man, who touch the great pulse of humanity much more nearly than the operators. These are not, as a rule, suffering from a plethora of means; and to pay five dollars a day at a hotel for a man who isn't making but two or three dollars a day is a good deal of a damper on the prospects of his coming. It is known to those who have frequently solicited absentees to visit the Institute, especially when it met in their immediate neighborhood, that the answer has been that the Institute is becoming a club of rich doctors who go to the high-class hotels, carrying their dress-suit cases, and are, in general, out for a high-toned outing. It is a mistake to crowd out the younger members and those who come up from the country.

It is not too early also to hope that the local committee will so arrange its local programme as not to lose sight of the prime work of the Institute, which is to advance the art of homeopathic medicine; or, in other words, that the social function should be subordinate. There may be, nay there are, to our lasting shame be it said, a number of attendants upon the Institute who take advantage of these annual sessions to have a good time at reduced rates, and who care little for the actual work of the Institute; and these few indolents are always ready to be hauled free about the city to examine the stock-yards or anything else that will take them away from the Institute. A few more repetitions of several of our recent Institute meetings, and some of our best homeopathic material will no longer risk the travel nor the expense to come to the Institute meetings only to find that the social department is the ruling element. For on the seventh day he rested. First let us do the necessary work, and then play.

Dr. Cook mentions two special features which are very commendable:

"It has been suggested that the alumni asso-

ciations of the various medical colleges may desire to engage headquarters for their societies during this meeting, and it would be well for such to report to the local committee in good season in order to obtain desirable locations.

"A special feature of the work of the local committee will be that done by the sub-committee on new members, working in connection with the regular committee of the Institute. A particular effort will be made to increase the membership. It is proposed to send an urgent invitation to every homeopathic physician in the United States who is not now a member, asking him to join this year."

ANTIPHTHISIN. WHAT IT IS.

BY W. L. WOODRUFF, M. D., Phoenix, Ariz.

ANTIPHTHISIN-KLEBS, prepared in the Bacterio-Therapeutic Laboratory, Strassburg, Germany, may be procured of Dr. Karl von Ruck, Asheville, N. C. Antiphthisin is an outgrowth of Koch's tuberculin. Klebs was an assistant of Koch's for several years, and, later, took up the independent study of tuberculin, and after a while developed antiphthisin, which is in reality an alkaloid produced by the tuberculous bacilli. It is made by taking beef bouillon, sterilizing it, introducing a colony of tuberculous bacilli, and maintaining this mixture in a certain temperature for a given number of days, when it is examined microscopically, and if found to contain no other bacilli save tuberculous bacilli, it is then filtered and the residue liquid treated by a chemical compound, of which I do not know the name, which precipitates the albumoid toxines, tomaines, and ptomaines. The liquid is then decanted from the precipitate, and again the residue treated by another chemical, which precipitates a white, palpable powder, which has been named antiphthisin. This white, palpable powder is dissolved in a 3 per cent. kreosol solution, strength 1 per cent. organic matter, and is the marketable antiphthisin.

Its action is to control fever and kill tuberculous bacilli, and promote resolution of diseased tissues. This antiphthisin is inert, inactive, and perfectly harmless in a healthy organism; but where there is tuberculosis present, too large a

dose will produce very high fever. It is a two-edged sword, and, consequently, must be handled with the greatest of care, caution, and intelligence. Each individual case must be studied carefully and critically. You must have complete temperature charts, and with these and a close study of the case, the dose alone can be regulated. The dose, to commence with, is usually from one-tenth to two-tenths of a cubic centimeter, given by preference by rectal injection—occasionally hypodermically. The dose is increased by one-tenth of a cubic centimeter each time, as the temperature and the symptoms of the case will warrant, slowly climbing the scale, every few days increasing the dose, until you get the temperature completely under control, keeping it at normal or a little subnormal, then hold it for a greater or less length of time, but keeping this in mind—that it is necessary, to get the full benefit of the treatment, to reach the maximum dose (which is from two to five cubic centimeters, according to the patient) as soon as possible, all other things being equal. But you must be extremely careful and not increase the fever in your too great anxiety to reach this maximum dose. Feel your way as carefully as possible. When there is the least doubt about the rise in temperature being from the medicine or from the disease, remove that doubt before increasing, even if you have to decrease for a few days to find out.

With this careful handling and close study of the individual case, with the physician every time measuring out the dose himself and attending to its administration—with these cautions, in appropriate cases, I think you will get only good results; at least that has been my experience.

The appropriate cases for antiphthisin are in active tubercular conditions, where there are active bacilli present, not in masked cases, neither in fibrinous degeneration or incysted cases.

For a time it increases expectoration; but, after the system gets surcharged with it, expectoration and cough decrease, and they begin to add on flesh; it also stimulates and makes them more cheerful, contented, etc.; this is very noticeable for a few hours after treatment, and when given in the evening it seems to promote sleep.

This treatment does not preclude collateral treatment; in fact, the indicated remedies always work in harmony with it.

In early cases you will probably get great satisfaction from it in the northern climate; but if the cases have at all advanced, you will find that they will do better here, and will get better action out of the treatment in this climate than you will in a more rigorous one.

THE OPHTHALMIC THERAPEUTICS.*

By A. B. NORTON, M. D., Surgeon, New York
Ophthalmic Hospital

IN this year when all the loyal followers of the illustrious Hahnemann are celebrating the promulgation, one hundred years ago, of that great law of medicine which we all believe in; and at this time, immediately following the great medical conference held in Detroit, whose object was "To re-examine the law of similars in the light of modern science and medicine," it seems to me eminently proper that the department of medicine in which I am laboring should have a hearing as to its therapeutic needs.

When in 1796 that great medical reformer, Samuel Hahnemann, published his "Essay on a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Power of Drugs," even ophthalmology, the first-born of the specialties of medicine, was not yet dreamed of.

It was not until the invention of the ophthalmoscope in 1851, by Helmholtz, that the hitherto hidden mysteries of the interior of the eye were revealed to the eye of the observer, and with this great discovery was inaugurated the era of specialism in medicine.

It was therefore impossible during the first fifty-five years of homeopathy to follow out *scientifically* one of the first principles of our school, *i. e.*, the determining of the action of drugs upon the healthy human organism, in so far as these drugs acted upon the most delicate structures forming the interior of the eye.

The discovery of the ophthalmoscope, which was the stepping stone to our present-day knowledge of the eye, and which has done more for the preservation and restoration of sight than

* Read at the International Homeopathic Congress, London, August 4, 1896.

any one other discovery either before or since, has given to the members of our school one of its strongest weapons for the demonstration of its law of cures.

The question now arises, How have we as a school used the opportunity offered by the discovery of the ophthalmoscope to unequivocally demonstrate the law of similars?

The answer to this question must be an acknowledgment of neglect of the opportunities offered to us. In the proving of drugs we have, by means of the ophthalmoscope, a method of *positively* determining their action upon the optic nerve, retina, choroid, vitreous, and lens of the eye, and, knowing as we do the intimate relation existing between the eye and the brain, we, by examination of the eye, can draw more positive deductions as to the actions of drugs upon the brain than by any other method. At the same time, by noting the action of drugs upon that vascular structure, the choroid, we can by analogy draw more positive conclusions of their action upon other similar members.

In the eye we have, by means of the ophthalmoscope, exposed to our view the optic nerve with its terminal expansion the retina; where else can we so positively note, even to the slightest changes, the action of drugs upon nerve tissue?

Of all our special senses which aid us in determining the objective symptoms produced in the prover, none are so convincing as that of our sight. To be sure the ear can be trained to detect even the slightest changes in the heart and lungs; so also the senses of touch and smell are valuable aids which should be employed together with all other methods for determining as positively as possible the action of drugs; but I think that we must all admit that the most positive evidence of all is that of our sight, and in the prover's eye the oculist can *see* the effects produced by the drugs upon this organ.

In the ophthalmoscopic and other examinations by competent oculists of the eyes of provers before, during, and after the proving we have positive methods of eliciting valuable objective symptoms and of verifying many of their subjective symptoms. Unfortunately, however, this scientific method of determining the action of drugs upon one of our most important, deli-

cate, and valuable organs, the eye, has not, with but one or two exceptions, ever been carried out.

In a cursory examination of our materia medica I find hundreds of our drugs giving the symptoms of dimness of vision; a most important and useful subjective symptom if corroborated or verified by objective symptoms *indicating the cause* of the dimness of vision, but, as it is, *perfectly useless* to the student in search for the true simillimum. This statement may upon first thought seem too strong and uncalled for, but when we stop to think that there may be almost as many different diseases of the eye causing dimness of vision as there are drugs having this symptom, how are we to determine which of these hundreds of remedies is the true similar to the case in hand?

If in the original provings of these drugs the eye of the prover had been carefully examined by an oculist, we would have found one drug producing congestion of the optic nerve or retina; another opacity of the vitreous, lens, or cornea; another paresis or spasm of the accommodation, etc., then we could have associated the dimness of vision of gelsemium or perhaps belladonna, or nux vomica with a retinitis; that of causticum with opacity of the lens, or the kalis with that of the vitreous or cornea, and in this way we could not only have positive proof of our laws, but a much more valuable aid in the selection of the remedies for the various diseases.

That this scientific observation of the prover's eyes has not been generally followed out I am convinced, as I can recall but one drug in which such examinations were made, and in that one instance it yielded such fine results that we have to-day in duboisia one of our most positive and valuable remedies in retinitis.

Many of our more recent provings have been made in such a thorough manner that we have acquired most valuable data as to their action upon the kidneys, heart, lungs, and other special organs; but even in these the eyes have been sadly neglected.

I have before urged upon the profession the importance to the ophthalmologist of such examinations, and I would reiterate this necessity and plead for such observations in all future provings.

The examinations should show the state of the refraction both with and without a mydriatic, the range of the accommodation, the condition of the extrinsic muscles of the eye, the field of vision and color sense, the tension, the condition of all the coats of the eye, etc. These records should be made before, after, and at frequent intervals during the proving.

There is no excuse for this neglect, as competent oculists can readily be found who will willingly give their time and services to such a cause.

It is far from my intentions to decry in this paper the value or scope of our present therapeutics of the eye, because I know that, imperfect as they are, we are away in advance of our old-school friends. The homeopathic therapeutics of the eye has been worked out and made from the clinical experience of the various oculists of our school. I say "worked out" because our symptomatology has been the result of long and earnest work by men who have delved into our general provings; noting the subjective symptoms of the eye, and applying them to the different diseases, watching carefully the results.

Much of this has been done by studying thoroughly the general constitutional symptoms of the drug, with the knowledge that many diseases of the eye are dependent upon, or are an index of, some general constitutional disease or dyscrasia.

It is impossible to ignore the general condition of our patient and prescribe upon the eye symptoms alone, and hence the thoroughly equipped specialist must have had an experience with, and a knowledge of, general medicine.

In an address upon ophthalmic therapeutics before the World's Homeopathic Congress held in Chicago in 1893, Dr. F. Park Lewis presented a comparison, from which we will briefly quote, of the therapeutic resources of the two schools as taken from the most recent text-books, "Noyes's Diseases of the Eye," and the "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics." He says in speaking of the former old-school authority, "the purely therapeutic resources, as therein outlined, comprise forty-three remedies, almost all of which are prescribed upon the most general principles, and where specific indications are given, they are most meager, in contrast with our methods of careful individualization.

"In contrast with this way, I will simply call

the attention to the detailed and specific symptomatology of the one hundred and forty remedies mentioned in the latest and best homeopathic treatise."

The doctor further says of the homeopathic therapeutics, "It is not a compilation of theoretical and empirical indications, but is made up of thoroughly trustworthy, and, for the most part, *verified* indications. Experience has demonstrated them to be reliable guides for the choice of the remedy."

Dr. Lewis' whole address was such a clear, comprehensive, and forcible exposition of the ophthalmic therapeutics of to-day, every word of which I most heartily indorse, that knowing it could not better be presented, I have intentionally confined my paper to a plea for a more thorough scientific ophthalmic therapeutics for the future, and this in my opinion depends solely upon the careful examination of the eye during provings.

ANTE-PARTUM BOOK REVIEWS.

AFTER having burned our fingers trying to bury the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, which its publishers claimed was not at that time dead, we determined to do what in us lay to amend the splendid advertisement given that journal by doing an extra good turn to the publishing firm when it lay in our hand so to do. Lest unusual virtue be ascribed to us for so intending, we will add that we did this wholly out of fear of the fighting member of that firm, who had written to us two gory letters. But all this is wide of the purpose. That which is to the point is this: that, having in common with other journals of our school, received an advance sheet of promises concerning a new book to be issued by this firm, authorshiped by that gentlemanly teacher and scholar, Dr. William Boericke of San Francisco, entitled "A Compend of the Principles of Homeopathy," we went out of our usual way and gave it in advance a good reading notice, supposing that the book was really in press and would speedily follow its advance agent, the circular just referred to. But the book has not reached us; and we fear, therefore, that we have again blundered; not by killing off and burying a good journal, but by announcing the birth of a book which seems not to have been conceived. Hereafter we will stick to the

golden text suspended over the footboard of our couch, to make no hare pie until we have the hare, or, anglicè, to review no book until it lies before us in cold-blooded ink and binding.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Opium verification.—Dr. H. K. Leonard, *Am. Med. Century*, says: I was called in the country; found a fleshy, corpulent, roly-poly old lady, with severe pain more or less steady in liver region, which seemed considerably enlarged, tender, and swollen. There was almost constant nausea and retching. Temperature 99.2°. Gave nux vomica.

At the evening visit found the pain the same, vomiting stopped, and a tendency toward a drowsy, stupid condition supervening, though the patient could still be roused; skin hot and dry, temperature 102°, not much thirst, no complaint; prescribed aconite 1x—and there wasn't a solitary aconite symptom, except the hot, dry skin; was after that inflammatory action believed to exist in the liver; prescribing *at* the diagnosis, and leaving patient out of the reckoning; it is the rock on which more homeopathic barks are wrecked than all others put together. Most of us know materia medica enough, or at least have enough of it in the books in our libraries. But in making our prescription we are not deliberate, careful, thoughtful enough. We want to seem to "know it all in a minute"; we dread the labor and seeming ignorance implied in asking so many questions. Yet eight times out of ten a little going slow, a little more quizzing, a little more inquiry into the patient's past life or how the symptoms have arisen in previous sicknesses will develop a picture, a constitutional tendency, that will make you feel like hating yourself off the earth for having thought to prescribe what first came into your head.

The morning after the giving of aconite found my patient just a little farther down the hill. Temperature still higher, apathy deeper, could be roused, but with difficulty, seemed scarcely to realize anything, and immediately was asleep again. My prescription was gelsemium. Began to "guess" the patient was lost. On entering the house at night could hear the stertorous breathing. "Can't rouse mother at all now, and she

breathes harder every hour." Temperature in axillary was 104½°. There she lay. Corpulent, good-natured (if she had been able to show her nature), that profuse hot sweat on her face, pupils widely dilated, staring straight ahead, pulse full and soft, totally oblivious to all external impressions. Then slowly and laboriously this mental soliloquy, "Now you've doctored the inflammation one day, and the fever another day, why not treat the patient, leaving the disease entirely out of the question? You can let up on the vigor and directness of your treatment. She's going to die any way. Be a little deliberate, a little old-fashioned, as it were, a little like the first homeopaths used to be, who didn't know as much as we later day men do of pathology and neurology and such."

I prescribed opium 3x. The next morning I found my patient wide awake, smiling, open-eyed; temperature 100°. Wanted to see the doctor; didn't know how he looked. The day following I discharged the case entirely convalescent.

That is all there is to it. Is it worth reading? Is there any moral?

Yes! Don't set up a straw man and call it inflammatory action, or pneumonia, or diphtheria, or what-not and shut your eyes and bang away at it, while all the precious moments the real enemy is quietly slipping around on either flank and massing in just the opposite direction from where the fire of your artillery is concentrated. Is disease tangible? Can you weigh it or measure it, or get it up in a corner where you can spring a dead fall on it, or place dynamite under it? If not, what better can you do than to take your cue from Nature. If she wants a fever, she knows what she is about. Help her have a fever. Don't you dare suppress it. If she wants a stupor, or what-not, don't you dare thwart her. When she hasn't any use for her forces they are promptly disbanded. She doesn't keep any standing army. If you find a stalled teamster don't hitch your pair to the rear of the wagon and pull the other way, but fasten in front, and altogether boys—and in an instant your help is not needed more, and you will receive the thanks of the man you have pulled out—and once in a great while a person will get excited and give you money.

Fagopyrum IN RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.—Dr. D. C. Perkins, in Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Society, 1895, says that on the muscular system the action of the remedy stands out in bold relief. There is stiffness and soreness of all the muscles of the neck, with pain, and a feeling as if the neck would hardly support the head. Pains extend from occiput to back of neck and are relieved by bending the head backward. There are dull pains in small of back, with stitching pains in the region of the kidneys. Pains with occasional sharp stitches extend from the arms to muscles of both sides of chest. Rheumatic pains in the shoulders of a dull aching character. Stinging and burning pains extend the whole length of fingers, aggravated by motion. Streaking pains pass through arms and legs with sharp pains extending to feet. Pains extend from hips to small of back and these also frequently run down to the feet. In the knees there is a dull pain and weakness, while deep in the limbs there is burning and stinging. There is numbness in the limbs, with dragging in the joints, especially right knee, hip, and elbow. Stooping to write causes constant severe pain through chest and in region of liver. This group of symptoms gives fagopyrum a striking individuality and establishes it in an uncontested position among the long list of remedies prescribed for rheumatic complaints.

Belladonna IN A CHARACTERISTIC SORE THROAT.—Dr. Nancy T. Williams of Augusta, says: It was in the fall, when sore throats were prevalent, accompanied with throbbing headache, flushed face, aching through the whole body, back, and limbs, difficult swallowing, even empty swallowing was done with a great deal of effort, causing drawing of the muscles of the face and sides of the throat. These conditions I noticed came on toward evening so that the doctor must be sent for about dark. I had a chance to try my skill for the first time as a doctor. The next morning my patient was much better than she had ever been before in so short a time from one of the these attacks; as a reward two evenings after, through their recommendation, I was called to see a neighbor living two doors away. The story told by this patient of her sufferings, represented a perfect duplicate of my former one, so belladonna was given.

Much to my delight, the next morning the woman was so far relieved that she needed no more attention professionally.—Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc., 1895.

SOME PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.—Once a lady came into my office, said Dr. D. C. Perkins, before the Maine Hom. Med. Society recently, and said she was sick, but was unable to make any very accurate statement; finally she said she felt like a pulp mill. After a great deal of search I found, under nitric acid, a feeling as if there was a machine working in the abdomen, and I thought that came as near to it as anything I could find, so I gave it with good results. Another odd symptom was a lady who felt as through the abdomen was full of ice. That I found under calcarea.

Senecio Aureus IN ASCITES.—Dr. C. M. Foss of Dexter, Me., reports in Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc., 1895, that Della L., aged eighteen, no menses for fifteen months, chlorotic; dry, hacking cough, with quick pulse; any excitement increases them to 120 and higher, with headache, poor sleep, with constipation, abdomen gradually enlarging for the past year, can sit up about one-half of the time; after I had attended her for six months, I called counsel, who decided drawing off the fluid was the only chance; she was now as large as a woman at full term, I gave her senecio aureus 1 x dil., with rapid improvement of all the symptoms; she had no other remedy or potency then until cured; it has been over fifteen years and she remains well, the menses returned within a short time, with a rapid improvement of all of the attending symptoms.

Magnesia Carb. IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Case I.—A. C. D., aged fifty, carpenter, complexion light, figure spare. Has suffered with facial neuralgia for years. At intervals of two or three weeks will have an attack, which usually lasts from three days to a week before there is any relief. Never could get relief from anything. Sharp pain shooting from left side of face, with head worse at night or from pressure or jar. Spig. 1 x did no good. Magn. carb. 2c, cured in one day, since which time he is never without the remedy. When he feels the pain coming on a dose or two of the remedy cures it and there is no further trouble.

Case II.—R. B., aged twenty-two, blacksmith, complexion light, figure full. Has been subject to facial neuralgia for several years. Attacks are apt to come on after taking cold. Pain in left orbital region, shooting down into eye, face and back to occipital region, very severe. Pain begins in the morning, grows worse till noon, then subsides. No pain at night; rests well. Appetite good, bowels regular. *Spigelia* 1 x, or *kali. bi.* 3x, had usually promptly cured these attacks. Last April, however, he got no relief from either remedy. I gave him *magn. carb.* 2c, and he was well in twelve hours, and he has had no trouble since.—A. I. Harvey, M. D., in *Trans. Maine Hom. Med. Soc.*, 1895.

Stellaria Media IN RHEUMATISM.—R. H. Bellairs reports that Edward B., aged eighteen, had rheumatic fever, which left him in a helpless state of chronic "shifting" rheumatism. Pains now in ankle, now in knee, now in arm, wrist, or fingers. Unfortunately, no further particulars were given. I sent the patient, whom I have never seen, *stellaria media* 2x 3 ii, t.d.s. After one month's treatment he reports: Perfectly free from rheumatism, and able to resume work as a farm laborer.

This "case" equals the reports in the much-circulated pamphlets of the "quack" fraternity.

I have often given *stellaria media* in chronic rheumatism, and now look upon it as "specific." Possibly "shifting pain" is a keynote.

Hypericum FOR CONVULSIONS.—A. S. Ironside, M. D., of Camden, N. J., in *Homeopathic Physician*—Mr. R. called at the office at 12.15 A. M., July 10, and stated that his nephew, four years old, was lying in convulsions. During the evening the boy, while playing with the other children, was running around a table and struck the right parietal region of his head upon the corner. He cried for some time, but was finally quieted, and was apparently well the remainder of the evening.

At 11.15 P. M. the same night Mrs. R. was awakened by a strange noise in her room, and, upon going to the injured boy's bed, found him in convulsions. The family waited until 12 P. M. thinking the struggling would stop, but this did not occur.

I sent *hypericum* cm, a powder to be dissolved in a few teaspoonfuls of water, and a few drops

to be given every ten minutes until convulsions stopped.

At 12.40 A. M. the first dose was given, the child being yet in violent spasms. Before the time for the second dose the eyes became straight and the lids closed. By one o'clock the little fellow was comfortable. In the morning he appeared to be in usual health and remains so.

Apis IN OVARIAN TUMOR.—Miss B., aged seventeen, complains of a hard swelling the size of a hen's egg in the site of the right ovary. There had been a similar tumor in the left ovary which had been kindly removed by surgeons, after which attention the above symptom developed. This tumor had existed for several months, during which there had been no pain. When I saw her, however, symptoms of ovaritis were present. Right ovary swollen, hard, very painful; abdomen much distended, tender to touch; urine scanty; temperature about 102°. *Apis* 30, every hour while patient is awake, completely cured this condition in three days, at the end of which time no trace of tumor or tenderness remained; temperature normal. This case was treated about nine months ago, and no return of tumor has been observed. What, then, should be our verdict on ovariectomy, or, at least, promiscuous ovariectomy?

Pulsatilla IN DYSMENORRHEA AND PROFOUND ANÆMIA.—Mrs. N. P., "nullipara," complains of agonizing pains at the commencement of and during the monthly period. Hair dark; of very gentle disposition; face very pale, and lips well-nigh colorless. Discharge dark and clotted. Her "circumstances" are about as unfavorable as possible, for she is married to a confirmed drunkard, who maltreats her and makes her pay for the housekeeping "expenses" in toto. I sent about a dozen doses of *puls.* 200 (succussion potency), to be taken between periods three times a day. I did not see the patient for about three months, but had no anxiety as to the result. She now reports herself quite well, and is a very good color.

The above is an almost perfect picture of *puls.* The discharge resembles *plat.* and *cham.*, which are clearly differentiated by mental symptoms alone.—*Homœopathic World* (London).

Symphytum IN TURNED ANKLE.—Dr. H. C. Allen reports that Mrs. L., while crossing her

yard one evening in the dark, stepped on the edge of a piece of scantling, which rolled and she turned her ankle. In a few minutes the ankle began to swell and became painful, which rapidly increased so that in an hour or two she was in great agony; she declared her leg was broken; was certain she could feel the rough ends of the broken bones jaggling into the flesh; could not bear to have anyone approach her for fear of being hurt (arnica). There was no discoloration whatever. Symphytum promptly relieved, so that she went about her usual duties in forty-eight hours.

The following comparisons may aid in differentiating traumatic remedies:

ARNICA.	SYMPHYTUM.
Injuries to the soft tissues.	Injuries to periosteum, bone nervous, or fibrous tissue.
Painful swellings with discoloration of parts.	Painful swelling without discoloration of parts.
Pain—sore, bruised, lame,	Pain—pricking, sticking, jaggling, as if into soft parts.
Fears being touched by persons coming near him.	Fears being touched by persons coming near him.

—Med. Century.—The Indian Hom. Review.

Bryonia IN ECZEMA.—Mrs. T. S., aged thirty-six years, consulted me in regard to her baby, five months old, August 1, 1895, suffering with eczema faciei, constipation, peevish, fretful, thirsty, face and lips cracked and sore, child scratched continually. The mother has had a similar eruption for several years, which she has treated diligently with different lotions with no relief, until her last pregnancy, when at about six months' duration the eruption suddenly vanished and has not yet put in a reappearance. When baby was one week old the eruption came out on its face and remained till August 1. I then gave Bry. cm., three powders, to take one every twelve hours. August 8, baby much better in every way. The last two days is peevish again and eruption has not quite all gone. Repeated three powders of Bry. cm., same as last week. August 15, baby reported as perfectly well in all respects.—Homeopathic Sun.

Antimonium tart. IN SMALLPOX.—In his presidential address Dr. Younan reported that two children, who were never vaccinated, but who had taken two or three doses of the homeopathic lymph, took fever and, in spite of a repetition of the lymph, came in for a severe attack of confluent smallpox, with extensive

bronchial and pulmonary complication in the maturation stage. When matters looked very critical and the temperature for days stood steadily at 105° and 106°, I put the patients upon antimonium tartaricum 200, and tided them over the crisis. Convalescence was slow but complete, and the little patients are in the bloom of health again. The younger child almost succumbed to convulsions in the eruptive stage. Here, apparently, ant. tart. was the specific—the simillimum, and if I had only remembered that this very remedy did sovereign good in the attack of measles the children went through, I should have given it from the first and been perhaps more quickly successful.

Need I remind you of the homeopathicity of tatar emetic to smallpox? Some practitioners there are who vaccinated with tartar emetic and with good results.—Indian (Calcutta) Hom. Review.

Medorrhinum IN LATENT GONORRHEA.—A delicate young French-Canadian came under Dr. D. C. McLaren for cough and rapid prostration that looked like phthisis. His remedies did no good, until, for certain reasons, he was led to prescribe medorrhin. Next day he was sent for in haste. "On arrival, the patient asked me to close the bedroom door, and then removing the bedclothes disclosed to view a profuse gonorrhea." All the threatening symptoms had disappeared and the gonorrhea was soon cured.—I. H. A. in Hom. Rec.

Solanum Carolinense IN EPILEPSY.—In 1889, Dr. Napier, says the Homeopathic Recorder, called attention to solanum carolinense as a remedy in the treatment of epilepsy, stating that it was used as a domestic remedy in the South for convulsions and "that he had successfully prescribed it in his practice." The three following cases deserve more than a passing attention.

H. T., male, aged thirteen years. Idiopathic epilepsy; had his first spell when five years of age; averages one paroxysm daily. The solanum was first given in 10-drop doses t. i. d. without effect. When increased to 25 drops the spells were lighter in severity, but occurred about as often. The dose was finally increased to a teaspoonful four times daily. After being put upon this dose he was under observation six

weeks, during which time he had six seizures much lighter in severity.

T. H., male, aged twenty-eight years. He had epileptic seizures for the past three years. They followed an injury to the head which rendered him unconscious, but produced no other visible injury. Since this, however, has had almost constant headache. First spell six months after the injury, and have been very frequent since, averging three to four weekly; they are of ordinary type. *Solanum* in 40-drop doses three times daily was ordered. Spells at once decreased in frequency and severity. During the last six weeks he was under observation he only had three spells, very mild in type.

C. R., male, aged twenty-one years. Epileptic seizures for past three years following an injury. Had been trephined in right parietal region before coming under our observation. After trephining the symptoms improved, but got worse again; when seen by us was having one daily. Forty-drop doses of *solanum* caused diarrhea, and dose was reduced to 30 drops t. i. d., when diarrhea ceased. Under this treatment he had no spell for two weeks. In the following month he had three spells; was then lost to observation.

Helonias FOR PRURITUS VULVÆ.—Dr. L. L. Danforth reports, in *N. A. Jour. of Hom.*, the case of a Mrs. W., who had complained for several weeks of intense pruritus, vulvar and vaginal; she declared that she could tear the flesh out, the itching was so intense. Examination revealed a decided vulvar vaginitis, the labia and skin adjoining being red and swollen, and covering it were thin, white, curdy deposits. On further examination, pouring from a congested cervix was a thin, albuminous leucorrhœa, which was unquestionably the cause of the pruritus. This discharge had a peculiar property of causing pruritus, the discharge itself coagulating in the vagina and forming the small curds, which were observed in large numbers, covering the vaginal mucous membrane and the vulvæ. The itching was intense, intolerable. The case named was relieved speedily on the administration of *helonias* tablets of the tincture.

Hamamelis IN A CASE OF VARICOCELE.—Babu J. N. C. came under my treatment for

varicocele on the left side, in August, 1893. He was for several months before under allopathic treatment. An eminent surgeon of this city had advised ligature of the veins. Farrington's "sore, bruised feeling" was present and this guided me to prescribe *hamamelis* sixth, twice daily. Improvement set in in three days, and in a week the congested veins began to decrease in size. Before the end of August he was almost cured of his complaint.—Dr. Banerjee, in *Calcutta Clinical Record*.

Colocynth IN COLIC AND DIARRHEA.—A schoolboy was suddenly attacked on the night of September 12, 1894, with vomiting, colic, and diarrhea. The colicky pain in the abdomen was situated under the navel, but when the pain traveled upward it produced vomiting and when downward diarrhetic stools. The pain, though aggravated by pressure, was of a crampy and clutching nature. A single dose of *colocynth* sixth put the patient to sleep. Though the pain was aggravated by pressure, the crampy and clutching nature of the pain guided me to select *colocynth* which relieved the patient almost instantly.—*Ibid*.

Drosera IN WHOOPING-COUGH.—A girl, aged eight years, came under my treatment for an attack of whooping-cough. She was under allopathic treatment for about a month without the least benefit. The symptoms were very severe spells of cough day and night, but more so in the night, and the fits would not cease until all foods eaten were vomited. Two doses of *drosera rotundifolia* 30th cured her perfectly. The little cough that remained for a few days required no other prescription.—*Ibid*.

Dioscorea IN FLATULENT COLIC.—A lady, aged nineteen, had been suffering from flatulent colic pain in upper part of the abdomen for several years. Came under my treatment in February, 1894. Her symptoms were extreme flatulence and she had to stretch the body to get relief. The pains were of a twisting and tearing nature, and the patient would not allow anyone to touch her abdomen. There was perceptible amelioration from passing flatus and belching. *Dioscorea villosa* 3d relieved her within half an hour. The colic recurred two or three times but was of a mild nature. *Dioscorea* every time relieved her. She is now, over

one year, quite free from colic ; she is now only suffering from acidity, for which she sought relief lately.—Ibid.

Nux Vomica IN NIGHT BLINDNESS.—Dr. M. L. Sircar, in the Calcutta Clinical Record, reports the following interesting case : In April last when I was at Baidyanath Junction on the East Indian Railway, Babulal, a servant of mine, complained of night blindness. The blindness would come on as soon as the sun would set, and would continue till day dawn. There was no pain in the eye, nor any visible change in it. There was no other complaint. I could not trace it to any other cause, except that after his morning work he used to go for his meals to his village, about a couple of miles from where I was living, at about noon, and come back to his duty a couple of hours later, so that he had to expose himself to the heat and glare of a powerful sun. We have a reputed remedy by which I was myself cured when I had the disease in my boyhood, and by which I have cured several similar cases. This consists of the liver of the goat, which is to be eaten after being fried in ghee (clarified butter). A couple of days' use of this pleasant remedy or rather food has been enough to cure the disease. I have succeeded with it after failure with treatment by drugs. I was, therefore, anxious before giving the patient any drugs, to try this plan of treatment. Unfortunately I could not procure the liver of a goat. Then thinking that the remedy cures the disease by acting upon the liver, I thought of nux vomica, and gave him pilules moistened with the sixth dilution. The improvement reported on the following day was not satisfactory. I thought this was due to the small size of the dose and I, therefore, gave him drop doses of the same dilution. The improvement was rapid and remarkable and in a couple of days he was all right. There was a slight relapse in June following, and the same remedy in the same dilution and dose, was efficacious as before.

Phosphorus IN COUGH.—Mr. M., age eighteen. Had suffered from an acute cough for four weeks. The cough was hard, dry, and hacking both day and night. Cough continued during sleep. Tight feeling in the larynx. No particular time or condition of aggravation or amelioration. Phos. in the third cent. was pre-

scribed. In two hours the cough softened and entirely disappeared in the succeeding twenty-four.—Ibid.

Stannum IN LARYNGEAL CATARRH.—Lady, age sixty-five. Laryngeal catarrh of fifteen years' standing with the following symptoms : Cough, very tormenting during changeable weather, spring and autumn. Hoarseness, scraping, tension in throat, expectoration of small globules, also thick and purulent sweetish mucus.

Dyspnœa marked. Sleeps with mouth open, hence great dryness in mouth. Suffocating attacks during night. Dyspnœa harassing and fatiguing whole body, affecting general health in marked degree. Stannum 3x ; after one week, marked relief ; the patient reported cured after three weeks.—Chironian.

Cantharis IN CYSTITIS.—Mr. B., age sixty. Had suffered from severe cystitis for four weeks was steadily growing worse under the old school treatment, which consisted in washing out bladder with boracic acid solution, and opium suppositories per anum. When first seen his symptoms were as follows :

Temperature 101°. Micturition, a few drops of very fetid urine every few minutes accompanied by the most severe tenesmus and burning pains. The urine microscopically showed evidences of being loaded with pus and bladder epithelia. Sleep almost impossible. Skin hot and dry. Cantharis sixth cent. dilution was prescribed in water. Improvement was noticeable in twelve hours. He declared after two weeks that he was entirely free from every bladder symptom.—Ibid.

Sulphur IN DELAYED MENSTRUATION.—Miss R., age twenty. She had consulted both a homeopathic and an allopathic physician without relief for delayed menstruation of three months' duration when she fell into my hands. From the appearance of the menses, at the age of fourteen, they had been irregular, generally late and scanty, often suppressed for months. Sulphur in the third cent. was prescribed.

To her great relief she menstruated the next day.—Ibid.

Natrum Sulphuricum IN DIARRHÆA.—Dr. M. L. Sircar, in the Calcutta Journal of Medicine for September, 1895, reports : Mr. W.

R., aged 63, was taken ill with diarrhea from the morning of the 13th August last, which came on after a pretty heavy dinner, which he had indulged in on the previous day, notwithstanding that he was suffering from loss of appetite, costiveness, pains and aches in the chest, palpitations, etc., for some time. I was asked to treat him on the morning of the 19th. The stools would commence toward morning and stop after midday. They were thin, grayish, passed with noisy flatus, and about four or five in number. They were not very copious. There was continual rumbling of the abdomen. The patient had no appetite, felt feverish, languid and depressed. He described his palpitations as fearful. Occasionally he would get a stool or two at night, but never in the afternoon.

The morning diarrhea and the noisy flatus passed with the stool led me to prescribe *Natrum sulph.* I gave the 6th decimal dilution, one drop for a dose, twice daily. He began to improve from the very first dose. He was nearly well in three days, and quite well in six days.

Rhus Arom. IN UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—Dr. J. A. McKay in *Hom. News*.—Mrs. S., age probably forty-five, was taken with severe and profuse uterine hemorrhages lasting eight days. Three different physicians of the old school were called during this time, but neither of them succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage, and the case was becoming desperate—large clots coming away, and fainting from loss of blood added to the alarm. In the evening of the eighth day the husband came for me to see his wife—the distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. After hearing his statement of the case, I told him the visit was unnecessary, as I could give him the medicine and he could administer it himself. I gave him one-half ounce of *rhus aromatica*, and told him to give ten drops every six hours. He followed my directions, and from the first dose the hemorrhage became less, and ceased entirely soon after the second dose, and a speedy recovery followed.

REMEDIES IN HYSTERIA.—Dr. Shelton, in *Chironian*.—**IGNATIA.**—Grief. Laughs and cries alternately. May have globus hystericus. Water aggravates.

PLATINUM.—Melancholia; self-esteem; sexual perversion.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Jealous; full of suspicion; lewd delirium.

ASAFETIDA.—Globus hystericus; feeling as if lungs could not be expanded.

VALERIANA.—Extreme dread of being left alone. Feeling of something warm coming up into throat.

MOSCHUS.—Faints easily. Violently spasms of chest; feels as though about to die.

Graphites IN CONSTIPATION.—Dr. W. A. Dewey in *Medical Counselor*.—Graphites is one of our best remedies in constipation, if Homeopathy can be said to have "best remedies." With this drug there is no urging. The patient sometimes goes days without stool, and when it does come it is composed of little round balls knotted together with shreds of mucus and accompanied with great pain when passing owing to fissure. These fissures as well as the hemorrhoids which accompany them, burn, smart, and itch intolerably. Excessive soreness of the anus in making the post-defecation toilet is an indication for its use. Three or four remedies are usually to be thought of in this condition of fissure of the anus. They are silica, nitric acid, *pæonia* and *ratanhia*; these with graphites will remove in most cases the underlying disease leading to fissure. Aching of the anus after stool is also characteristic of graphites, and sometimes we have with the drug an effectual urging.

The mucus-coated stool, the extreme soreness of the anus, the general graphites temperament of sadness and obesity, will easily decide for the remedy.

Kali perman. IN OPIUM POISONING.—The following is a condensed statement of treatment and success in a case of opium poisoning, which it would be well for each practitioner to remember. Dr. Frank Prince of Bessmer, Ala., in *Med. Brief* reports that a two months old child was given by misadventure a half teaspoonful of laudanum at 5.05 P. M. At 7 P. M. the doctor found child pulseless, eyes closed, and only occasional respiration. Called for eight one-grain powders of permanganate of potash. Dissolved one in water and injected into right leg, and another into left leg. Waited an hour, then inserted two grains more in left leg. Pulse better. Now dissolved remaining powders in whisky, and inserted one grain in right and one

in left arm. Pulse rose quickly but fell again. Injected remaining powder near seventh cervical vertebra. Time now 11.20 P. M. Baby rallied, opened its eyes, and began to cry. Complete recovery.

Glonoine, Strychnia, and Alcohol in PNEUMONIA.—Dr. T. E. Roberts, in an interesting and well-prepared paper on pneumonia, read before the Chicago Homeopathic Society, November 6, 1895, speaking of remedies said :

There are three remedies in pneumonia which cannot be left unmentioned without injustice to my subject. They may not be homeopathic in any degree, but they are used by the conscientious physician when he recognizes the indications which call for them. The remedies are glonoine, strychnia, and alcohol.

Glonoine is indicated when there is immediate need of relieving the right heart. This need is indicated by the evidence of a loaded venous system and by the tale which is told into the mouth of the stethoscope when it is placed over the pulmonic valves. If the right heart is in good condition the sound should be quite distinct, even though moist râles might interfere with the examination. If the sound is very weak or imperceptible, you may be sure that the right heart is beginning to tire and its cavity to dilate and, unless it receives aid, the time will soon come when there will be less and less blood forced through the pulmonary arteries, and finally the distended ventricle will make a last effort to empty itself and fail in the attempt. Glonoine will dilate the arteries and arterioles and thus temporarily relieve ; it must be remembered that relief is but temporary, and that the administration of glonoine should be followed by strychnia in doses of from 1/40th to 1/100th of a grain by mouth or hypodermically. The supinator longus reflex should be watched, and if it becomes markedly exaggerated the size or frequency of the dose should be changed accordingly.

As a general cardiac tonic strychnia is, I believe, the best remedy we possess. In hospital practice I have been obliged to use it hypodermically. Thus far, in private practice, when I have been able to see my patient before he has reached a critical stage, I have administered the remedy exclusively by the mouth. By its

judicious use the general nerve tone is maintained at a higher point than would otherwise be possible, and thus the great danger—heart failure—be pushed farther away.

Alcohol is a remedy I do not believe in, except for special cases. It must be used in those who have taken it more or less freely previous to the onset of the disease. It is sometimes necessary to give to a severe case of pneumonia in a chronic alcoholic subject as much as a pint or a pint and one-half of whisky or brandy in the twenty-four hours. But its use, even in such cases, should be carefully regulated by the physician. For a light general stimulant, where the patient is a total abstainer, I prefer to use the aromatic spirit of carbonate of ammonia. Petrusco of Bucharest reports great success from the use of an infusion of digitalis, from 1 to 1½ dram in 1¼ ounce of simple syrup—one teaspoonful every half hour for two or three days. In 1192 cases his mortality has been but 1.22 per cent. to 2.66 per cent. If his reported success was confirmed by the experience of the medical profession generally, pneumonia would soon be robbed of its terrors.

Hot Water in DYSMENORRHEA.—The simplest adjuvant [in dysmenorrhea] (says Julia Holmes Smith) I have found is hot water ; not the hot douche, which I avoid as far as possible, especially in married women. I think that, as a general rule, the vagina should not be flooded out in this fashion. I tell the patient to take a hot sitz bath the night before the menstrual period is expected—to sit in the water for twenty minutes, keeping it steadily hot, with the feet in hot water at the same time, and to go to bed with hot water bags on both sides of them. In nine cases out of ten I find arsenicum the remedy, particularly when she craves the heat, or craves gin, which warms her up. I sometimes give arsenicum in the 3x, and sometimes in Fowler's Solution, and have met with good success with it, particularly in nervous and anæmic cases. Then, during the period, I frequently prescribe the full bath—putting the patient, while menstruating, into a bath tub of hot water. I also use it a great deal in labor, and was barely able to get one patient out of the water in time to deliver her baby. This is more valuable in spasmodic cases. I have one patient

who gets into the bath tub as soon as she feels the cramps coming on. It is rare that the pains of the neuralgic variety last for more than three or four hours after the flow starts, unless there is stenosis. I like *caulophyllum*, and in anæmic girls who flow but little I have had excellent results from the binoxide of manganese (Frazer's tablets), giving two or three of the tablets a day during the intermenstrual period.

Iris Versicolor IN HEADACHE OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.—Mrs. L., age fifty-three, called at my office on December 12, 1894, says Dr. A. R. F. Grob in Minneapolis Hom. Mag. Passed climacteric several years previously. Has had recurring headaches regularly about every eight days, or oftener, for the last twenty years.

About twenty-four hours before the headache comes she will experience a peculiar drawing sensation in right arm which gradually works up to right shoulder and then the headache commences. For one or two days she will be perfectly wild with pain and also experience considerable retching and vomiting. When headache subsides she will feel exhausted for several days more. I prescribed a number of remedies but in vain.

Finally I gave *iris versicolor* 2x trit. Immediate improvement. Headache stayed away for three weeks, when she had a slight recurrence. I continued giving *iris*, three or four powders daily, for several weeks longer and she has had no headache to this day. She now feels perfectly well in all respects.

Cactus Grand. IN ATHEROMATOUS HEART.—Dr. E. R. Snader says, in Transactions A. I. H.: There is one condition in which *cactus* is king of all the cardiac remedies, so far as my experience up to the present goes, and that is, where the heart is feeble and the vessels are atheromatous or in a state of arterio-sclerosis. Here, ordinarily, unless the heart weakness is appalling and the least of two evils, do nothingism or death, confronts you, the routine cardiac tonics are positively contra-indicated. If cardiac force be applied to the stiff arteries too rapidly, they may rupture, with all the dire consequences of hemorrhage—cerebral, most likely. Atheroma or arterio-sclerosis is not a contra-indication for the administration of *cactus*; in fact, it is a strong indication for its

employment. I have given *cactus grandiflorus*—in material doses, too—to people so old that their arteries were as stiff as pipe stems, the heart also participating in the senile change, for periods varying from six months to two years. The drug has been given continuously, and with benefit only. *Cactus* is pre-eminently the heart tonic of the atheromatous and the arterio-sclerotic. . .

As to dosage, I have given the medicine from the 3x up to thirty-five-drop doses of the tincture; also the fluid extract in varying dosage, but get better results with the tincture. My start-off dose is five drops of the first decimal dilution. If this does not ameliorate, I go at once to five-drop doses of the tincture, which is really my favorite method of administration, and with which I have produced my best results. I have no hesitation in continuing the use of the drug indefinitely. I recall one case in which it was given daily for a period of time extending over two years and a half. Nothing of decided advantage can be gained from the administration of the drug for brief intervals except in cases of functional palpitation, where it sometimes quickly subdues the paroxysm.

Plumbum AND **Alumina** IN CONSTIPATION.—W. A. Dewey, M. D., Med. Counsellor.—With *plumbum* there is some intestinal action, in fact at times there is considerable. Lead colic is one of the effects of the drug. So we have urging to stool, and accompanying this urging is a colic with a marked retraction of the abdominal walls. The stool is passed with the greatest difficulty and consists of little round balls which are black, dry, and hard, and there is accompanying, a marked spasm of the sphincter ani, which is apt to be painful. The anus feels as if drawn upward. With this drug there is loss of muscular activity and diminished secretion of intestinal glands. Thus we see that the indications for *plumbum* in constipation are concise and precise.

Chief among remedies for constipation due to dryness of the intestinal tract stands *alumina*. There is complete inertia of the rectum so that we have the symptom, soft stool expelled with difficulty, explained. There is little or no urging to stool. The stools may be hard and knotty like sheep dung; or may be

soft. It is one of our most useful remedies in constipation of children where the rectum is dry, inflamed, and bleeding about the orifice. Alumina differs from bryonia chiefly in the state of rectal inactivity. A dry mouth and an irritated looking tongue may lead to the selection of alumina. There is much straining with the remedy and the stool is passed in very small quantities, piecemeal, so to speak.

Belladonna SYMPTOMATICALLY.—A. Leight Monroe, M. D., gives the following clear resume of this polycrest remedy in the Hom. Guide: Belladonna is indicated when the symptoms tend headward and there is flushing of the face, throbbing arteries in the neck, dilated pupils, some dullness of the brain and often muscular twitching. The child sleeps in cat-naps, cries out in its sleep, and often awakens frightened or excited as though from a bad dream. The fever is generally very high and the skin has a pungent feel. It is useful in catarrhal fevers, especially those which come with right-sided sore throat and also for the fevers which usher in the eruptive diseases, especially if the child is out of its head at night. It is so homeopathic to scarlet fever that it is used as a preventive as vaccination is to prevent smallpox. In such cases it should be given about three times a day for one or two weeks. It is also useful in the treatment of boils which come on suddenly and are very sensitive and painful. The belladonna fevers usually appear in full-blooded, big-headed children, and are sudden and intense in their onslaught, but rather evanescent.

Aurum IN SCROFULOUS OPHTHALMIA.—Dr. Dahlke, L'Art. Med., has reported a case of intense ophthalmia in a child of five. There was copious acrid lachrymation, the conjunctiva was red, and the cornea opaque and covered with phlyctenules; the edges of the lids were inflamed and the pain intense. Ars., rhus, and mercurius were given for five months without result. Finally aurum mur. 6x was given, and a rapid cure followed.

Pulsatilla IN ASTHMA.—Dr. D. Ridpath in Hom. World.—This patient, a female, æt. twenty-three, suffered from difficulty of breathing nearly every night, generally awaking shortly after midnight, gasping for breath in great distress. She is worse in a warm, close room;

better in the open air; has a sensation of soreness in the soles of the feet, and burning of the soles of the feet and insteps. Has groaning and rattling respiration. Is drowsy during the day. Has a dislike to fat food. This condition has existed for four years.

Selection of Remedy. In Lippe's "Reper-tory," sect. 25, I find under:

Dyspnœa (difficult breathing)—Acon., . . . ars., . . . bell., . . . laur., . . . puls., . . . scilla. . .

Respiration groaning—Acon., ars., bell., laur., puls., scill.

Aggr. in house—Acon., ars., bell., laur., puls.

Aversion to fat food—Ars., bell., puls.

Sensation of burning of soles—Ars., puls.

" " instep—Puls.

I gave the patient one dose of puls.

One week after the patient has much improved, she has slept throughout the whole of each night undisturbed by the asthma, except at 3 to 4 A. M. one night when she had a slight attack. On another occasion had a severe attack of copious, gushing, watery diarrhea; four evacuations between 8 and 10 P. M. S. L. three times a day.

A fortnight later has now no asthma, from which she remains free.

Iris Versicolor IN HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, AND LOOSE STOOLS.—One of the chief characteristic of iris, says Dr. J. P. Montgomery of Council Bluffs, Ia., in the Clinique, is a headache resulting from gastro-hepatic derangement, resembling the well-known sick headache. It has an irritating effect upon the pneumogastric nerve, which seems to be the principal cause of the headache.

The neuralgia calling for iris involves the supra- and infra-orbital, superior maxillary, and the inferior dental nerves. It begins every morning after breakfast with a stunning headache, nausea, and cough, and lasts several hours. The mouth and tongue feel dry as though they had been scalded, while at the same time the mouth is full of saliva.

The stools are thin, watery, soft, nearly always yellow, little or no pain but with great burning in the anus as if on fire after stool. Aggravation in the evening, and at night, from motion, but better from moderate continued motion. Its therapeutic range is in gastric and bilious

derangements, sick headache, neuralgia, diarrhea, influenza, eczema, and other eruptions.

Creosotum IN BACKACHE AFTER ABORTION.—Clinique.—This patient complained of backache in the small part of the back. She informed me a midwife had produced an abortion for her in April; patient was slender, very pale, and told me she had no appetite, and felt languid all the time. She had leucorrhea, and the odor emanating from this woman was most vile. It was so disgusting that her friends could not remain in the room with her, and she had become a social pariah.

On examination I found in the posterior cul-de-sac a rotten slippery-elm tent, one that had probably been used to produce dilatation of the cervix uteri; this I removed, the vagina was then thoroughly cleansed, and made aseptic by the use of hydrozone. Then with iodoform gauze the uterus and cervical canal was mopped out, and the vagina again cleaned, and packed with iodoform gauze. *Creosotum* 3x given four times a day. The 5th of July the patient reported that there was but slight leucorrhea and no odor. *Creosotum* 3x. The 9th of July, no leucorrhea, no odor. Slight backache, with a tired feeling. *China* 2 was given the 15th of July; no backache, the tired feeling all gone, the appetite good, and sleeping well.

Phyllocactus IN HEART TROUBLES.—Dr. E. H. Hill, Tunkhannock, Pa., in Hahn. Monthly.—Prof.-S., school-teacher, graduate of Harvard College, a great student, and a young man of most excellent habits, presented the following symptoms: Unable to sleep because of constant palpitation of heart; some pain, and marked constriction about the heart; oppressed and quick breathing; occasionally very violent beating of heart, followed by weak feelings; great mental depression; gloomy, feels as if health would give out entirely; sees only the dark side of everything. On examination of the heart with stethoscope, no murmurs were detected, but the pulsations were very irregular and quick, about every fourth beat entirely absent. No. 35 sugar pellets, saturated with *phyllocactus* tincture, was given. In twenty-four hours my patient was much better, and is now visiting in Cambridge, Mass.

I have treated this patient previously several

times for like attacks, always using *cactus*, with results most gratifying.

In introducing the above case, the author said: I have used the flowers and flower-stems of a variety of *phyllocactus* under cultivation, preparing my tincture by putting the flowers and flower-stems in a jar, covering them with alcohol, after which the jar is closed tightly and kept in a dark place for two weeks; the tincture obtained by filtering; ninety-five per cent. alcohol was used; and the flowers were obtained near midnight when at their fullest development. It is not difficult to detect the delightful odor of the flowers in this tincture, and I think this aroma is always present if the tincture develops its fullest effects. . . I do not wish to claim for my preparation of *cactus* any superiority over the *cactus grandiflorus* as prepared by our pharmacists, but do claim that it will do all that *cactus grand.* will do, as I know, from five years' experience with the drug; is easy to procure and manufacture, and hence we can always have a perfectly reliable preparation at hand.

I sometimes give 20 or 30 gtts. in tumbler three-fourths full of water, in teaspoonful doses, as often as the severity of the case seems to require.

Thuja θ LOCALLY FOR WARTS.—Berlin Zeitschrift.—Dr. F., whose hands were covered with warts, drove them away fourteen years ago with antimonial soap. Four years ago there appeared at the left nostril a broad, sessile, somewhat movable growth at which he often picked sometimes till it bled, and in time a regular flat wart developed of the size of a pea. Dr. F. rubbed it several times a day with *thuja* θ , and after a few days the wart became black with many fissures on the surface. He then removed this chapped surface with the knife and the growth increased again, but its surface remained smooth, hornlike. The doctor again applied *thuja* externally, and the same change of condition as last time took place by the next day. He continued the same procedure, with intermission, and the wart steadily decreased in size, so that within four weeks it had entirely vanished.

Magnesia Phos. IN NEURALGIA.—Dr. W. T. Ord in Brit. Hom. Jour.—Miss G., aged forty-eight, keeps a boarding house, and has had much worry lately. Been subject to attacks of neuralgic pains in spine, but had none for two years.

After a slight attack of influenza, severe pains developed in lumbar region, down right sciatic nerve, and up spine. Tenderness on pressure, with a numb sensation in affected parts. The pains shift their position, are better by rest, worse at night. Sometimes they seize her in paroxysms, obliging her to call out. Patient is much distressed and in great anxiety about the pains; her pulse is weak and vitality depressed. She was kept in bed for ten days, and treated with *rhus*, *actea racemosa*, *bryonia*, and *arsenicum*, but without effect. Then *magnesium phosphoricum* 3x trit. was given, gr. v., night and morning, and at any time if the pains were severe. The pains at once abated, and patient observed that this powder had done her good, and that each dose relieved. She was about again in a few days.

Glonoine IN SCIATIC NEURALGIA. TWO CASES.—Dr. Wm. C. Krauss in N. Y. Med. Jour.—Mrs. B. was seized on December 10, 1895, with an acute attack of sciatica on the left side. I was immediately called for and found present all the symptoms of a severe sciatic neuralgia. Nitro-glycerin in 1 minim doses three times daily relieved her so that in seven days she was able to be about the house, and in fourteen days all pain and sensitiveness along the nerve had disappeared.

A young lady, aged eighteen years, employed as a typewriter and stenographer, and obliged to sit eight to ten hours on a hard bottomed chair, complained of acute pain beginning in the small of the back and hips and extending down the legs. On examination I found her anæmic, emaciated, with sensitive areas over the nerve trunks of the legs, some disturbances of sensation, and trophic disorders, symptoms indicating a neuritic affection.

I prescribed cod-liver oil and nitro-glycerin with rest, and after a period of four weeks she is again at her work, free from her sciatic pains.

Rhatanhia IN RECTAL DISORDERS.—D. A. M. Cushing in Med. Century says: When I made a proving of *rhatanhia* it gave great itching of the rectum, and for thirty-five years I have failed but once to cure pin-worms with this remedy, and then it was my fault by not giving it as I should. Two years ago I was asked to prescribe for a patient without see-

ing her. Her son was a physician and he had had well-known counsel and they said she must die. She was quite old and feeble, but her greatest trouble was frequent discharges of mucus, blood, and pus from the bowels night and day, with great pain and burning in the rectum, almost wholly preventing sleep. I gave her *rhatanhia* 3x, a dose once in two hours and a three-grain *rhatanhia* rectal suppository each night. In a few weeks she was well of that trouble and has been well of it two years, and during that time she has not had an attack of dysentery.

A few months since I prescribed for a lady of about forty years, a school teacher when well enough, who had been under the care of a rectal specialist, or perhaps better, a proctologist, who said he had fissures. She used three or four dozen rectal *rhatanhia* suppositories and reported herself well, constipation and all. Now I want to say to you all, and especially if there are any proctologists here, if you will except *sanguinaria* nitrate I believe *rhatanhia* will cure more diseases of the rectum than all the other remedies in our materia medica. This is not simply opinion, but is based on experience.

Formica Rufa IN NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD.—J. W. Thomson, M. D., in Hom. Phys.—A gentleman, born in 1810, whom I have treated off and on for the past thirteen years, about two years ago had severe neuralgic pains between posterior of right ear and center of occiput. From this he apparently recovered. Six months ago he returned to me with a steady, sore, and burning pain in same region; swollen and tender around, but especially behind, right ear. He can only sleep in just such a comfortable position, which he cannot describe, but only knows when he gets there; and must have it covered up warmly behind right ear and between there and occiput and neck—all right side.

Better from taking right hand and rubbing gently behind right ear.

Sweat affords no relief; his whole head seems to sympathize with the distress; he has dribbling of urine.

Gave *formica rufa*, six doses, one before each meal.

On the second day, toward evening, he felt

worse, and on the third day there were twinges and spasms of severe pain in lieu of the soreness only he had before experienced, which gradually got better, and on the fourth day even the soreness was much better. The main thing, however, was that he felt mentally better; said his mind and head felt stronger, and from feeling depressed he had become cheerful, and life did not seem the burden it had for some time past.

Syphilinum IN SUPPRESSED GONORRHEA.—Dr. A. G. Brewster reports the following case in Hahn. Advocate: Mr. A. A., a railroad engineer, applied for relief of his throat. In addition to the throat, which was rough, hoarse, and copper colored, he had sores on the top of his head and on the nates, at the point where he sat on the seat of the engine. The sores were round, with elevated edges; there was ulceration on the scalp; and the hair was falling out in round patches. The whole case having syphilitic appearance. The patient confessed to have had gonorrhea at some time past, and had been treated with crude drugs. He received one dose of syphilinum^{em}. Swan; and in about four weeks the sores had healed; the throat having been improved much sooner.

MATERIA MEDICA FOR RESTLESSNESS.—From Editorial of Dr. W. James, Hom. Phys.—Restlessness is one of the most characteristic indications for arsenicum. Still other remedies have it. Here are some other notes taken from the editor's note-book:

Natrum carbonicum and **phosphorus** have restlessness from attacks of anxiety during a thunder-storm (Dr. Carleton Smith).

Carbo vegetabilis, restlessness and anxiety, worse from 4 to 6 P. M.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, restless, with inability to keep still a moment, though he has great desire to do so.

Ammonium carbonicum, restlessness of the legs.

Sepia has restlessness of the legs with formication in them.

Zinc has intense restlessness of the legs. The editor once cured a case of abscess of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in a child with zinc, having been led to the study of this remedy by observing the peculiar restlessness of the legs.

China has restlessness of the legs; must draw them up.

Kali hydriodicum has restlessness and throwing himself violently about the bed.

Hepar has restlessness of children and unconsciously throwing themselves about the bed. The same symptom occurs under ignatia.

Jatropha, restlessness. The patient writhes about the bed.

Calcarea carbonica, restlessness. The patient throws himself about the bed with snoring and groaning all night.

Iodium, restlessness. The patient sits up in bed and throws himself upon it.

Capsicum, restlessness at night. Can't get a comfortable position to lie still one minute.

Ferrum and **pulsatilla**, restlessness compels him to walk slowly about. This is Dr. Lippe's key-note for pulsatilla.

Belladonna, restlessness. Is obliged to move the body to and fro, especially the hands and feet.

Kali carbonicum, restlessness. Must get up out of bed and walk, from sharp stitching pains in loins reaching to the buttocks.

Platinum, general restlessness and fidgety limbs, worse from any attempt to rest. Restlessness from colic, with turning in every possible direction in vain effort to find relief.

Acidum phosphoricum IN GASTRIC AFFECTIONS WITH MELANCHOLIA.—Dr. K., Homœopathisch Maandblad, relates the case of a woman, æt. thirty-six, married, and the mother of eight children, who for some time had been suffering from a sort of melancholy, which so depressed her that she found it nearly impossible to fulfill her duties as mother and housewife. No cause could be discovered. Her circumstances were good; she had undergone no great emotion, though the sudden death of a member of her family had aggravated her condition. Apparently, her disease had begun with a weakness of the stomach. She had but little appetite, experiencing always pain and distention of the stomach after eating; the food seemed to lie for a long time in her stomach and would not undergo digestion. As it is known, depressing emotions may be the starting-point of gastric affections, and, vice versa, a stomach disease gives rise to a depression of psychic life.

He therefore administered acid. phosphor. 6x, ten drops three times a day. Later he learned that she was soon restored to health by the remedy.

Magnesium Phosphoricum IN EXPOSURE TO WET.—Dr. Ord in Brit. Hom. Jour.—G. L., a coal-heaver, for five days, since exposure to wet, had severe pain in right arm with loss of power; there was also a symmetrical rash over both shoulders, red, shiny, slightly raised in scattered papules, and quite dry. The pain ran down the branches of the brachial plexus. Arsenicum 3x removed the rash in a week, but the pain, numbness, and loss of power in arm remained. There was evident wasting of the muscles. The pain was constant aching, better at rest and by warmth, worse by holding arm up above the shoulder, and in cold air. Magnesium phosphoricum 3x t. d. s. Next week he reported the pain was quite gone and the arm stronger, but the numbness continued. Ordered nux vomica 1x, in alternation[?]. In another week the arm was stronger, the numbness less, and the muscles filling out, no return of pain.

Eupatorium Aromaticum IN SORE MOUTH.—Dr. P. S. Duff, Hom. Recorder, calls attention to the following interesting case: Male, æt. fifty-seven. For several days, mouth feels like as if injured, tender, scalded-like, particularly inside of lower lip, angles of the mouth; tongue heavy, white, ragged coat, most at base, red edges and tips, two bloody ulcer spots near tip; burns near all the time: < from eating and heat; burning; gums sore and sensitive, particularly about two inferior roots. Gave merc. cor., arnica, latter relieved most; calendula and listerine, partial relief; the weather hot, unquenchable thirst; not much appetite; flatulent bowels, with some pain; foul, disordered stool, as if from food eaten; awakes 2 to 3 A. M.; non-invigorating sleep. Third day, gave eup. aromat. θ . Patient soon felt a general aggravation, like a cold or catarrh; annoyed by pain in left shoulder, posterior scapular region; pulse 94, unnatural; tight in left bronchia; felt ill, dull, and oppressed; pain, as if taking away breath, pleuritic-like; buccal cavity sensitive, sore, burning, etc. Eup. aromat., 3x. Patient felt as if the right man was in the right place—

grateful. And this is the sure sign of the similia, friend, helper, healer—proof and cure.

Picric Acid IN BURNS.—Harvard Lindley, M. D., St. L. Jour. of Hom.—A remarkable cure for burns is said to have been discovered by Dr. Thierry, of the Hospice de la Charité. Having twice, while working with picric acid disinfectant, dropped burning matter onto his hands and been astonished at the absence of pain or injury, Dr. Thierry was induced to make experiments to see whether the acid might account for the fact. He has now had two years of experience of its effects, and announces that a saturated solution of picric acid applied to a burn or scald will not only remove all pain, but will prevent the formation of sores, and will bring about a complete cure in a few days. The solution is perfectly stable, cheap, and free from any odor or toxic properties. It produces a temporary yellow discoloration of the skin, which can be entirely removed by the application of boracic acid.

Bryonia IN LUMBAR RHEUMATISM.—Hahne-mann (Chicago) Med. Clinic.—Man, aged fifty-seven. Dates his troubles back several years. Pain extends across the back just above the ilium. Periods of exacerbation every week or so. Severe headache begins in the occiput and extends to the forehead, sometimes so intense that he feels as if the top of the head would be thrown off. Bryonia 30 four times daily was prescribed for him a week ago and he reports this week that the back was much better.

Bryonia IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.—Ibid.—This is another case of a workman dating his trouble from his employment in the "cold room" of a packing house. Last spring he caught cold there and has had more or less cough ever since. The cough is aggravated by going from the open air into a house. The sputum is white, tenacious, and in large quantities. The feet are cold all the time and are covered with cold perspiration. For evident reasons bryonia 3x was prescribed.

Iris Versicolor IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Two cases. Ibid.—Judge C. was troubled with neuralgia of the superior maxillary nerves. Being at his residence and he having a very bad attack of neuralgia I was requested to see him professionally. He said the pain made him sick. A

few doses of this remedy in the second dilution cured him.

I was called in consultation with Dr. B. to see what he called a peculiar case. The patient was the county treasurer, who was weak and overtaxed with "taxes." The headache would come every forenoon with severe neuralgia in the right supra-orbital nerve. Nausea and a distressing cough accompanied the pain. I was informed he had had similar attacks every spring. Dr. B. had given the usual remedies without effect. Iris 2 in water cured him perfectly in two days.

Calcarea Carb. IN HEADACHE.—Dr. Kimbrel (Translation) in *Hom. Phys.*—A teacher, æt. thirty-two years, often suffered from toothache, which was caused or aggravated by a draft; consulted me September 1, 1894. He has suffered from four to five years from headache, usually on one side, but at times in the entire head. It comes at longer or shorter intervals, usually in the forenoon, becoming worse in the afternoon till evening. Slight sweat on movement, particularly on the head and face; vertigo, especially on stooping. Aggravated by washing himself and during moist, cloudy weather. Aversion to physical as well as mental labor. The ability to think has suffered.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰ (L.), six doses, one every week.

October 27.—Essential improvement, of the headache there is only a trace; disposition decidedly better; desire for mental and physical exercise; "ability to think better." He did not return until March 3, 1895. Lately the headache has reappeared, but mental work is done easily and memory is better. The same medicine, a dose every two weeks.

Calcarea Carb. FOR GASTRIC TROUBLES.—*Ibid.*—A man of thirty-three consulted me March 14; has suffered ten or twelve years from gastric pains. Before that nose-bleed and toothache, which was aggravated by drafts. The pain in stomach is pressing, is not aggravated by eating, comes about 6 p. m. and before midnight; with the pains distention of the epigastrium; lying on abdomen ameliorates.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

December 15, 1893, he returned. Has been quite well, no pressure in the stomach. Trouble reappeared three weeks ago. Momentary improvement after eating, aggravation at 5 p. m. and late in the evening. There is again distention of the epigastrium with the pains, and also amelioration when lying on abdomen.

*Calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, a dose every seventh evening.

January 19, 1894.—No improvement the first week, since then free from pain; no lying on abdomen. I again ordered *calcarea carb.*²⁰⁰, a dose every ninth evening, which completed the cure.

Terebinth IN HEMATURIA.—Dr. Stanley Wilde, in the *Homeopathic World*, relates the following: Boy, aged thirteen, brought to dispensary with bloody urine; had been ailing in this way for two or three months. Inasmuch as patient had a more or less fixed pain in the right kidney with urine uniformly mixed with blood, concluded that the hemorrhage was renal; appearance of the urine was like muddy port wine.

Put him on terebinth 1x gtt. ij. om. 3 hor., which caused the urine to become clear and bloodless, but relapses of hemorrhage from time to time continued.

Berberis in 2-drop doses gave relief to the pain in the kidney. The boy had no other symptoms, so returned to the terebinth 1x, which he took for some weeks, but the hemorrhage returned intermittently. Some few months later, the lad's mother informed me that he was now quite well, and that she had cured him with Venice turpentine. A neighbor had advised the purchase of two pennyworth of Venice turpentine, make it into pills with flour, and give one every night at bedtime. This she did, and by the time the patient had taken ten or twelve pills the hemorrhage had ceased and never since returned. (Venice turpentine of commerce is a mixture of resin and turpentine.)

Hence the stronger dose succeeded where the weaker one failed, or only produced a temporary effect. The moral would seem to be that we may sometimes err in the smallness of our doses.

Rhus Radicans IN SEROUS BLEBS.—*"Agricola"* in *Hom. World.*—A poor old farm laborer, eighty-five, having sent a messenger beseeching me to see him on the following day

in case he could manage to crawl the three-mile distance to my house, I decided to drive over there and then interview the aged one, a sad sufferer during several weeks past from "blisters on his skin here and there, in fact, everywhere," so said the kind neighbor who had volunteered the journey on his behalf.

As a precaution I put *rh. radicans* 1x tincture and arsenious sulphide 6x in my breast pocket. I found these "blisters" to be serous exudations between the epidermis and cutis vera, varying from size of a split pea to a shilling, which, when they broke, presented a raw, exquisitely sensitive surface, thus rendering a walk of some miles a veritable torture.

Requesting that an empty pint pitcher or jam-pot be brought me, I put into it some 20 drops of *rh.*, filled it up with water, directed that teaspoon doses be taken some six times during each twenty-four hours for the first week; then that a similar mixture be made with the arsenious sulphide which I left with the patient's wife, the doses to be three or four times daily so long as the improvement (which I expected would result from the *rh.*) continued. . . I felt it incumbent upon me to again visit this patient; to my great astonishment the man had on the fourth day found himself cured, this, too, when his constitution and age were dead against any and all such a curative sensitiveness and reaction.

Belladonna IN STRYCHNIA POISONING.—Dr. Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, L. M. S., tells in the Calcutta Medical Journal of the following interesting case: An Eurasian gentleman, aged seventy, a stout built man of advanced years, has been suffering from nervous weakness for a long time, which has increased since the death of his wife about a year and a half ago, had been under my treatment for an impending apoplectic attack eight months previously, and from that time he has been suffering from extreme weakness. Severe muscular spasms, principally of the upper and lower extremities. He was in bed, but the legs and forearms were being thrown into such rapid and violent convulsions that it was difficult to stop them. If the extremities were not grasped powerfully by the hands, he would go on beating the bed incessantly with them. The spasms were confined principally to the flexor muscles of the hands and feet. He

called for assistance to straighten his fingers and toes when they were spasmodically flexed. Sometimes the muscles of the arm or forearm, at other times those of the thigh and feet, were affected. The beating of the bed was done more with the feet than with the forearms. Rubbing gave relief. Grasping firmly by the hands was the only means that gave him some ease; perspiration so profuse, he looked as if he was bathed in cold water; quick feeble pulse and pain caused by the spasm. The fits were not tetanic; he had no lock-jaw. The extremities and the tip of the nose were icy cold. Answering my questions he said he did not know what happened to him after coming from the closet; other members of the family said that he used to get attacks of somnambulism; coming out from the closet that morning he was found in his bed in that peculiar condition with imperceptible pulse and profuse perspiration. Found a vial containing a mixture of liquor strychnia, which his son-in-law used to take for his locomotor ataxy. I was told that similar fits were observed to happen to the son-in-law from the accidental administration of an overdose of the same medicine; about thirty-five minims of liquor strychnia had been taken.

Bell. 30 was administered. Hot bottles were applied to the extremities. Patient began at once to mend and in twenty-four hours was out of danger.

Ammonium Bromatum IN ASTHMA.—Dr. Greenfield, Hahn. Mo., reports a case of bronchial asthma which had persisted for six weeks, and where neither day nor night could the patient rest, and he could only pass his nights sitting. At the same time he suffered from anxiety and had hoarse breathing, with rattling râles. A characteristic tickling in the larynx tortured him into coughing continually, which augmented the asthma. Ammonium bromat. 2x was prescribed, and in twenty-four hours the attack had definitely ended.

Lycopodium IN CONSTIPATION.—(Dr. L. N. Mookerjee, in Hom. World.)—Boy, eight years old, suffering from severe type of malarial fever, had been under the treatment of old-school as well as native physicians for nearly four months. His case declared to be hopeless. He was eventually placed under my treat-

ment. Examination revealed: Temperature 102.4, constant without any variation during twenty-four hours; skin dry and parched; pulse 120 per minute, very weak, but quick and small, intermitting every third beat, yielding to pressure; tongue thick and flabby, coated white; liver and spleen much enlarged, filling in nearly half of the abdominal cavity; bowels costive, had no motion since about a week; urine scanty; dropsical swelling of the hands and feet; general anasarca. Nux vom. 6x, and ars. 200c. exhibited without effect. Eleven days in all his bowels did not move, and his relatives insisted on an enema for the purpose. I prescribed *lycopodium 200c.*, to be taken every four hours, and took leave, requesting to be informed by the evening if the bowels did not move. The next day morning I was informed that the patient had a motion in the previous afternoon, and that it was a natural one, quite free from any hard scybala. Remedy continued morning and evening; at the end of three days the dropsical swelling of the hands and feet and the general anasarca had considerably diminished simultaneously with the increased flow of urinary secretion. The fever had taken on an intermittent type, with a chill since the last two days, in the evening, at about 2 P. M., and lasting till 9 or 10 P. M. Tongue almost cleaned. Remedy continued for a fortnight more. General conditions much improved; no anasarca; bowels regular; appetite returned; tongue cleaned, but the fever persisting, coming on every day at 3 and passing off at about 10 P. M. Nat. mur. 30c. and *ceanothus americanus* completed the cure.

Ova Testa IN LEUCORRHOEA.—Dr. Edson, *Hom. News*, speaks of this medicine as a truly wonderful remedy in leucorrhœa. He mentions that seventy consecutive cases were treated by Dr. Leonard with it, without a single failure. He considers the symptoms, "feeling as if the back were broken in two and tied with a string," as specially characteristic.

He also mentions a case of profuse leucorrhœa and metrorrhagia, the patient being almost bloodless, in which a dose once a day restored her to rosy health in two months. She noticed that if she took it too frequently it produced a tired feeling and chills, and the disjointed sensation in the back.

Dr. Edson has also found it to have a wonderful effect in controlling the suffering of cancer.

The ova testa is prepared by being browned in vacuo and then triturated. He has always used the 3d trituration.

Arsenic IN TRAUMATIC PARALYSIS.—Alfred Heath, M. D., F. L. S., etc., in *Homeopathic World*.—Mr. M., æt. seventy-nine, had been left under treatment by a local allopath for some weeks for paralysis of right arm and right leg, of a traumatic character most likely, as he had had a severe blow in the left parietal region. No loss of consciousness; he appeared to get better at first, but again relapsed, and the attending doctor gave no hope of his living; this was confirmed by a second opinion. I was called into the country to see him on October 3, at 3.30 P. M., and found him in an extremely prostrate and depressed condition, with anxious expression and faintness, and that far-away look that tells so much. He shook his head on my entering the room and said: "I am done for, doctor—it's no use." I thought myself, from his appearance, there was little hope, but while there is life there is often some, as I had already learned. His abdomen was enormously distended with gas, and sounded like a drum (tympantic); he had constant and involuntary bad smelling motions of a black fecal character, so bad that he was constantly lying in the discharge, he being so prostrate that he could not be attended to often; pain in the abdomen at times considerable before action: urine, what could be taken, loaded with urates; temperature about 100°; had been vomiting very much, and now pain in stomach after taking food, tongue rough, red with white patches, constant thirst for small quantities of water, constant desire to change position, sleep of exhaustion, but no stupor, and when aroused quite intelligent, and answered well; coldness of knee—pain relieved by external warmth, edema of right foot and ankle, heart extremely weak; he was very emaciated. I gave *arsen. 3*.

On October 6 a troublesome cough disturbed him at times (he had had chronic bronchitis for years), with difficult expectoration of very stringy phlegm; had to be wiped out of his mouth; two doses of *kali bich. 30*.

Returned to *arsenicum* on October 7. One or

two other remedies were needed to counteract immediately arising conditions. On January 22 patient is practically well.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA REMEDIES.—The *Denver Journal of Homeopathy* gives the following clear-cut symptoms :

Alumina.—This drug has the ptosis and diplopia of the earliest stages ; the patient staggers when walking in the dark ; the soles of the feet are anæsthetic and seem to be padded ; there is formication in the back and extremities ; the nates go to sleep when sitting upon them ; the heels become numb when walking ; and there is an intense burning pain in the spine. There is also frequent dizziness, feeling of cobwebs upon the face, and the alumina constipation.

Phosphorus is of use in erethistic cases. It has burning along the spine ; the same in the extremities, associated with formication. The sexual excitement is generally marked. When there is atrophy of the optic nerve, the patient sees flashes of light.

Picric acid is of use when the sexual appetite is more inordinate, in the early stages, with much asthenia.

Belladonna will many times relieve the lighting-like pains, especially if they appear suddenly, and disappear in the same way.

Nitric acid is recommended for syphilitic patients, if the pains are of a sticking character, and the patient has had much mercury during his past treatment for his specific malady.

Rhus Aromatica in Diabetes.—*Hom. Recorder.*—*Rhus aromatica* is one of those valuable remedies rescued and preserved from oblivion by Hale's *New Remedies*. The remedy was originally brought to notice by Dr. F. McClanahan, who stated that he first obtained his knowledge of its virtues from his grandfather, Dr. John Gray, who had used the drug for over thirty years with the utmost benefit to his patients. *Rhus aromatica* in material doses is "a sovereign remedy" for diabetes. The doses run from ten drops to a teaspoonful of the mother tincture. Another use of the remedy is in the cure of that annoying complaint, involuntary dribbling of the urine. It is also a great remedy for enuresis ; indeed, a few years ago Dr. Worthington of Versailles, Ky., said that it was practically a specific for this troublesome complaint.

He does not look for symptoms, but when he has a case of wetting the bed to treat he gives it *rhus aromatica* in ten-drop doses. It has, like everything else, been also recommended for other complaints, and may be useful in them, but in diabetes, dribbling of urine, or incontinence of urine and enuresis, it stands forth as a strongly marked remedy.

Ænanthe Crocata in Epilepsy.—*Boletin de Homœopatia.*—Dr. V. Rappaz was consulted with regard to a young girl of ten years who suffered for three years from epilepsy, and who under distinguished allopathic treatment had steadily grown worse ; the seizures gradually increasing in frequency and intensity. The patient was depressed, pale, and without appetite from overdosing with various bromides. April 18 she received *ænanthe crocata* 6 cent. dil. No attacks until May 12, when a slight seizure occurred. June 3 she had a mild seizure of vertigo, without losing consciousness. The twelfth dil. was then given, and no other attacks appeared. She has entirely regained her health.

Prunus Spinosa in Ciliary Neuralgia.—*Hom. Eye, Ear, and Throat Journal.*—Pain in the eyeball as if it were crushed or wrenched, or pain as if pressed asunder. Or pain, of a sharp, shooting character, extending through the eye back into the brain ; or this sharp pain may be seated above the eye, extending into and around it over the corresponding side of the head. Sometimes the pain will commence behind the ears and shoot forward to the eye, but, as remarked, it is generally of this sharp, piercing character. Motion usually aggravates and rest relieves the severity of the pain. The pains are usually periodic in character and may be worse at night.

Rhus Tox., Erysipelas, and a Tumor.—*P. N., in Hom. (London) World.*—An unmarried lady, æt. about fifty, suffered from a small tumor of scalp for many years. Examination proved this to be an ordinary retention cyst or wen. Operation for removal suggested, but refused, as a friend had told her the tumor could be cured by *rhus tox.* Purchased some mother tincture, took 3 or 4 drops twice in the day ; visible diminution in size of tumor on third day ; fourth day was seized with severe erysipelas of same side of face and scalp as tumor ; erysipelas

yielded to treatment, and at the same time tumor completely disappeared, and there has been no return for some years. The interest in the case lies in the fact of the erysipelas being induced by the large dose of *rhus*,—a medicine used in erysipelas,—and which in high attenuation cured this. Had the patient been instructed as to the strength of tincture to use she might have had her tumor cured with less discomfort.

Rhus Tox.—A PECULIAR SYMPTOM.—S. A. JACKSON, M. D.—Hahn. Adv.—Last winter I had a case of rheumatism in an elderly lady who lived about twenty miles from Boston. She was unable to do any work and was in constant pain, with a good deal of swelling in both legs. One day a friend telephoned me about her, and something said led me to give *rhus toxicodendron*, which was sent by next mail, the 200th potency, to be taken in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. After the second dose she had a sensation as though a pair of tweezers were plunged into the left thigh, turned around and then pulled out, bringing up a nerve, which was let go of just before coming out. This sensation was felt after each dose, so the medicine was stopped, and she went on to recovery.

Rheum IN DIARRHEA.—Dewey in Century.—One symptom always leads to the thought of this drug, and that is sourness of stools and sourness of the whole body, though rheum is not the only remedy for sour stools; nor are sour stools the only indication for rheum. Indeed, they may be wanting in sourness, and rheum still be the remedy. For sour stools, beside rheum, we have notably *calcarea carbonica*, *magnesia carbonica*, and *hepar*. *Magnesia carbonica* is said to follow rheum well, and besides sourness it has the frothy green frog-pond-scum stool; debility is also characteristic of the remedy.

Characteristic among the symptoms of rheum, besides the sourness, is a griping colic, often followed by tenesmus. In color the stools are brown and frothy and usually sour; they are worse from motion and after eating. Chilliness during stool is also characteristic. The continuance of the colic after the stool also suggests the remedy.

Antidote to Rhus.—Recent investigations quoted in the current number of Science

establish the fact that the essential poison of *rhus toxicodendron* can be nothing but an oil. Hence water will not remove the poison from the surface, but alcohol will, if applied freely.

Mag. Phos. in Removing Placenta.—Wm. Chapman, M. D., in Hom. News, says: I was called to confine a young married lady, æt. twenty-seven.

The labor was perfectly normal, and everything apparently satisfactory.

Immediately after the birth the uterus contracted, firmly retaining the placenta in its embrace. The abdominal walls were hard and rigid, assuming a conical form.

I used several means to relax the contraction, so that I might take away the secundines, but all to no purpose. I at last administered *magnes. phos.*, 15 grs. in hot water. In five minutes abdominal muscles relaxed, were soft and pliable to the touch, and I had the satisfaction of removing the placenta without further difficulty.

I think *magnes. phos.* is just the remedy for spasmodic, retained placenta. It will certainly relieve the patient and leave no bad effects.

Chloroform might have been used to good purpose, but with a possible nauseating after-effect, and might have proved positively dangerous to some patients. But with *magnes. phos.* there was positive and immediate relief with no after-effects, and no danger.

MATERIA MEDICA IN MOTION.—The *pulsatilla* baby is satisfied with being carried slowly, and prefers the open air. It never cries with the energy and temper of *chamomilla* or *cina* babies. The *arsenicum* baby must be carried quickly. The *belladonna* baby cries to be carried quicker and quicker. *Veratrum* baby also wants to be carried quickly, and even shaken. The croupy baby whose case calls for *bryonia*, wants to be carried very quickly, and even says "Run, run." The *antimonium tartaricum* patient wants to be carried in a sitting posture. The *cina* baby wants to be rocked fast.—A. McNeil.

Ipecac IN GALLSTONE PAINS.—Hom. News.—A blacksmith who had suffered from these attacks for two years was so much reduced in strength that he was obliged to give up all work and keep to his room. At the time I saw him he was suffering severely from rheumatism. A

remedy was left for this trouble, and I advised his using olive oil every morning with coffee; left some ipecac 6th, to be taken should an attack come on. A year or more afterward I was called to his house to see an old lady. He left his work in the field to tell me he had only one of those attacks of pain; the medicine had stopped it, and there had been no more.

A man living twenty-eight miles away came to me for some of the medicine which he had heard cured these awful pains in the pit of the stomach. He sent me word, more than a year afterward, that it did the work, and he had had no more.

There are other cases I might mention, but the above are enough. It has always worked, and worked promptly, leaving no unpleasant after-effect.

Ipecacuanha AND BEE STING.—The following note from *The Medical Press—Hom. World* of March 11 gives an interesting property of ipecacuanha. We do not remember to have seen this local use of it mentioned before.

“THE TREATMENT OF BEE STINGS.

“An unfortunate accident recently befell Dr. George King, of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. While engaged in Baroda, says the *Indian Medical Gazette*, he was attacked by a swarm of bees. He was severely stung on the hands, head, face, and neck, and no fewer than 150 stings were afterward extracted from the neck alone. Relief, however, was at once obtained by taking some ipecacuanha powder, making it into a paste, and smearing it all over the affected parts. Both the swelling as well as the pain were immediately reduced. The use of ipecacuanha in this connection is worthy of being remembered.”

Hering (*Guiding Symptoms*) says that ipec., low, has acted as an antidote to the potencies of apis after over-dosing. He gives as the “antidotes to massive doses and in poisonings nat. mur., the substance, the solution, and the potency; sweet oil, as it contains table salt; onions.”

Trombidium IN BOWEL TROUBLES.—*Hom. World*.—Speaking to a respected colleague one day, says Dr. John H. Clarke, of trombidium, I asked him if he knew what it was, and he replied: “Oh, it is one of the rarer metals, isn’t it?” “No,” I answered, “it is a parasite of a

fly!” The word is often erroneously spelled with an “h”—thrombidium. Allen gives it so; so does Bell in his excellent book on diarrhea. This might lead one to suppose it had something to do with a thrombus, but, of course, it has not.

The principal use to which trombidium has been put is in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery, the most characteristic of the symptoms having been manifested in the abdominal region and rectum. Of several cases treated by myself with the drug, the following must serve as an example:

In June last Mrs. C., aged fifty-eight, came under my care suffering from excessive heart disturbance following an attack of influenza. Under thyroïdin 30 the heart’s action became very much improved, but later on she was taken with a very violent diarrhea. There were severe pains in the abdomen; stools like blood, of an unbearable stench, occurring in the early morning, compelling her to jump out of bed, also after the least food or drink was taken. The action itself was unaccompanied by pain. Podophyllum was given, but without good effect. On June 29 the condition was much the same, except that there was great pain in the rectum, as well as the abdomen, and that the patient was able to retain arrowroot, which I had ordered.

The condition was a very grave one. The patient was so exhausted and collapsed that I was not at all sanguine of her recovery. A study of Bell on diarrhea revealed a striking correspondence between the symptoms of my patient and the symptoms of trombidium, and I determined to give it. Among the symptoms found in its pathogenesis are the following:

Stools—Thin, brown, fecal, bloody.

Aggravation—In the morning; and after eating and drinking, griping pain in the abdomen before stool, tenesmus and burning in anus after stool. Great debility; fainting on rising up.

Aggravation after eating and drinking is, perhaps, the leading characteristic of this remedy.

I dissolved a few globules in water, and told her to take a teaspoonful every two hours.

The pain was relieved at once. The stools became less frequent and gradually returned to normal. She was able to take food without any

internal disturbance. She commenced the medicine on June 29. On July 4 I discontinued the trombidium. After a few days there was a slight relapse, occasioned by drinking some broth, but the trombidium again, and this time permanently, arrested it.

Naja Tripudians IN ANÆMIC CONDITIONS.—Dr. Majumdar, Ind. Hom. Review, relates the following case :

It may be used in sore throat and even in diphtheria. Here it is analogous to lachesis, and my belief is that latter is more efficacious than naja. In various conditions of heart this remedy is very useful. In a young woman with great oppression of chest, amounting almost to suffocation, feeble, irregular, and almost imperceptible pulse, anæmic appearance of face, inability to speak—in fact, she is in great distress, and her friends and attendants were almost despaired of her life, and I was called in a great hurry. I gave her a dose of naja in my presence, and to be repeated if necessary every four hours. She took two doses and was cured. I was charmed with the effect of naja. The next day when I approached her bed she spoke in a loud voice, "Doctor, you administered a poison last evening." I inquired and she said she felt awful heat in her system after the first dose, but she was glad that all difficulties left her forever.

Arsenic.—EAST INDIA INTERMITTENTS CURED.—Karunamoy Singha, Pathuriaghata, got fever at noon, the temperature was above 106°, with intense heat and thirst, but could not drink, much restlessness, violent headache. Ars. 6 was prescribed; the temperature gradually began to decline, in two days it went even below the normal temperature; the patient and his relatives were very much afraid at this, but on my assuring them of the harmless character of the pulse and the temperature, they depended solely upon me and were cured for good.

Ant. Crud.—Babu P.'s wife, suffering from fever, the temperature ranged between 104.5° and 102° F., abdomen tender on the epigastric region, tongue thickly furred, headache very much, bowels rather loose, perspires during the hot stage, temperature high, very irritable, taste bitter. Ant. crud. 6x was given.

I prescribed ant. crud. 6; was cured in two

days, although the general character of ant. crud. fever is the furred tongue and the condition of the abdomen, but it is very efficacious in spite of them if the other symptoms coincide with its character, of which we cite below some few cases.

Medorrhinum IN INCIPIENT PHTHISIS.—

D. C. M'Laren, M. D., in Hahnemannian Advocate.—A young French-Canadian of delicate constitution, after working in a factory all winter, began coughing in the spring and running down in health. He returned home about the end of May and came under my treatment. The cough proved stubborn, and prostration was so rapid that he soon took to his bed in spite of carefully selected remedies. After going to bed I learned a peculiarity which had hitherto escaped notice: there was relief from the cough and a general feeling of comfort from lying on the face. This, coupled with the fact already known to me that there was syphilitic taint in the boy's parentage, led me to give medorrhinum. The next day I was sent for in haste, but could get no satisfaction from the messenger as to what was the matter. On arrival the patient asked me to close his bedroom door, and then removing the bedclothes disclosed to view a profuse gonorrhea. The cough and all threatening symptoms disappeared promptly, and the gonorrhea in turn yielded to remedies in the course of two or three weeks. In this case the exposure to contagion had taken place three or four weeks previously, but owing to deficient vitality the disease could not find its usual expression, and consequently was endangering the patient's life.

Pryogen IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. W. A. Yingling in Hahn. Advocate.—J. A. W., aged sixty-one; an old soldier, full of rheumatic aches and pains.

April 7, 1895. Rode twenty-two miles in a big wind storm, chilling and disagreeable, on the 5th. Taken to bed at once.

Hot and cold flashes, worse moving about. Aching and sore all over. Bones ache. Very restless and nervous. Impatient. Head feels big, full, and aches all through head and down neck; worse coughing. Nasal discharge fluent and thin. Lungs sore and painful; worse coughing. Coughs considerable, some little expectoration; worse at night.

Pulse 84. Bowels not moved since the 4th. Urine scant. Chilly when moving. When first taken sick, and when riding in the storm, his toe nails felt as if they were flying off, first one and then another. This feeling was very marked and disagreeable.

Pyrogen. cmm. (S), three doses two hours apart.

Within twelve hours the pains were all gone and he had a good night's rest. Sat up the next morning feeling "better and freer from pain than in four months." A very rapid and prompt cure.

Pulsatilla IN OZENA.—From the practice of Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft in 1828.—The Indian Hom. Review.—An offensive, yellowish-green discharge from the nose, of several years standing, had been treated allopathically for more than a year, with no benefit. The patient was a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of eighteen, of sensitive, lachrymose disposition, with tardy and scanty menstruation, ushered in with agonizing abdominal pains.

This was one of the cases selected by the physician, in 1828, as a test for the trial of a homeopathic remedy. From his (then scanty) knowledge of the homeopathic materia medica, it seemed to him so strongly to indicate pulsatilla that he determined to give it.

Instead, however of following Hahnemann's recommendation to give the remedy in the thirtieth potency, particularly in chronic affections, he yielded to his own superior reasoning, and gave the sixth. For, in the sixth, he argued, an appreciable amount of the original pulsatilla might possibly still be found. It seemed to him absolute madness to suppose that a decillionth part of a drop should affect a case of so long standing, when evident ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose, and probably of the frontal sinuses, had taken place. Accordingly, several drops of the sixth attenuation were given in a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful of the solution to be taken four or five times a day.

Three days after the doctor called. To his amazement he found the girl in bed with cloths before her upon which dropped the mucus from her nose. "See," she exclaimed, "what you have done! Ever since I commenced taking

that horrid medicine, I have been sitting here unable to attend to anything but my nose—I shall not touch another drop of it."

The doctor discovered the homeopathic aggravation, waited two weeks, and had the satisfaction of finding the ozena entirely gone.

Pulsatilla—CHRONIC LARYNGEAL COUGH.—Dr. Bryce, * Edinburgh.—A nurse complained of a hard, distressing cough, which had troubled her on and off for eighteen years. Examination by a skilled laryngoscopist revealed nothing but slight congestion of vocal cords. Spongia and afterward causticum were prescribed, but failed to relieve, though the larynx was evidently the seat of the trouble. Afterward it was learned that the cough commenced originally after measles in childhood, and since it was always worse in a hot room and relieved by going into colder air, pulsatilla 30 was prescribed. After a few days the cough ceased and has never returned.

Pulsatilla.—CHRONIC HEADACHE.—Bryce.—A woman, over sixty years old, had suffered from constant attacks of severe headache for thirty years. The pain was over the vertex, and if it came on when she was in a hot room she was obliged to go out into cold air to relieve it. It was much more frequent in hot, confined air, and rarely or never occurred out of doors. These being the only indications, pulsatilla 30 was ordered, which cured in a few weeks, and the headache has not been felt since.

Bryonia.—CONSTIPATION.—Bryce.—A female patient suffered from severe and exhausting diarrhea for some time, which was quickly cured by kali bichrom. After this, the motions became very large, hard, and light-colored, and being presently too massive to pass, resulted in obstinate constipation, which nothing relieved for ten days. With this there developed a severe pain over the right hip, which was worse on motion, and became so violent that the patient could not get out of bed. Bryonia 200 was prescribed, which cured both troubles almost at once.

Arnica.—TUMOR OF NECK AFTER A FALL.—Bryce.—About nine months after a severe fall, and bruise of the neck, over the posterior cervical spines, a tumor formed, having the following

* Reports by Drs. Bryce and Ord are from the Homeo. Review.

Arnica montana.—It was firm and rather hard; but not immovable; it was slightly movable, and was not fixed to the bone, but probably in the deep cervical fascia. In size it was as large as a closed fist. Arnica 2x was ordered internally, and without local treatment removed all trace of the swelling in a month.

Plumbum Met.—CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Dr. Ord, Bournemouth.—Miss S., age twenty-eight years, had suffered from chronic constipation for four years, obtaining relief by pills or purgatives, without which she would go from seven to fourteen days having no motion. Patient was becoming thin and anæmic, and suffering from constant colicky pains before food, which were much worse before the periods. Menstruation had been too frequent, but was now regular and normal. Appetite fair, tongue clean. After nux and hydrastis had failed, plumbum metallicum 3x trit. was ordered. In three days a natural motion occurred, and after this bowels moved regularly every second day, and continued to do so a year afterward.

Ranunculus Bulbosus.—PLEURODYNIA.—

Ord.—Mrs. W., aged forty-five, felt a slight pain in left side, which caught her breath, but soon passed. Two days after, on returning at night from a concert, the pain reappeared, becoming rapidly worse. I found patient in bed, respiration rapid, shallow, and "catchy." Patient cannot move or draw a breath, without jumping up in bed from pain. There is tenderness round left (fifth, sixth, and seventh) ribs. No cough, no pleuritic rub, no dullness on percussion. No cardiac murmur. Temperature 99.3°. Patient very restless and distressed. Ordered a poultice to side, aconite and bryonia internally. Next day a little easier, but very bad. Temperature 97.8°. Aconite stopped, and cimicifuga given in alternation with bryonia. Two days after, pain very little better; feels well in herself, but cannot move or breathe in comfort; pain worst on raising arm and sneezing, it is still violent and tearing. Side was now strapped, and sulphur tried, but with very little benefit. Pain has now settled in a spot size of a crown piece over apex of heart, which is very tender to touch. Ordered ranunculus bulbosus 1x, gtt. v. every two hours. In two days pain almost gone; she was up and doing her work. In a week slight soreness on

sneezing or raising arm only. Next week well. Two months after, pain had not been felt since.

Lycopodium.—CHRONIC ABDOMINAL PAINS.

—Ord.—Mr. C., æt. fifty-eight, a shoemaker. For several years has suffered from attacks of severe pains shooting through bowels into privates. They are especially worse in cold weather, are felt generally when sitting, and are so severe as to double him up and prevent his walking. Formerly they would cease in bed at night, but now they continue for two hours after he goes to rest. The pain ceases usually when he lies down, but returns immediately on sitting up. It is worse at the bottom of the bowels, and shoots into the scrotum, and sometimes is relieved by holding up the latter. Now the attacks have become so severe that nothing relieves them.

Patient suffers much from fullness after food, and is afraid to eat. There is much flatulence in bowels, which are constipated. His water is thick and deposits a red sediment. Examination failed to detect any cause of trouble or tenderness, though there was distention from flatus.

The ethereal tincture of lycopodium was ordered, five drops of the 2d dec. t. d. s., before food. In a fortnight patient returned in delight, having suffered no pain after the second day, and believing himself cured. Six months afterward he remained well.

Plantago.—ACUTE AURAL CATARRH.—

Ord.—Mr. X., æt. about thirty-five years. Has five or six times in last few winters had most violent and distressing earache, lasting two or three days, and followed by perforation of drum-head and discharge of sanguineous serum, with relief to pain and transient deafness. The pain is throbbing, and completely incapacitates him from business, being most agonizing. All kinds of old-school treatment has been tried, but nothing relieved it except five-grain doses of exalgine, which patient freely used with port wine. During an attack the drum was seen to be bulging, red, and to visibly pulsate. There is some chronic catarrh always going on in ears, but hearing is very slightly affected. The attacks are brought on by exposure, mental over exertion, or want of sleep. Last winter two threatened attacks were stopped by plantago φ , three drops every hour. When first prescribed

pain had lasted six hours, and was rapidly increasing. Belladonna relieved the violent throbbing but did not affect pain, which, however, disappeared after three doses of plugging. Patient had a good night and went about his work as usual next day, complaining only of soreness and soreness of ear, which had gone the second day. There was no perforation or flow or discharge. A second attack was severely aborted about a month later. A year after patient had remained free from attacks.

Cinnamon FOR CANCER.—Dr. J. Carme Rives, while carefully guarding himself from saying anything that would suggest that cinnamon should be regarded as a so-called specific in cancer, yet he has invariably found that where pain was present it ceased, that fever disappeared, that the general health invariably improved after using the drug. The best results have been obtained where the tumor was cut off from the air, being situated either in the stomach, the rectum, the uterus, or the mamma, where the superjacent skin and coverings of the nipple were intact. The preparation of cinnamon employed was a strong decoction made by taking one pound of Ceylon sticks and boiling slowly in a closed vessel for eight hours in three pints of water, till the water is reduced to one pint, pouring off without skimming. The mixture should be shaken up before taking each dose; the patient to drink half a pint every twenty-four hours, the half pint to be divided into such doses as best suits the patient.—Ex.

Eupatorium Perfol. IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Dr. Banerjee in *Calcutta Jour. of Medicine*.—An adult, aged forty-eight years, came under my treatment on the 20th February, 1862, for a very severe attack of ague. He had taken large doses of quinine to no effect. Every attack would come on at 4 p. M. with distressing vomiting, preceded by a very severe chill. The bilious vomiting would continue in the last stage, with pains all over the body. When the temperature rises to 105° he becomes somewhat loquacious, and then falls into a deep slumber.

Eupat. perf. oib. for three days, did him no good. On the 23d of February a dose of natrum mur., in the morning, checked the attacks.

Silicea (low) IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Dr. John Charles Sekkar, K.M.S., reports: "M. N., aged thirty-five years, of robust, well-built constitution, and stout stature with rounded shoulders, began to have fever of an intermittent character from the 28th of April, 1862. I saw the case on the 4th of April. Fever used to come on from 8 to 10 p. M., with chilliness. During the day I noticed 'dry heat' of the feet and legs as far as the knees. Heat was extensive, owing to profuse perspiration all over the body. He used to drink much water in the day stage. Guided by the quoted symptom I selected silicea and gave its 30th potency for two days; there was some improvement but not such as we expect from symptomatic drugs. The question now to decide was, whether the potency should be changed or the remedy. Seeing that there was slight improvement as regards the intensity of the paroxysm, I decided to change the potency, but not having a higher with me, I gave silicea, 3d. imitation, every three hours. The day this was administered the attack was very slight, and the next day there was no fever at all. The imitation was given only three times a day, and the patient was all right within a couple of days."

I had never used silicea in the 3d potency in any disease, under the idea that drugs which, in the crude state, are of an inert nature, such as silicea, sulphur, carbon, calcium, cannot acquire medicinal power below the 30th potency. I am glad that I had not a higher potency of silicea in my case than the 30th, for if I had I would certainly have used it in preference to the lower, which I was in a manner forced to use. This simple case has therefore a considerable value in that it shows that medicinal power is developed in ordinarily inert substances even at the third decimal imitation.

Bovista IN HEMORRHOIDAL CHOLERA.—1862.—Joshua M. ten Hoorne, 141 St. Nicholas St.

March 25, 1862.—Desired relief from a very troublesomeness and distressing flowing of the end of the rectum. The flowing was frequent, intense, worse screaming at reaching so that he would abate the pain. In common, not being able to scratch, he would be compelled to run or wiggle on the chair like a tormented dog.

To corroborate my choice of remedy, by close

giving I found that blunt instruments, the pressure of a knife, would relieve the itching in the flesh.

Giving one dose, entirely relieved the trouble to freedom in an hour. A very slight return one week after was promptly removed by one more dose. No more trouble since.

This was heredity. The grandfather, the mother, the son, each had the same itching, and they who knew said each acted and scratched in the same manner. The science of allopathy, even in its external applications, failed to give any relief to the grandfather. Pure homeopathy, the single remedy and the minimum dose, internally administered, promptly cured grandfather and son.

Ratanhia IN TWITCHING OF EYE.—W. A. Young, M. D.—Hahn. Adv.—Mrs. B., an Evangelist, æt. about sixty; tall, slender, and dark.

December 9, 1895.—While holding meetings here she said to me, "Doctor, I wish you would give me something to stop this twitching of my eye; it is so annoying and distressing." It was the right eye, worse in the evening.

One dose of *ratanhia*, dry on the tongue, promptly cured without any return while here.

Ovi Gallinæ Pellicula IN PAINS ABOUT HEART AND LEFT OVARY.—Ibid.—Helen E., æt. forty-two; blonde.

May 6, 1894.—A dull, hard, heavy aching in the region of the heart; generally seems to be in the apex of the heart; pain extends at times from heart to left ovarian region; occasionally there is a cutting pain, extending to base of heart, which prevents breathing; after the cutting there is a sensation as if something went "thud," after which the pain seems to recommence at the apex.

At times there is a heavy aching in the base of the heart, which makes breathing very difficult. The only relief is by bending backward, which gives relief to the respiration.

This condition was constant and caused much suffering and some anxiety. No other symptom could be elicited.

Ovi gallinæ pellicula (F.) one dose, dry on the tongue.

In a very few minutes pain was all gone. I feel splendidly since taking the remedy. With-

out knowing anything of the remedy given, she says she has a taste of fresh eggs in the mouth since taking the powder. No further trouble.

If there is no power in the high potency, or if the simple, every-day egg has no medicinal virtue, what caused the cure? What produced the taste of fresh eggs?

Stramonium IN GREEN VOMITING.—In looking over an old copy of the British Jour. of Homeopathy we found a number of such excellent clean-cut materia medica and therapeutic cases, that we have culled several of them for place in this journal. The first is from Dr. S. A. Jones, wherein he says that his experience in intermittents goes to make him prefer quinine to any supposed "simillimum" in recent cases, but in chronic ones to feel proud of homeopathy. He cured a vomiting of green stuff, always induced by bright light, with *stramonium*, led by the following analogy: "I had seen the vomit once before when I was very fresh in practice. It was in the case of a little girl with 'brain symptoms,' for whom I had prescribed in the afternoon. At night her father came to tell me that she was much worse: said he, 'Doctor, she vomits if she even raises her head from the pillow.' I picked up the English Cypher Repertory, Joslin's 'scorpion lash.' Ah! it has been as Moses' rod to me many a time, and in it I found *stram*. The Mat. Med. Pura was turned over, and I went off with grateful heart to give *stramonium*. In the morning the mother's smile was a benediction; but it belonged to them who made the Cypher Repertory. Oh, honest worker! whoever thou mayest be, perhaps the boon of honest work shall come to thee 'after many days,' but when all days are over will come. On that depend, take heart, work on!"

Hyoscyamine: PROVING OF.—Brit. Jour. Hom.—Dr. H. A. Hutchinson took one-fourth of a grain in order to test its hypnotic effect while in a good state of health, with following result:

Immediately I noticed a decided dryness of the mouth and throat, and almost a total absence of saliva, and difficulty of deglutition. Looking in a mirror, I noticed an intense congestion of my head and face, the carotids throbbing violently with every impulse of the heart. Along

with this there was acceleration of the pulse and respiration, accompanied by a feeling of numbness extending over the entire body, with loss of power in producing the ordinary movements of co-ordination. I made an effort to "walk it off," but soon my feet became so enfeebled I could only walk by fixing my eyes intently on the ground. Had anyone noticed me at this time, I should have had some difficulty in establishing the fact that I was not deeply intoxicated. Finding that exercise would not relieve me from the poisonous effects of the drug, I, with much exertion, ascended the stairs to my room for the purpose of retiring to bed.

My mental faculties up to this point were intact, and I fully realized my unpleasant position, but had no fear of any fatal result. Indeed, I was entirely oblivious to everything, past, present, or future, and cared little for anything except sleep. So imperative and overwhelming was this demand, and the general helplessness of my limbs so rapidly increased, that I was only able to throw myself upon the bed without undressing, and was soon in a deep slumber or coma, which lasted eleven hours. During this period I have no recollection of anything. I was not disturbed by any delusion or dream, or conscious of the presence of anyone or of my own existence.

Medical friends who were present with me during those eleven hours, alarmed at the profound stupor in which they found me, and not knowing I had been experimenting with hyoscyamine, resorted to every expedient to bring me out of what they supposed to be an apoplectic coma. Resort was had to sinapisms, dry cupping, application of cold to the head, flagellation by wet towels, etc.; but all efforts were unavailing to awaken me or produce any evidence of consciousness.

I am told that during this prolonged sleep there was entire relaxation of all the voluntary muscles, except occasionally some spasmodic movements of the arms and legs; the pulse beating during the first few hours at 138, full and hard; respiration number 34 to 40; and temperature 106° F.

As the narcotic effects of the alkaloid passed away, the pulse rapidly fell to 106, temperature declined to 99°, and the respirations were re-

duced in frequency; but consciousness did not return for several hours after this.

When I did regain consciousness I had great difficulty in collecting my thoughts, or concentrating my mind on any particular subject. There were no hallucinations, delusions, or illusions, but for twenty-four hours or more every object on which I looked was tinged with yellow.

It seems that during the period of sleep I suffered more or less from nausea, and at one time vomited, although I had not the slightest recollection of having done so.

For several days after his recovery the pupils were very considerably dilated and he was annoyed with double vision and a general arrest of the various secretions of the body, as well as the excretions from the skin.

Boracic Acid—POISONING BY.—The Brit. Jour. of Hom. of an earlier date, referring to the increasing employment of boracic acid as a topical application, gives place to the following communication from Dr. Molodenkow of Moscow (Cbl. f. Chir.):

A man of twenty-five, after thoracentesis, was treated by washing out the pleural cavity with five per cent. boracic acid water; the operation lasting an hour, and fifteen quarts of the boracic acid solution having been employed, a portion of which remained in the pleural cavity. Vomiting, weakness, with increase of pulse and temperature, and later an erythematous eruption upon the face followed. Within a day or two all these symptoms grew worse, the erythema spread over the body and thighs, mother-of-pearl-like vesicles appeared over the face and neck, vomiting continued, weakness increased, hiccough and dimness of vision; finally death on the fourth day.

A second case was that of a patient sixteen years of age, suffering with an abscess in the region of the hip, which was washed out with five per cent. boracic acid water, a portion remaining in the cavity of the abscess afterward. Within a quarter of an hour uncontrollable vomiting began, and the patient died of exhaustion on the third day. Boracic acid cannot, therefore, be regarded as an indifferent substance—at least, when introduced into the cavities of wounds.

Sulphur in MEXICUS.—Dr. V. Arnulphy, *Chirurgien Belge d'Homœopathie*, begins his record on cases of this disease occurring in children which have recovered under his treatment. The first, given here, seems to have been the worst, and was certainly going from bad to worse under acetite, belladonna, and helleborus. Sulphur 12 was then given every two hours. Next day there appeared a number of pimples on the occiput, which twenty-four hours later had become purulent, with some improvement in the general state. On the third day, with discharge of pus from the eruption, this had become augmented. Hepar sulphuris, followed by colica, was given; and though some hemiplegia occurred as a sequela, entire recovery ensued.

Crotalus in Erysipelas after Vaccination with Calf Lymph.—Dr. John W. Hayward reports the following interesting case (*Brit. Jour. Hom.*): M. T., aged four months, vaccinated November 14, with calf lymph, freshly procured from London for the purpose. All three insertions took effect severely, and on the morning of the eighth day had extended so as to touch each other; their centers were blackish and their circles filled with dark lymph; and they were surrounded by a patch of inflammation in the form of a well-defined square, one inch and a half in diameter, with a few small, red, raised papules on the arm. The child had been restless and feverish. Crot. 6 every two hours, and a hot bread poultice to the vaccination spot. The child had a very restless and feverish day and night, and the next morning, that is, of the ninth day, I found the skin of nearly the whole upper extremity inflamed, intensely red, and somewhat thickened, as evidenced by the sharply defined edges of the few remaining patches of healthy skin. The skin of the neck, chest, abdomen, and back was in a similar condition; but on the lower extremities the eruption was in small patches, leaving more healthy skin than eruption. There were considerable fever and restlessness. Continue crot. 6. The child was restless and feverish during the day and night, though less so than the previous day and night; and next morning, that is, of the tenth day, all the symptoms were moderated and the eruption was becoming pale, except about the elbow,

where it was nearly black. On the eleventh day all the symptoms had disappeared, and the child was apparently quite well; there was no eruption or redness of the skin; the vaccination marks looked healthy, but had not burst. The scales had separated on the fourteenth day, leaving healthy granular surfaces.

Acidum Hydro. in Cerebral Congestion.—Dr. Midgley Cash (*Hom. Review*) reports a long-standing case of cerebral congestion following insolation, in which the effect of hydrocyanic acid 3x was very rapid and decisive.

Myristica Sebifera in Whitlow.—Dr. Pinart (*Revue Hom.*) has confirmed the favorable experience of Dr. Chargé with this drug in whitlow. He used the 3x dil.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—Fröhling in A. h. Z. —Mrs. B., aged sixty-five, for six years had vomited all her food a few hours after partaking of it. The matter vomited was blackish-brown, like coffee-grounds. Bowels very constipated: large enemata only brought away fetid fecal balls. She was extremely weak and emaciated, and complained of burning pains in stomach, especially after food. She had very bad smelling and bad tasting eructations. Abdomen tympanitic. Between ensiform process and navel a hard round tumor the size of a goose-egg could be felt. Three similar tumors could be felt to the left at the same level. Lower down in the abdomen about a dozen other similar tumors were perceptible. I diagnosed carcinoma of stomach and omentum. On account of the fetid discharges of flatus upward and downward, I prescribed carbo veg. 12, three times a day. After eight days I was informed that the vomiting and pains had yielded to the remedy, and that many hard and horribly fetid masses of feces had come away spontaneously. She now felt very much better, had good appetite, and had no sufferings from food. During six weeks I continued to receive good reports. She had regained her normal weight, and felt quite well. She came to see me, and I found her well and blooming. On examination, no tumors could be discovered. Nine months after this the same symptoms returned. The coffee-grounds vomiting and the tumors reappeared, and no feces could be brought away by enemata. Carbo veg. was given with-

out any good effect. After six weeks of this condition she died.

K., a farmer, aged fifty-one, had been ill for nine weeks. His abdomen had gradually grown larger, and he could hardly breathe. His lips, alæ nasi, and ears were dark blue, complexion pale. Great emaciation, all except the abdomen, which was of an enormous size. Though his weight was only 110 pounds, the abdomen measured 122 cm., and was of stony hardness, and everywhere tympanitic on percussion. The liver and heart were pushed upward. No œdema of the legs. Urine normal in quantity. Stools very sluggish; can only be obtained by purgatives. Eructations fetid. He can only take very little food. Had always been accustomed to take a considerable quantity of wine, but was not a drunkard. I prescribed *carbo veg.* 12, three times a day. A week after this he called on me, and I found him quite well. Dyspnœa and cyanosis gone, abdomen of normal size, bowels had begun to act naturally, and he had passed enormous quantities of flatus. The quantity of urine passed was not increased; the liver and heart had resumed their normal position. He continued to take the *carbo veg.* for four weeks longer, and remains to this day—after three years—quite well.

L., builder, aged fifty-one, for three or four weeks has had a very bad cough, that tormented him day and night. The last fortnight he has become very weak. With the constant cough he expectorated a large quantity of mucus, some of which he brought in a pot. It had such an extremely fetid odor that it pervaded the whole room. His breath was excessively fetid. This fetor, he told me, had lasted for three weeks. Examination showed moderate pulmonary emphysema. I prescribed *carbo veg.* 12, every four hours. He came again after six days. The cough was much better, the expectoration of mucus slight, and it had lost its fetid odor. I prescribed the same medicine at longer intervals for three weeks more. During this period he recovered perfectly.

Glonoin IN SCIATICA.—Dr. Jousset relates a case of chronic aortitis, where the dyspnœa was severe and the urine had fallen to 300 grams per diem. Under glonoin 1, six drops during the day, amelioration was immediate; the

breathing became free, and the urine rose to 1500 grams. Nitro-glycerine, in our 1st dil., says the Jour. Br. Hom. Soc., seems to be in growing favor in the old school in the treatment of sciatica. The Recorder of March 15 extracts four cases reported by Dr. W. C. Krass to the New York Medical Journal where it acted very effectively. In all more or less neuritis seems to have been present.

Ammonium Carb. IN SCARLATINA.—Dr. Willis Young, Mo. Inst. (St. L. Jour. Hom.).—Is indicated in the malignant form of scarlatina. The rash it causes is of the miliary variety—tonsils are dark red and livid or gangrenous with, of course, great fetor, and the neck much swollen. These symptoms can be distinguished from the similar conditions of other remedies by the abundant collection of exceedingly shiny and sticky saliva and the presence of painful vesicles on the tongue. Parotitis, particularly of the right side, accompanied by swelling and induration of the lymphatic glands under the right angle of the jaw. Respiration is difficult and stertorous, is accompanied by a short cough and threatened asphyxia. Urination is involuntary, as is defecation, which is accompanied by excessive vomiting.

Mercurius Sol. IN PREGNANCY COMPLICATED WITH CHRONIC DYSENTERY.—Dr. Amarchand Mukerjea, M. B., in Calcutta Med. Jour.—The patient, Babu P. N. Banerjea's wife, aged thirty-two, a multipara, was in the seventh month of gestation and had been suffering from dysentery for the last four or five months. Four years ago she had resided in an intensely malarious district and had frequent attacks of ague, which induced her to take to the use of opium. She had tried all sorts of quack nostrums for her dysentery, but to no effect.

Is very weak, emaciated, anæmic; passing stools almost every hour, with severe straining; the stools were green, watery, with mucus and blood, and each stool was about half an ounce; is taking Bazar opium in four-grain doses, twice daily as usual; abdomen sunken and tender, especially over the sigmoid flexure; tongue red, glazed and dry; appetite very dull.

I prescribed merc. sol. 6, four times a day, and ordered soft rice with magoor fish soup

in the morning, and arrowroot with bael and a little milk in the evening and when required ; the habitual opium was not prohibited.

I visited her on second morning, and found to my surprise that she was doing a good deal better ; the stools have turned feculent with bits of mucus and blood, and numbered only eight in the last twenty-four hours ; the straining much less ; the patient more at ease ; continued mere. sol. thrice daily and diet as before.

One week after nearly all right ; no trace of blood in the motions and no straining ; mucus very little ; the patient more cheerful and began to improve day by day, and was safely delivered of a female child at the usual time.

Ignatia IN APHONIA.—Dr. Vendrell.—Rev. Hom.—Mrs. W. N. had suffered for five months from complete aphonia, which came on witnessing the death from diphtheria of her third son. She had no cough, hoarseness, tickling, or pain. No reason for the aphonia but the depressing mental emotion could be discovered. Ignatia 6x three times a day caused complete restoration of the voice in four days.

Digitalis IN ASCITES.—Dr. V. Léon Simon (Revue Hom. Française) details a case of this form of dropsy occurring in an alcoholized subject whose liver was undoubtedly cirrhotic, though enlarged instead of contracted. Treatment directed to the liver had no effect, nor had apis or apocynum ; after tapping the fluid continued to re-form. At last, viewing the state of the heart, which showed a double soufflé at the apex, and was asystolic, digitaline was prescribed, 20 drops of solution—about equal to our 3x—during the day. Under this the heart regained force and regularity, the urine became abundant, and the ascites diminished by three-fourths,—the patient thus regaining tolerable health.

Hydrastis Can. LOCALLY IN CHANCROIDS.—Dr. Jos. Adolphus says (Med. Brief) : I cured one of the worst cases of chancreoid I have seen for years with golden seal. The parts were angry in appearance, enormously swollen, the ulcer spreading, very painful ; in fine, this was a formidable case—in every respect unpromising. In two days I changed the whole aspect to hopefulness and confidence by the local application of a strong decoction of golden seal root and the powdered root. The sore was worked

out with the decoction, and then filled with the powder ; a piece of lint, wet with the fluid, was then applied over the sore and kept in place with a small, light bandage, wetting the lint with the fluid every hour or two, night and day. The sore healed completely in two weeks.

Lobelia IN INFANTILE COLIC.—On his subsequent visits to obstetrical cases, the doctor is often called to relieve the infant of what the nurse calls colic. The baby cries and kicks and squirms incessantly, giving no rest to anyone in the house. After a careful inspection to see that no mechanical cause is doing the mischief, such as pins, chafing of clothing, etc., put one drop of specific lobelia in an ounce of water, and give one-half teaspoonful, warm, to the infant ; it will be in a quiet sleep in five minutes. Any return of the trouble will yield to one or two doses. I have used this for many years, and never knew it to fail in any case where the above conditions were present.

Hepar Sulph. IN CROUP.—For this affection occurring in connection with diphtheria, Dr. Lambrechts (Journ. Belge d'Homœopathie) has great confidence in hepar sulphuris, which he administers in the 1x and 2x trits.

Silica IN NECROSIS OF TIBIA.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Alice H., æt. thirteen. A strumous girl, suffering from necrosis of right tibia. She has been in a hospital and had several exfoliations of bone removed. The wound is now healed, but threatens to break again. There is a raised eschar above the cuticle, but it is quite dry, though there is redness of surrounding skin and tenderness. Pains are very severe at night. Appetite fair. Bowels costive, motions being large, hard, and dry. Bryonia 3x a dose each night, and silica 6x t. d. s.

Next week she reported the bowels were relieved naturally. Pains in bone were better for the first time for many weeks. Rep. for two weeks. Patient then said the pains had gone, bowels were regular. The leg looked healthier, the scab and tenderness had gone. Silica to be repeated.

Next time the leg was apparently well, no pains or tenderness, and only the old scars visible.

Pulsatilla and Cimicifuga IN RHEUMATISM IN A CHILD.—Ibid.—Arthur C., æt. ten

years. A severe attack of dysenteric diarrhea was speedily cured by *mercurius*. Six months after he complained of wandering rheumatic pains in his head and joints. He perspires profusely at night. No cardiac murmur or cough. Bowels regular, temperature normal, tongue clean and moist, will eat butter, but no fat. Ordered *pulsatilla* 3x. This relieved all symptoms in a fortnight.

Two weeks afterward the pains returned, though in other respects he remained better. The pains were described as catching him suddenly in various parts and fixing him. They are chiefly in limbs, worse about ankles. No swelling or tenderness or redness. He moans in his sleep and fidgets. Ordered *cimicifuga*. This was continued for a month, and cured completely. There was no return.

Spigelia IN RHEUMATISM OF HEART AND HEAD.—Ibid.—Mrs. S., æt. fifty-seven. Attended during one winter for cough and bronchorrhœa, which improved under ant. tart., and *rumex*. Four months after she had a severe attack of vertigo, with *muscæ volitantes* and loss of appetite, after eating sprats. This passed off under *pulsatilla* 12. She remained well for two years, then returned with following symptoms :

Pains in the head, nose, and eyes, darting and aching. They are worse night and morning and damp weather. There is vertigo on stooping, and heat of head. There are similar pains about the heart, its action is slow and irregular, but there is no murmur. Also sudden pains attack her at bottom of the back. There are no gastric or other symptoms. Ordered *spigelia* 3x. In a week the pains were much better. Rep. *spigelia*. This speedily cured and patient did not return.

Phytolacca IN MASTITIS.—Ibid.—Louisa K., æt. thirty-two, housewife. Her first infant is eight weeks old. The milk ceased in a month. Since then the right mamma has developed an indurated lobe in the upper part, which is painful and tender. Both nipples are excoriated and surrounded by a papular eruption. Her bowels are costive. Ordered *bryonia* 1x.

Next week the right breast was less swollen, but the induration was greater, and the eruption on both mammae had increased. *Phytolacca* 1x. The following week the swelling and induration were hardly perceptible, the eruption was much

better, but both nipples were very irritable and itched intensely. Rep. *phytolacca*. There was further marked improvement the next visit, there being only some erythematous rash remaining around nipples, and a patch on the waist had appeared. For this *sulphur* 3x was given, and speedily removed the last trace of her trouble.

Belladonna IN ENURESIS.—Ibid.—James J., æt. ten years, a schoolboy. Constantly wets his clothes and bed, by day and night. Has done so for years, but much more frequently of late. The boy is healthy otherwise, bowels regular and appetite good. He has complained, however, of headache recently. There being no other symptoms, *belladonna* 3x was given. This cured him in a month.

THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO-SMOKING ON CHILDREN.—*Med. Times.—Brit. Jour. Hom.*—Dr. G. Decaisne has submitted to the Society of Public Medicine the results of some interesting observations on the effects due to the use of tobacco among boys. Thirty-eight youths were placed in his charge, whose ages varied from nine to fifteen, and who were in the habit of smoking, though the abuse of tobacco varied in degree. The effects of course also varied. In twenty-two patients there was distinct disturbance of the circulation, bruit in carotids, palpitation, deficiency of digestion, sluggishness of intellect, and a craving, more or less pronounced, for alcoholic stimulants. In thirteen instances there was an intermittent pulse. Analysis of the blood showed in eight cases a notable falling off in the number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys suffered frequently from bleeding of the nose, ten complained of agitated sleep and constant nightmare, four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of the children became the victim of pulmonary phthisis, a fact which Dr. Decaisne attributed to the great deterioration of the blood produced by prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. As these children were all more or less lymphatic, it was not possible to establish a comparison according to temperament, but the younger the child the more marked were the symptoms, and the better fed children were those that suffered least. Eight of the children in question were aged from nine to twelve years. Eleven had smoked for six months, eight for one year, and

for more than two years. Out of eleven persons who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely restored to normal health after six months, while the others continued to suffer for a year. Treatment with iron and quinine gave no satisfactory result, and it seems fairly evident that the most effective if not the only cure is to at once forswear the habit, which, to children in any case, is undoubtedly pernicious.

Creosote IN PREGNANCY.—J. E. Thompson, in St. Louis Medical Review.—Creosote is very beneficial where the neuroses have set up fermentation in the stomach. In such cases one drop given in a little spirits every hour always gives prompt relief. In cases where there is no ferment in the stomach, it is not so prompt, and gives relief only when administered in very small doses.

Actæa Racemosa IN DYSMENORRHEA AND HEADACHE.*—Mrs. A. M., æt. thirty-seven, married nine years, rather plethoric, no family. Menses regular, scanty, brown in color; last three days. Pain begins one day previously and last two to three days. It is bearing down, deep in pelvis. There is no pain except during menstruation. Patient also suffers from frontal and occipital headache, pain shoot at times into eyes. On examination uterus was found to be somewhat enlarged. For two months patient was given in turn aur. et kal. mur. 1, sulph. 3, puls. 3x and 3, sepia 3. Under these remedies the dysmenorrhea improved, but the headache remained. It was then described as "splitting," when bryonia and graphites were prescribed without effect. Next as "dull and heavy with nausea," when natr. mur. was tried. Finally patient complained of "throbbing headache felt at back of eyes," this gave a clue to the correct remedy, actæa racemosa, of which gtt. ij. of the 1x were given t. d. s. Since then there has been no headache so long as the remedy was continued; if it is stopped there is a tendency to recurrence, which a few doses of actæa remove.

Sanguinaria IN HEADACHES WITH VOMITING.—Ibid.—M. W., æt. thirty-eight, needlewoman, single. For two years, about every

three weeks, she has had attacks of headache. They begin on waking in the morning, with nausea and belching of flatulence, then frontal headache occurs, sharp paroxysmal pains with intervals of dull aching, not more on one side than the other. After about three hours there is vomiting or retching, when if patient can sleep she awakes relieved, otherwise both sickness and headache persist for five or six hours, then gradually decrease. These attacks occur every other day for a week, then a clear interval of three weeks intervenes. The headaches have apparently no relation to menstruation, which, however, has always been profuse, lasting ten days, with dragging pain before onset, and constant backache during interval. The headaches are much aggravated by hard work.

Sanguinaria canadensis 1x. gtt. j, t. d. s. was prescribed, which at once relieved, and patient had no return after her first visit to the hospital. It was two years since she had been free from attacks for longer than three weeks at a time.

Glonoine IN BOWEL TROUBLES.—Calcutta Journal of Medicine.—This remedy, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not yet been tried in bowel complaints, though its symptoms point to it as eminently worthy of such a trial both in constipation and diarrhea. It is likely to be useful in constipation accompanied by hemorrhoids which itch and pain, and when the stools are hard, with pinching in abdomen before and after stool, lasting till the patient goes to sleep. It should be useful in diarrhea when it is attendant upon the peculiar headache of the drug; when it follows sudden cessation of the menses anyhow produced; when it is involuntary and accompanied by lividity of the lips. The characteristic of the diarrheic stools of glonoine are that they are copious, loose, blackish, lumpy, with sharp burning in the anus and rumbling in the abdomen, and attended with frequent passage of loud flatus. Very often there is nausea and vomiting with the diarrhea. It is remarkable that brandy relieves the nausea, vomiting, headache, and the diarrhea. The diarrhea is brought on and aggravated by eating peaches, and probably other sour fruit. There is also this another character of the diarrhea to which glonoine is homeopathic, viz., that after a copious stool there is a sensation of more to

* Reported by C. F. Wheeler, M. D., from Dr. Burford's Clinic in Monthly Homeopathic Review.

come, but which is obstructed high up in the rectum.

Nitroglycerin FOR GALL-STONE.—Dr. Turnbull in *The Lancet*.—I was called to a married woman, aged forty-eight, and made a provisional diagnosis of gall-stone colic, subsequently confirmed by Dr. Lauder Brunton. I ordered her one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin, which gave relief in a few minutes; and she has never had an attack since which has not been relieved by this remedy.

The use of the drug was suggested by its known paralyzing action on unstriated muscular tissue. Presumably it relaxes the spasms of the gall-bladder and ducts. Perhaps some of the cases of gastralgia that are relieved thereby are really cases of biliary colic.

Thuja, AND Pulsatilla.—Dr. Brigham, Grand Rapids, Mich., gives two graphic cases reported in an old journal are worth reproducing here.

CASE I. Mrs. S. presents herself for treatment after trying a supposed able homeopath for three months without benefit. Suspected uterine trouble, and asked for an examination. Found a polypus with a stem something like $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length growing from neck of uterus. Learned that Professor Crosby had removed a polypus some two years previous, which was also attached to the uterus. She was of a sallow complexion, spare of flesh and very irritable, and also easily moved to tears. She had distressing pains extending from within the pelvis up to left ovaries and back to loins, aggravated by riding in a carriage and by walking. Worse at the menstrual crisis. Gave her thuja once in two days. Discharged the polypus at second period thereafter and it has not returned, it being six years ago that she was treated.

CASE II. Miss B. had not menstruated for three years; had been previously addicted to self-abuse. Of a nervous, lymphatic temperament, is now very much devoted to religion and had given up her bad habit before amenorrhœa set in. Cries at or without the least provocation. Does not know what makes her cry. Breaks down at everything said by her minister in church. Very nervous, sighs a good deal, and cannot restrain her tears. Her physician had given her puls. and other remedies to no pur-

pose. Gave *Ignatia* 6th. Menstruated in fifteen days, and has been regular since.

Scopolamine Hydrochloride.—Murrell, in *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*.—A one-tenth of one per cent. solution of scopolamine hydrochloride is absolutely positive in its control of accommodation, and therefore reliable from one to twelve hours after instillation. In proper strength it is non-toxic; it gives the least trouble of any mydriatic; it is convenient in that the examination can be made at any time within twelve or more hours; it keeps well and lasts long, one grain being enough to test the refraction of five hundred patients.

Cicuta Virosa IN CHOLERA.—Banerjee in *Indian Hom. Rev.*—A lad, aged five years, had an attack of cholera three days before my visit. He was being treated by a homeopath from the beginning of the attack, and a qualified homeopathic physician saw the case in consultation. The patient was suffering from convulsion, when I first saw him on the fourth day. The convulsive fits were very severe since the third day of the attack of cholera. The symptoms were: eyes half turned, head drawn toward the left side, and the hands and feet of the same side were contracted. He was given bell., hyos., cina, and bryonia to no effect. The indications were very clear for *cicuta virosa*, which was given, and the subsequent result proved the justification. The first dose mitigated the severity of the fits, the second dose put the child to sleep, and thus he was saved from the jaws of death.

Platina IN IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TO KILL.—The Hahnemannian quotes *Journal Belge d'Homeopathie*.—Dr. Gaudy relates the case of a woman of about thirty-five years who demanded to be relieved of a peculiar and seemingly irresistible impulse, namely, to kill her husband, whom she loved passionately. Their married life was happy, and there was not the least cause of dissension, while her husband had not given her any cause to suspect his fidelity. The sight of a knife or of any metallic instrument exercised an irresistible attraction over her, and often she was obliged to leave the table in order not to yield to this unfortunate decision. He learned that a few months before she had lost a child a short time after confinement. This had been followed by profuse and desperately persistent

hemorrhage. Recovering from this, she became restless, irritable, and her whole existence was ruled by this sorrowful impulse. He prescribed platina 6x and 30x, and in a short time she became mentally quieter, so that she revealed the obsession to her husband. Seemingly the symptom did not recur. He gave the remedy on account of its recommendation by Jahr, who prescribed it to a woman with a desire to kill her child.

Rhus Tox 30, IN HIP JOINT DISEASE.—In the Indian Homeopathic Review, the editor, Dr. P. C. Majumdar, relates the following case: A boy of seven years of age was brought from an out-station for treatment in Calcutta. He had a large tumor-like protuberance on the right side of his hip joint. When I examined him, I found the whole of lower limb abducted and shortened to some extent. He could not walk properly, not for pains, but for shortening of the limb.

On taking the history of the case I learned that the boy's father and mother are healthy, no heredity could be traced. The boy was in the habit of using water inordinately, bathing, sprinkling, and using wet cloths on his person. He had fever, with burning of the body, which led him to use so much water. He was also exposed to night air. A few days after, his father one day noticed the boy walking in a peculiar gait. On examining the limb he found right one swollen and painful on pressure. This went on increasing every day, and he was alarmed; the neighboring doctors were consulted, several applications were prescribed to no purpose, when he was brought down to Calcutta.

I was consulted in the latter end of July, 1888. This was rather a less severe case. I gave him rhus tox 30 morning and evening. This did him good, pains subsided and swelling less. There was a slight fever in the evening, which also disappeared, and the boy made a perfect recovery in a month and a half.

Rhus AND Aconite IN EYE TROUBLES.—Says the Electric Monthly: A common saying is that rhus is the great eye remedy. This is very true. The majority of inflammations of the external eye call for rhus internally. This is merely because the majority of eye inflammations are alike—burning, itching, and increased lachry-

mation. If one were writing a prescription to suit the largest number of cases of eye inflammations, the recipe would be aconite and rhus.

Give aconite internally immediately following a blow or a concussion injury to the eye. Give aconite in the first stages of all inflammatory diseases of the external eye. Give aconite during acute relapses of trachoma.

Sepia IN NEURALGIA.—T. F. Allen, M. D., says (Hom. Envoy): An allopathic physician had suffered long from "neuralgia" of the left trigeminus; the pain was variable, but while at times sharp, it was a steady "dragging ache"; it was distinctly aggravated both by heat and cold. (The sepia aggravation, as to time, both night and morning, was not noticed.) The doctor had used all palliatives his friends could suggest, and, becoming thoroughly discouraged, came in despair to me. One single tablet medicated with sepia cured him absolutely.

Calcarea Iod. IN RACHITIS.—Dr. Ord, in Homeopathic Review.—Arthur L., æt. three years. The child has never attempted to walk, is unable to stand, or even raise himself up. A well-marked case of rickets, all the usual symptoms present. Is lively and cheerful and has a good appetite. Bowels confined. Ordered calc. iod. 3x three times a day.

In a fortnight there was decided improvement, the child making attempts to get up. One month from commencing calc. iod., a tooth was cut. A fortnight later voluntary attempts to stand and walk were made. Silicea was now tried for a fortnight, but though progress was continued, calc. iod. seemed to suit best and was returned to. Four months after commencing medicine the fontanelles were closed and the child could stand. In another month he walked well, the symptoms were all greatly diminished, the child vigorous and strong. Treatment was somewhat hampered by ascarides, which were disposed of by teucrium. Convulsions were caused by them once, but yielded to belladonna. Altogether calc. iod. was given five months.

Conium IN STIFFNESS OF FINGERS.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Dr. Wingfield records the case of a Miss X., æt. twenty-five, employed in an insurance office, who for six months had suffered from loss of power of the right forefinger and middle finger, with stiffness, numbness, and

excruciating pain. She was healthy in every other respect. The pain prevented her writing, but it did not seem to have been produced by this, for she had not used her pen to excess. Many remedies were tried without success. The only treatment that relieved was the faradic current, which at once removed the pain and stiffness, but it returned again in two or three days after each application as bad as ever. Finally, the battery was stopped, and conium ix, every three hours ordered. In two days the stiffness, numbness, and pain were removed, and three weeks after there had been no return; the fingers remained well.

Apis IN POISONING FROM RHUS TOX.—W. A. Burr, M. D., of Denver, Col., tells the Denver Journal of Homeopathy that in the month of September, 1894, Mr. C., aged forty, coming from a hunting trip had an eruption on his arms, of a vesicular nature attended with great burning and itching. He was not aware of having come in contact with any poison ivy, but he had evidently done so. His symptoms, subjective and objective, furnished conclusive evidence that he was suffering from poison ivy.

Dilute vinegar used topically gave immediate relief, but did not arrest the spread of the eruption. The use of apis mel. 3x internally was followed by a speedy subsidence of the eruption, effecting a complete cure in three weeks.

Apparently no vestige of the poison remained in the system, for there was no eruption, not even itching, until a lapse of twenty-two months, when he went off on a fishing excursion. He neither saw nor felt any poisonous vine of any kind while away, and yet he came back with the characteristic eruption as before. The same treatment as that formerly given was promptly resorted to, and the result was almost magical. Although he had been tormented by the terrible stinging and itching for several days, and patches as large as a hat crown, each with a periphery of vesicles, were pouring out the poisonous serum, after a few doses of apis the irritation ceased, the flow of serum was stanchd, and in twelve hours the patient was comfortable.

We would naturally conclude this patient to be peculiarly susceptible to the action of poison ivy, but such was not the case in his earlier

years, for when a boy he could walk among the vines with perfect impunity.

His companion on the first trip was also poisoned, but having no faith in homeopathy he resorted to other treatment and has occasional attacks to this day.

Phosphoric Acid IN SCURVY WITH PURPURA.—Ibid.—A case of land scurvy, contracted in the frontier mining camps of Colorado, was attended by the usual condition of the teeth and gums. There were, moreover, purpuric spots, averaging about one-half inch in diameter, thickly covering the whole body. The patient was able to be about; suffered but little pain, but was in a despondent state of mind. The pulse was weak and slow, much of the time only about fifty per minute. He had been droning around for months, and although he had taken medicine from three different physicians, he was no better.

Mercurius sol., seemingly the homeopathic remedy, had but little effect apparently.

Phosphoric acid, sufficiently strong to taste a little sour, in a short time worked a decided change for the better.

Glonoin and Digitalis IN CARDIAC DROPSY.—Dr. Neild, in Br. Home. So. Jour., emphasized what Dr. Dyce Brown had said with regard to the very small doses which were found to cause the characteristic action of the contraction of the blood vessels and produce great tension. It was well known how digitalis disappointed one in cardiac dropsy; at first perhaps one got a diuretic action, but very soon the opposite result took place, and the urine diminished. Some of his most brilliant cases had been where he had prescribed nitro-glycerin and digitalis—nitro-glycerin being, in his opinion, the complement of digitalis. Glonoin acted antipathically and corrected the main difficulty in digitalis, viz., the extreme tension and contraction of the smaller blood vessels. With these two remedies by preventing the tension they got a diuretic action—and thus obtained all the good of digitalis without its evil results. He believed, with Dr. Dyce Brown, that its action was frequently homeopathic. In one of his cases the patient had a rapid, irregular, and very feeble pulse—symptoms like a typical case of poisoning by digitalin as shown in the cyclo-

There was a certain amount of tension, the kidneys were scarcely acting, and there was albumin in the urine. He gave Burggraev's extract of digitalin, eight or ten daily. The serious thing was that he had to give very minute doses of glonoin. He usually began with one drop of one in a hundred, but in that particular case he had to halve and halve again and again this dose on account of its physiological action, the headache and flushing being so extreme. The sixteenth of one drop of one in a hundred was the antipathic dose that allowed the digitalin to act homeopathically, and cured the patient who was apparently hopelessly ill.

Strophanthus and Digitalis and Cactus in Dropsy.—Dr. Moir, in Br. Home. So. Jour., said he should not include cactus among the tonics for use in dropsy; it ought to be placed in the same class with aconite and bryonia, as its action was that of an irritant. It had a strong action on the heart in cases where one got dilatation with hypertrophy, rather than in simple dilatation. He thought what Dr. Neild had said with regard to the need of glonoin in many cases was true. Where one had a high-tension pulse, digitalis would not act as long as the tension continued; the relaxation of the tension was the first step toward getting rid of the dropsy. The great claim that strophanthus had over digitalis was that it did not increase the tension of the arteries. An important point in cases of cardiac dropsy was that a quick pulse was one of the surest indications for the need of these medicines. With a slow pulse digitalis or strophanthus were seldom of use.

Plumbum.—Fröhling, A. h. Z., cxxxii. 68.—N., farmer, aged forty-six, was taken ill with peculiar symptoms in November, 1893. He had some attacks of colic, with vomiting, which occurred several times a day; there was great constipation—the bowels could only be moved by large enemata. In former years he had suffered frequently from constipation, but had never had any serious illness. The physicians in attendance prescribed opium, but it only gave temporary relief. Up to February, 1894, the attacks of colic became always more violent. The vomiting was rarer from December, 1893. The appetite was very bad, and the patient felt very ill. His mind was somewhat affected.

The abdomen drawn in. I was called to see him February 15, 1894. I found him wasted to a skeleton. He could not give me sensible answers to my questions. He had constant urgent call to stool, but only passed small hard black balls. The percussion sound of the liver was only heard from the upper border of the sixth to the upper border of the seventh rib. I suspected lead poisoning but could find no evidence of that, so I prescribed plumb. met. 6, three times a day. Six days later I was informed that the colic attacks were not so frequent or severe. He had had two stools without enemata, and his mind seemed to be clearer. I continued the plumbum, and received favorable reports of his progress every week. The colic attacks soon ceased entirely, and the bowels were regular; his mental faculties, too, were quite restored; appetite good; he gained flesh and strength daily. After fourteen days of treatment he was able to leave his bed, which he had not been able to do since November. About the middle of March he made a journey of an hour by rail to see me. He was hardly recognizable, he had gained so much flesh. I found the liver of normal size. I could not find anything abnormal in his state. After a few more weeks of plumbum, he ceased to take medicine, and is to-day quite well.

Terebinthina in Catarrhal Pneumonia.—Pfinder, A. h. Z., cxxxii. 18.—H. M., aged four, was taken ill about March 10, 1891, with catarrhal pneumonia at base of right lung, for which he got iod. 3, and in a few days the disease passed off. March 24.—There was desquamation of skin, showing that this was a case of masked scarlatina (his sister had scarlatina). There was some œdema of the face, for which apis 3 was given. The urine contained albumin and cylinders. As he did not improve on the 27th, phos. 5 was prescribed. On the 30th there was a considerable quantity of blood in the urine, for which phos. 5 and ars. 3 were given alternately. April 3.—Albumin less, but still traces of blood. April 6.—As the condition was unaltered he now got canth. 3, but this caused no change. April 11.—He now got tereb. 3, five drops every two hours; and this caused an immediate diminution of the blood, which disappeared completely in two days.

The albumin was also much diminished, but in the beginning of May traces of it still continued. Under *nitr. ac.* 3 this disappeared in a few days.

Nitric Acid.—This remedy produces a sclerotic contraction of the nerve cells, and this corresponds to primary syphilitic degeneration. Hence in the higher potencies it becomes a valuable remedy in locomotor ataxia, when of syphilitic origin. The cerebral action of nitric acid corresponds closely to tabes; among special symptoms calling for the remedy we have severe headache with tension, imperfect vision, mental depression, and irritability, weakness of the memory. Sharp pains in the lower extremities, reminding of the fulgurating pains, since they appear and disappear suddenly.

Millefolium.—This remedy has in its pathogenesis, according to Hering, the following symptoms: pain in the region of the left kidney, then bloody urine. Stone in the bladder with retention of urine. Pus-like discharge. In the stomach it has painful gnawing and digging in the stomach as from hunger; sensation of fullness in the stomach, and a number of symptoms, showing the possibility of its use in certain gastric conditions. All this has been discovered by the allopaths. A writer in the *Giornale Internazionale delle Scienze Mediche* highly recommends the remedy in calculus and nephritic colic, and speaks of its beneficent action in chronic gastric catarrh.

AN ALLOPATHIC HOPE DECAYED.—"One by one our fondest therapeutic hopes seem doomed to the crushing process, and still that hope which springs eternal in the physician's bosom rises above the disappointments of the past which do not deter the scientific investigator to another attempt" (*N. Y. Medical Record*, 1896, October 17). All this over the failure of erysipelas toxins to cure malignant growths, a fad that was heralded with enthusiasm in this very *Medical Record* scarce a twelvemonth ago. It seems a strange fact that the scientific investigations of the allopathic school in the domain of therapeutics, except wherein they have "discovered" our remedies, are invariably numbered among "the disappointments of the past."

Oxalic Acid IN LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—La Revista Homeopática in a report of the Academia Médico Homeopática de Barcelona at which the

subject of the treatment of locomotor ataxia was brought up, mentions oxalic acid as one of the most prominent remedies for this affection. It places it ahead of *argentum nitricum*, *ergot*, and other commonly used remedies.

The special symptoms suggesting its use seem to be the following: Jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds. Numbness, pricking, causing a cold sensation, limbs stiff. It would seem to come in early on the disease.

Apocynum Cannabinum.—Dr. Lapchine of Moscow, while employing this remedy in heart affections, noted that in certain cases the heart's action increased and the frequency of the pulse diminished, the urinary excretion increased. He also noticed that certain troubles arose from the use of the remedy—such as an irregularity of the pulse and violent precordial pains which only ceased on stopping the remedy.

Nuclein.—The *Medical Record* says all the nucleins contain a large amount of phosphorus. This may have something to do with the success reported from its use in pulmonary and tubercular disorders.

Tobacco AND MICROBES.—In 1883 Professor Fécholier, *L'Art Medical*, published an article on tobacco and its alkaloid nicotine as a destroyer of microbes, claiming that the latter was the most powerful of all the means used to destroy these bacteria. As a poison nicotine ranks with hydrocyanic acid. It also possesses the power of arresting decomposition. Robin in 1831 presented to the Institute of France pieces of flesh impregnated with vapors of nicotine, which had been perfectly preserved for four years. In 1888 Tassinari of Pisa made a series of experiments upon the action of tobacco smoke on micro-organisms in general and on pathogenic microbes in particular. He made some one hundred or one hundred and fifty experiments and arrived at the following conclusion:

That tobacco smoke possesses the property of retarding the development of certain pathogenic bacteria and of completely arresting it in certain others.

In 1888 Dr. Visalli experimented upon the action of tobacco smoke on the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, and concluded that the nicotine

contained therein possessed the power to kill this bacillus; that the stronger the tobacco was in nicotine the greater was its antiseptic power.

Historical facts seem to testify to the germicidal powers of tobacco. Visalli affirms that during the cholera epidemics at Messina in 1854, 1867, and 1887, tobacco smoke played an important prophylactic rôle. The employees in tobacco factories in Florida were not attacked by the yellow fever during the epidemic of 1887.

During the epidemic of influenza in 1889 the workers in the tobacco factories at Geneva did not contract the disease, and in other parts of Europe the disease was rare among workers in tobacco.

In 1842 Ruef of Strasbourg noted the rarity of phthisis pulmonalis in workers in tobacco, and attributed the fact to the "weed." The director of the tobacco factories of France admitted the immunity of the employees from the manifestations of phthisis. It has, however, been noted that, in those workers who had the disease already, the course of the affection was hastened.

Tassinari experimented in 1889 upon the bacillus of tuberculosis without any definite or positive results. He, however, considers it probable that it at least retards the development of the tubercular bacillus.

Dr. Hébert recently experimented upon the action of nicotine on the Loeffler or diphtheria bacillus and concludes that its action is to retard its development. All of which goes to show that tobacco is a prophylactic not without value in contagious and epidemic diseases.

Cannabis Indica.—The following is taken from the Medical Record: A young physician took by mistake a teaspoonful of the fluid extract of cannabis indica. Feeling drowsy he retired, but awoke in a few moments thinking that he had slept for hours.

He had troublesome dreams.

There was a feeling of tingling all over his body, especially around the angles of his jaws and in the region of the stomach.

Much mental discomfort.

On starting to read, although he found the proper page he could not concentrate his mind. Excited and in a happy frame of mind.

Talked garrulously upon a number of subjects.

Memory of past things was clear.

Feared that he would become insane.

Tingling and uneasiness in limbs, legs felt as heavy as lead, and, when walking, he felt as if wading through feathers.

His tongue was thick and leathery.

Fearing that he would become dumb while walking, he would shout out aloud to correct the impression.

Throat parched, conjunctivæ reddened, pulse and respiration increased.

No idea of time; minutes seeming hours, and voices in a neighboring room sounded to him as if coming from the house top.

On attempting to drink he would forget to take the cup and go on talking; on being reminded he brought the cup to his lips, but would fail to drink and continue talking.

Hesitated about going to sleep, fearing that he would not awake.

Frontal headache followed.

Not a bad homeopathic proving; many of our well-known symptoms are corroborated.

Only four cases of poisoning by cannabis indica have been reported in this country since 1883.

Iodine IN THE THYROID GLAND.—The distinguished Freiburg chemist Baumann has demonstrated the presence of a relatively large quantity of iodine in the normal thyroid gland.

Doubtless many of the cures attributed to thyroïdin were due to the iodine therein contained.

MENTAL SYMPTOMS.—The attention of the allopathic school is being called toward the mental symptoms. The following from the address of A. T. Scofield before the Hardeian Society, published in the London Lancet, is to the point: "Would it not help the medical student if these were indicated to him by his lawful teachers instead of his gleanings them uncertainly from the undoubted successes of the large number of irregulars?" Hahnemann a hundred years ago pointed out the value of mental symptoms in selecting the curative remedy.

Veratrum Viride.—This remedy, according to Dr. J. D. Burns of Iowa, in an excellent paper in the Hahnemannian Monthly, should not be given too low in pneumonia, a few drops of the 1x dilution in water and teaspoonful doses given every half to two hours is plenty strong enough.

The paralysis of the centro-spinal nerve centers and of the circulating apparatus and resulting congestion of the organs under control of the pneumogastric nerve, which are so characteristic of the action of the remedy are thus avoided. The doctor also believes that the 2x dilution of aconite is as low as it should be given in pneumonia. Much harm is done, and beneficial results are often delayed, by giving these remedies too low in this disease. There is a great difference between a physiological and a homeopathic prescription when measured by its permanent results.

Chelidonium Majus.—A Russian physician has recommended the juice of this common plant in cancerous conditions of the skin and other organs, and the medical and popular press has glorified this discovery.

We find in the provings of chelidonium symptoms which would suggest its use in certain cancerous conditions, so we may conclude that it is a remedy in cancer when indicated.

There are red and painful pimples on various parts, itching of the skin. A small lump appeared on the under lip (epithelioma?). Deep and fistulous ulcers. These and other symptoms may suggest its use. It is a remedy, however, not thoroughly proven.

Natrum Sulphuricum.—No remedy in the materia medica, graphites possibly excepted, has such terrible sensitiveness to light in chronic ophthalmias as natrum sulphuricum.—H. C. Allen.

HAHNEMANN'S GRAVE: WHERE IT SHOULD RIGHTLY BE.

"IT is well," saith Plotinus, "to consider of I love whether it be a god, or a devil, or a passion of the mind; or partly god, partly devil, partly passion."

Oh, the sorry pranks that the "passion" hath played with man since Omphale put Hercules into petticoats and set the giant a-toying with a distaff!

Think of that ungracious French king who sat dallying with Agnes Sorel while Jeanne d'Arc, the savior of him and his kingdom, was perishing by fire in the great square of Rouen!

Think of that English king who sent Sir Thomas More to the block, and whose dis-

carded wives were avenged in his childless daughter, the Virgin Queen!

Think, too, what it enabled "Melanie" to do with the sexagenarian widower whose name and memory we cherish.

Sir John Falstaff in Mistress Ford's buck-basket is not more humiliating than Hahnemann in the toils of the French adventuress. "Even in our ashes live their wonted fires," and Hahnemann was far from ashes; he was hale and hearty flesh and blood when that interesting invalid from *la belle France* bewitched him in his quiet German home.

Trout-fishing is a fool's pastime beside "Melanie's" art! She made her cast, hooked her victim, and landed him safe in Paris—for well knew she the best market place.

Her acquiescence in the distribution of his property among his children is not the least evidence of her artfulness. What he left them was a trifle to what she could coin from his skill in the French capital. Once there, she had in him the potentiality of wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice." She made a wise forecast, and when she had gotten him in Paris, "Melanie's" *salon* was second only to that of a Récamier or a de Stäel.

Ah, but it is pitiful! To sell himself so cheaply. He might have bought a dame of title instead of the adventuress who masqueraded as an artist. But that was before the days when American girls with petroleum dowries capture counts and coronets without half trying, and when an oleomargarine factory makes the blood of a Chicago pork-packer prouder than the royal purple of the Plantagenets.

But when the angel Azrael waved his dark wings in that gilded Parisian *salon* and the hands of that marvelous healer were folded for the last long sleep, "Melanie's" dream of avarice was ended. For a while she tried to wield the scepter of the dead Prospero and to read his magic book, but the skill of the great magician was not hers; she had to figure pitifully in the courts as an "irregular" practitioner, and not even the medical degree which the infant college at Allentown had too complacently given could save her. It required the friendly interposition of Guizot to turn the sharp edge of the sword of justice.

Hahnemann must have left "Melanie" an ample fortune, had she lived with that frugality which her upbringing had known and of necessity practiced; but the glamour of her *salon* passed away, the artist guests departed, the *liverati* found a new shrine, the furniture grew shabby—so shabby that the waxen candles were no longer lighted o' nights, and music and song no longer echoed from the tarnished gilded ceilings.

Toward the end, poverty must have knocked rudely at her door, for we began to hear tales from returning travelers that revealed sorry straits and the accompanying meannesses. There were said to be valuable MSS. that the master had left, and "Melanie" would part with them for—a trifle? Hardly! The decayed coquette had not forgotten her cunning, and the precious documents must be bought with a price, and "Melanie's" price, too!

Her bargainings, her sordid bargainings, came to nought, and she died without the dirty consummation of her schemes.

But while yet want was afar off she had shown her real appreciation of the dead physician, whom she had married "for revenue only."

She gave Hahnemann's mortal remains something that was not quite a pauper's burial. She put him in a *borrowed* grave; and it was left for the second homeopathic college in the world, fifty-three years later, to save his bones from being cast out of *that* because of an indebtedness which the real but defunct owner had not discharged.

"Melanie"—paint, powder, and all—lies next to him, her grave *assured* to her ashes beyond all peradventure. It is also an "object of interest" to her relatives, as votive offerings of the paper-flower variety testify; but he, without whom their "Melanie" had never emerged from the obscurity of her birth, is unnoticed by any of her insignificant kindred.

It is now proposed that Hahnemann's tomb shall have a fitting monument, one such as the loving fealty of thousands of physicians and tens of thousands of grateful patients will gladly furnish.

But where shall that monument be? In Montmartre? God forbid! To him Montmartre is but an accident, and one of the sorriest of all

his checkered career. He must not be left to sleep beside the creature to whom he was but as the spoils of battle. He does not belong there. It is the irony of fate that he is there. He does not belong to "Melanie," nor does he belong to France. He was simply fortune's fool in Paris.

He was German-born and German-bred; Germany taught him; Germany witnessed his long struggle in the darkness; Germany saw his triumph—and then, in the insanity of lustful love, he was swept thence, to the sorrow of his children.

Where shall his sepulcher be? Where but in his loved *Vaterland*; and where there but beside the dust of the faithful wife who stood unfalteringly by his side in all those years of *Sturm und Drang*; those years when he and his little flock ate the black bread of poverty, and all for a CONVICTION!

Lay his bleached bones beside the moldering dust of that Fräulein Kuechler who won his fresh young heart by simple maidenly love and not by the black arts of the adventuress; by the side of her whose tears mingled with his own as they fell upon the face of their first dead child; by the side of her whom his arms had enfolded in life, in death, in memory—until the French sorceress came and bound him by the unholy spell of Gallic lubricity.

Bury his bones where the flowers of his native land may grow upon his grave. Where the birds that delighted his boyhood may sing above him. Where the winds may carry to the dull, cold ear of death the swelling triumph of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Bury him in the land to which the beneficence of God gave him; the land of Goethe and Schiller, of Hufeland and Hahnemann; and may the gratitude of posterity declare him a "citizen of the world" because he, too, was "touched with a feeling of our infirmities," and thereupon he, too, wrestled with the angel until he had won for all of woman born the boon of healing!

S. A. J.

ANN ARBOR, November 10.

—Aortic insufficiency, says Olser, is frequently an accompaniment of true angina pectoris.

THE A B C OF ARSENIZATION.

Dedicated to Professor T. L. Bradford of the Hahnemann
College of Philadelphia. By "The Man from Texas."

A stands for *arsenic* ;

Crawford's similia simillimum
Of "the cramp-grip kind of cholera"
The Asiatic verniform-um.

B stands for *bacillus* ;

Whose ingestion is specifically destructive,
Because it deals in discord molecular
And is *not* a reconstructive.

C stands for *cholera* ;

To wit : "the kind that will kill us,"
When we "get," "or take," or just "entertain,"
This comma-like bacillus.

D stands for *disease* ;

Namely : the epidemic kind ;
Which assails the intestinal pabulum
But never attacks the mind.

E stands for *endemic* ;

Meaning the same as "the place,"
Where specific diseases repeatedly thrive
On the genus homo race.

F stands for FARRINGTON,

Whose books plainly tell us :
The effects of arsenic pure and white,
Simulate the comma-like bacillus.

G stands for GOD,

The creator of all things created ;
Whose own Son's life plainly shows us
Why all innovators are hated.

H stands for *homo*,

And homeopathy and height ;
So Hahnemann promulgated similia
For God said : "Let there be light !"

I stands for *interest*,

Which is due the memory of SAMUEL ;
The given name of the first advocate
Of this prophylactic principle.

J stands for JENNER ;

Our predecessor in disease prevention ;
For he prevented another specific malady
Needing *similar* intervention.

K stands for KOCH,

Whom Haffkine tried to follow ;
Till he published reports from his experiments
Which the doctors couldn't swallow.

L stands for LEACH

Jenner's and Hahnemann's relation ;
Or "The Man from Texas," if you will,
Akin through Arsenization.

M stands for *more* innovators

Into the occultness of disease deities
Who by brotherly love are animated
Or with laudable ambition tired

N stands for *Numerals*,

Which everywhere has its detractors
Whose prime qualifications seem to be
Imputing themselves as factors

O stands for *only* ;

The *only* duty of the doctors,
To cure the sick and save the well
From becoming ptomaine proctors

P stands for PASTEUR,

Whose *rabies comma* is similar ;
To the law of Paracelsus and Hahnemann
With which we are all familiar.

Q stands for *quick* ;

The relief acquired by all of us
Who arsenic prescribe to prevent fructifying
Of this comma-like bacillus.

R stands for *reconstructive*,

Right, Remedy, and Relief ;
Which explains the light, as well as the might
Of our Similia Similibus belief.

S stands for *South* ;

Where thus far we find no scoffers,
To all, the good Arsenization holds,
We again most freely offer.

T stands for *tests*,

Which must follow every theory ;
To "sift the chaff from out the wheat,"
And prove the assumption replet-ory.

U stands for *united* ;

Arsenization claims homeopaths all,
For those who have the cholera say
"Divided we fall !"

V stands for VIRCHOW,

(Vasomotor and Verification) ;
'Twas Virchow verified the vasomotor system
And predicted Arsenization.

W stands for *wretched*,

A feeling sometimes latent ;
Though its generalizing to use the term—
Yet in all cholera-patients it is patent.

X stands for *X-rays*,

A method for seeing inside us ;
Yet not a substitute for Arsenization
Not being similar to the affected nidus.

Y stands for "*yesterday*,"

"As it seems but" since the discovery ;
Which was quickly made public property
Holding hopes for public recovery.

Z stands for 'zeta'

That terminal denoting action.

Of a certain prophylaxis of cholera

Whose author knows no faction.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

By G. M. BRECH, M. D.

MY method of treatment of inflammatory diseases of the stomach is: First, destroy the morbid element which is present in the stomach, so as to thoroughly cleanse the mucous membrane; second, heal the diseased surface after it has been made aseptic. For the cleansing agent I know of nothing as powerful as hydrozone. I prescribe one tumblerful of luke-warm water containing two per cent. of hydrozone, half an hour or so before meals. The nascent oxygen which is set free in the stomach by its oxidizing action destroys the morbid element and cleanses the mucous membrane thoroughly. This being done, the patient should wait for at least fifteen minutes before taking the meal.

The results which I obtained are so gratifying that I do not hesitate to say that the great majority of cases of stomach disorders may be cured or, at least, much relieved in a very short time.

EXPERIMENT IN CORPORE VITO.

RECENTLY two healthy and robust physicians, aged twenty-six and thirty-five, were selected by the Imperial German Health Bureau to undergo an interesting experiment to ascertain whether aluminium is poisonous or not. These two gentlemen, in order to test the non-poisonous properties of aluminium, volunteered, every morning for one month, to swallow fifteen grains of aluminium tartrate with their lunch. At the end of the trial neither of them had lost flesh or appetite or experienced the slightest discomfort during the entire period of their metallic lunch. It was found that the metal was not adapted, however, to contain for a long period brandy, whisky, or wine.

A correspondent writer, in the London *Electrical Engineer*, on the subject, states that he has used cast aluminium cooking utensils for over twelve months and that they have given both the cook and the consumer every satisfaction without any fear of poisoning, as when

copper utensils were employed. Dental plates are also now made of aluminium, which, besides having only a fraction of the weight of gold plate, possesses the additional advantage of producing no disagreeable taste in the mouth.

PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Collated and arranged by S. F. SHANNON, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Part I.

(Continued from page 399.)

COLDNESS chilliness is left-sided: *drosera*.
Coldness: Sensation of coldness in the testicles: *berberis*.

Sensation of icy coldness in the vertex: *valeriana*.

Sensation of coldness in the blood vessels: *aconite*.

Cold room: *Coryza* is fluent in a cold room: *calcareea phos*.

Cold sensation about the heart: *kali bi*.

Cold sensation across the forehead: *asclepias*.

Cold sensation at a small spot on the forehead: *arnica*.

Cold sensation in the brain in the middle of the forehead: *belladonna*.

Cold sensation in the ears continuously during pregnancy: *mercurius*.

Cold sensation in the larynx; better after shaving: *bromium*.

Cold water applications relieve: *calcareea ost*, *calcareea phos*, *euphorbium*.

Cold sensation on the side of the head above the ears: *asarum*.

Cold sensation in the right temple: *benzoic acid*.

Cold sweat on the forehead: *aconite*, *veratrum album*.

Cold: Takes cold from uncovering the head: *belladonna*.

Cold things relieve: *cuprum met*, *phosphorus*, *pulsatilla*.

Cold to the touch: the right hand and arm are: *antimonium tart*.

Cold to warm places: Cough on going from: *aconite*, *allium cepa*, *antimonium crud*, *bovista*, *carbo veg*, *coccus cacti*, *natrum carb*, *sepia*, *sulphur*, *veratrum album*, *verbascum*.

Cold water aggravates the cough : digitalis, lycopodium, sulphuric acid, veratrum album.

Cold water and cold air relieve the symptoms: amyli nit.

As if cold water was poured down the back (with headache): alumen.

As if drops of cold water were falling upon the head : cannabis sat.

As if drops of cold ice water were falling from the heart : cannabis sat.

Child cries when washed in cold water, better when washed in warm water : antimonium crud.

Cold water : Desire to wash the face in cold water: apis mell., asterias.

Heat in the stomach is relieved by cold water: alumen.

Perfect horror of cold water: physostigma.

Relieves the cough : capsicum, causticum, cuprum met., euphrasia, glonoine, opium, sulphur, coccus cacti.

Relieves the pains and burning: apis mell.

Relieves the vomiting: cuprum met.

Sipping cold water relieves the earache: baryta mur.

Colic after eating the simplest kind of food: aurum met.

Alternation of crawling in the face and flushes with colic: asterias.

Before stool, and relief after stool: baptisia, nux vomica.

Doubles the patient up ; is relieved by eating: bovista.

Forces him double but is relieved by no position: aconite.

Hysterical colic: aletris.

Menses disappear on the invasion of colic: plumbum.

Only when walking: colocynthis.

Rekurs daily at the same hour: belladonna.

Relieved by bending double: actea rac., calcarea fluor., calcarea sulph., caladium, chamomilla, colchicum, china, colocynthis, copaiba, magnesia carb., magnesia phos., petroleum.

Relieved by drinking coffee: colocynthis.

Relieved by friction, warmth, or bending double: magnesia phos.

Relieved by hot milk: croton tig.

Relieved by vinegar: aloe soc.

Colic relieved by warm drinks : colocynthis.

Relieved when sitting erect: gelsemium.

Worse when sitting bent forward: antimonium tart., gelsemium.

Come and go suddenly: Pains : arum tri., asterias, belladonna, carbolic acid, colchicum, croctalus, diadema, dioscorea, eupatorium perf., ignatia, petroleum, spigelia.

Company: Embarrassed manner when in company: ambra grisea.

Feels better when in company; likes to be flattered: palladium.

Complaints after eating cantaloupe: zingiber.

Complaints are one-sided: ambra grisea, baryta carb., strontia.

Makes no complaints: hyoscyamus, phosphoric acid.

Worse during sweating : mercurius.

Worse when thinking about them: baryta carb., causticum.

Compressed in a vise : Head feels as if : alumina, baryta carb., cactus, cinnabaris, glonoine, natrum carb., nitric acid, oleander, petroleum, platina, ratanhia, sabadilla, pulsatilla, spigelia.

Compressed: Temples feel as if: conium.

Concerned about his spiritual welfare: calcarea ost., kali phos.

Concerned about the future: aconite, baryta carb., staphisagria.

Confinement: Excessive sweating after: chamomilla.

Pains in the ovaries after: lachesis.

Conscience : Compunctions of conscience about trifles: silicea.

Consciousness of a womb: helonias, murex, rhus tox.

Consolation relieves: pulsatilla, tabacum.

Worse from : helleborus, natrum mur., sulphur.

Constant involuntary motion of one arm and one leg: apocynum cann.

Constant motion of the eyes : belladonna.

Constipated: Feels best when: calcarea ost.

Constipation and diarrhea alternate : abrotanum, actea rac., ammonium mur., antimonium crud., argentum nit., arsenicum album, chelidonium, cuprum met., ignatia, iodum, kali bi., kobalt., lachesis, natrum mur., nux vomica, pulsatilla, rhus tox., tartar emetic.

Constipation of sucklings : alumina, bryonia, hydrastis, nux vomica, opium.

Constricted: Heart feels as if: angustura.

Lungs feel as if constricted by a thin wire: asarum.

Esophagus feels as if: baptisia.

Sensation in the fauces: æsculus hipp., ethusa.

Throat feels as if: arsenicum album, crotales.

Urethra feels as if: digitalis.

Constriction: Distressing constriction just above the pit of the stomach, as of everything was knotted up, or as if a lump of undigested food lay there: abies nigra.

Constriction: Sensation of constriction from the pharynx down to the stomach: alumina.

Contents of the stomach feels as if in a ferment: acetic acid, lycopodium.

Contents of the head feel as if in a vise: æthusa, baryta carb.

Continued gentle motion relieves: cactus, kali phos., rhus tox.

Continued motion relieves but worse on beginning to move: anacardium or., capsicum, conium, euphrasia, lycopodium, kali phos., pulsatilla, rhus tox.

Contraction of one pupil, the other being dilated: cadmium sulph., rhododendron.

Contradiction between mind and will: antimonium tart.

Conversation or mental effort fatigues easily: abrotanum.

Conversation relieves the headache: eupatorium perf.

Convulsive motion of the eyes when awake: coffea cruda.

Convulsions: Alternate convulsions of the upper and lower extremities: hyoscyamus.

Convolutions of the brain: Sensation as of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain, accompanied by a pricking sensation: abrotanum.

Convulsions of sucklings or teething children: artemesia.

Cooking: Sensitiveness of smell to cooking: colchicum, stannum.

Cold feeling towards or back of the eyes: calcarea phos.

Cooling sensation in various parts of the body: amanita.

Cool sensation on the vertex: aurum met.

Cord: As if a cord was bound tightly about the lower part of the chest: cactus grand.

As if a cord was tied around the leg below the knee: alumen.

Coryza is fluent in a cold room: calcarea phos.

Cotton: As of cotton in the throat: phosphorus.

Spitting cotton: eugenia, nux mosch., pulsatilla.

Cough almost incessant during the night, little or none at all during the day: drosera, sticta.

Cough and soreness of the throat are better from continuous swallowing: apis mell.

Cough as from a plug moving up and down in throat: calcarea ost.

Cough as soon as he falls asleep: lachesis.

Better from warm drinks: alumina, arsenicum album, lycopodium, nux vomica, rhus tox., silicea, spongia, veratrum album.

Better from lying on the back: aconite, euphrasia, manganum.

Better on becoming warm in bed: chamomilla, kali bi.

Better when lying on the stomach: medorrhinum.

Ceases only after passing flatus: sanguinaria.

Child cries before the cough comes on: belladonna.

Crying with the cough: antimonium tart., hepar sulphuris calc.

Desire to eat during the cough: nux vomica.

Dry after drinking cold water: silicea.

Dry after every sleep: pulsatilla.

During and after eating: calcarea ost., kali bi.

During sleep without being conscious of it: chamomilla, lachesis.

Excited by creeping in the larynx: antimonium tart.

Feels as if the cough came from the abdomen: conium.

From a crawling upward in the throat: bryonia.

From eating warm food: baryta carb., kali carb., laurocerasus, mezereum, pulsatilla.

From tickling in the pit of the stomach: antimonium tart., belladonna, bryonia, lachesis, natrum mur., nitric acid, phosphoric acid, pulsatilla, sepia.

Coughing: Abdomen feels as if it would burst on coughing: anacardium or.

Belches after coughing: arnica.

Burning in the lungs while coughing: arum tri.

Forehead feels as if it would burst on coughing: natrum mur.

Cough in children not at all during the day but the moment the head touches the pillow: drosera.

(To be continued.)

IN THE NAME OF THE PROPHET—FIGS!

LET us be just even to a firm which has apparently received the butt end of the law—if we may judge of the reports circulating by interested parties concerning the California Fig Syrup Co. We have many times read the advertisement which this firm had in all the journals, and noted its explicit declaration that it was not a fig syrup—meaning by that that its main or only ingredients were figs. It distinctly said that it derived its laxative principles from a new process of treating senna. If we are doubted, let anyone interested turn back a few years and read the literature which the company authorized for utterance. Now it seems while one or two courts have held that the infringement claimed by the California Fig Syrup Co. could not be sustained, still in other cases and States the law was said to do that very thing. We are not concerned in the legal aspect of this matter. When men go to law the chances are overwhelmingly that the original cause of dispute is lost in the mountain of verbiage and precedents. But it will appeal to any calm and unbiased thinking person, that if the California Fig Syrup Co. had not made its product valuable by patient and persistent advertising and the inherent excellence of its product, let its ingredients have been what they may, other and piratical firms would not have thought of imitating the syrup, and so seek to reap the reward to which the California Fig Syrup Co. was entitled, and not the pirates. That is certainly plain, and requires no Philadelphia lawyer to expound. An honest man with an honest idea will not steal another man's idea. That also is clear without blue print. The California Fig Syrup Co. has expended vast sums of money in perfecting and bringing before the people a popular laxative; and not until this end was attained did it occur to other firms to adopt the success-bringing device and trade-mark in any of its forms, and so sail under the borrowed colors of the original makers. There have been fig syrups and fig syrups. They dated back to

the oldest of our great grandmothers. Like their concoctors, they came and they went. They had their day and disappeared adown the horizon of time. Then came the California Fig Syrup Co., and, by putting unusual energy, brains, and capital into their unique product, it soon established a lucrative and enviable business, with the usual result. Other firms of the camp-follower order, who had no such success with their several products of the laboratory, made copy of this excellent article, took the name, or so much of it as they dared, and, for the rest, hid behind legal quibbles. Therefore, let us be just. The California Fig Syrup Co. has earned its business and is entitled to its just reward. The pirates should be dealt with. If we wait until the law courts do this we may have to wait in vain. The profession of medicine can do this most speedily and effectually. Then it will be done without malice or self-interest. Discountenance all substitution in all pharmaceutical products.

Globules.

—Chicago has seventeen medical schools, all told.

—Convulsions in infants are sometimes due to constipation.

—The illegitimate birth-rate in Ireland in 1894 was only 2.7 per cent.

—Peanut soup is recommended in the diabetes of corpulent persons. A butter made of peanuts is also recommended.

—Obstruction of the ureters by cheesy tuberculosis particles may simulate renal stone.

—The average time required for the funis to drop off, says Jacobi, is from twelve to fifteen days.

—Acetonuria lasting from a few hours to several days is frequently induced by ether narcosis

“The physician must have two special objects in view in regard to disease, namely, to do good, or to do no harm.”—*Hippocrates*.

—“If typhoid fever or influenza has, like Saul, slain its thousands, antipyretic drugs have, like David, slain their tens of thousands.”—*Solis-Cohen*.

—The *British Medical Journal* calculates that the total legitimate expenses for five years of a medical student in London ranges from £587 to £734.

—The ophthalmoscope will often show the

presence of chronic nephritis when albumin may be absent from the urine at the time of examination.

—Jergensen, the great German clinician, in the chapter he contributed on pneumonia to Zeimsen's "Cyclopaedia," did more than any other great teacher, probably, to impress the importance of employment of stimulants in the treatment of pneumonia. He is very clear on this subject. He says the volume of the pulse must be kept good. If we neglect to do this we shall often lose our patients. He says that this is the thing to be done: We must not expect to have a rule for the giving of stimulants. The only rule is that the volume of the pulse must be kept good. If a small quantity often repeated does not effect this, then we must use larger quantities with still greater frequency. Whatever stimulant is employed must be given with great freedom, looking not at quantity, but results. Professor Loomis thinks champagne is the best stimulant, and Dr. Doremus finds G. H. Mumm's extra dry superior to all other brands of champagne.

—A curious writer in the *Electric Medical Journal*, while giving due credit to the excellencies of saw palmetto, wants to know why it is reputed to enlarge every organ of the body, except the prostate, which it is correspondingly claimed to decrease?

—"Color in Disease," by George Frederic Laidlaw, M. D. (*Chironian*), takes the ground occupied by this editor at two sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy: namely, that color of the face and body (and also conformation of parts) are valuable indices in the gathering of symptoms for the prompt and proper prescription of homeopathic remedies.

—A former regular practitioner, Dr. A. P. Betts, reports to the Luyties Pharmacy, St. Louis, that he has become interested in, and has been using, the Schuessler Tissue Remedies for some time in ninety per cent. of his cases, and that his success with the old system is not to be compared with the results now obtained. He has found Dr. Carey's work on the "Biochemic System of Medicine" to be a practical guide.

—The Australian *Homeopathic Medical Gazette* has gone by the board. Not enough support. Perhaps because those who complained most of the lack of clinical reports failed to send any.

—Dr. T. C. Martin, Cleveland, has been sued for twenty-five thousand dollars damages by the daughter of a mother whose body (the mother's) the doctor is said to have unnecessarily mutilated in the *post mortem* section. Dr. Martin alleges that the deceased mother gave permission

for the *post mortem* investigation; but this the daughter, who was not present, being a resident of Chicago, denies.

—Who was it gave impetus to the fashion in homeopathic medication of using certain potencies and to discard all others between. Thus we have the 3d, the 6th, the 12th, the 30th, the 200th, etc., etc. Is there no virtue to be found in the 4th, the 7th, the 19th, the 31st, or the 199th?

—Thomas Edwin Allaire, eleven years old, has sued St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, for fifty thousand dollars for alleged injuries received by him three days before he was born. His mother filed the action for the child. The little plaintiff was born at St. Luke's in February, 1886. Shortly before his birth his mother was hurt on the leg in an elevator accident.

When the young plaintiff in the present suit was born three days later it was found his left leg was drawn and the muscles contracted. The limb is three inches shorter than the other one, and the child will be lame as long as he lives. Result of the suit will be duly reported.

—Dr. Alison Clokey, Louisville, is sole editor of the *Homeopathic Guide*, which latter is rapidly finding a permanent place in the professional as well as lay heart.

—One of the main topics of discussion of the *Materia Medica* Conference, A. I. H., Buffalo, will be the value of the "Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis." It is the intention, if it has not been already done, to invite Dr. Richard Hughes to be present. Pity old Ironsides—Dr. Dudgeon—cannot be induced to cross the "raging main" to take part in the argument.

—There are and will be other first class hotels in Buffalo besides the one to be designated "The Institute headquarters." The local committee, will, without doubt, prepare a list and submit to the Institute membership in good time from which it may select its boarding-place.

—Rumor has reached us from Detroit that the allopaths are clamoring for admission to Grace Hospital; and that the trustees are not wholly averse to keeping them out much longer. The reason for this position seems to be the utter indifference of the Detroit homeopathic profession toward this finely equipped hospital. The lethargy and inactivity of the staff will be the chief cause for losing this hospital to the homeopathic school, if it be lost. Better let up on the removal scheme for a while, gentlemen of the Detroit profession, and do something, and do it quickly, too, for the waking up of more life and enthusiasm for your local hospital.

—At the recent meeting of the Swiss homeo-

pathic physicians, which was also attended by a number of South Germany brethren, it was officially deplored that the potency question should so frequently and bitterly enter into the homeopathic equation. They united in declaring that the high potency was as essential as the low, and very many times was absolutely indispensable.

—A correspondent complains bitterly, but with much justice, that a prominent pharmacy, flying the homeopathic flag, is flooding the land with combination-tablet literature, not as an eclectic measure but as and for homeopathy, and asks that we take up the cudgel in defense of homeopathy, and with no disrespect to our correspondent we could say that a man would but tardily reach the end of his journey if he stopped to throw a stone at every dog who barked at him. The combination tablets hurt no homeopath, any more than the eclectic specific. If the colleges graduate men and women who do not know homeopathy, and are therefore easy prey for combination tablets, and Munyon's and Ballantine's and Humphrey's, let the fault be put there. Combination-tablet doctors are not homeopaths and do not read homeopathic journals. So what's the use to buffet the wind?

—The editor has duplicate copies of the American Institute Transactions for the years 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895, which he will gladly send to anyone who will pay express charges.

—A Boston man of breeding and intellectual force wears sewed to his undershirt a card with this inscription: "My appendix has been cut out." And he gave this reason for his action: "You see, these are the palmy knifing days of the surgeon. If a man falls in a fit, or faints, or is disguised mentally by a drug, and is carried consequently to a hospital, the surgeon operates on him for appendicitis without delay."

—Forty people were poisoned at a silver wedding in Pennsylvania, the other night, owing to the fact that they ate ham sandwiches. Let this be a warning to others. Never eat anything but chicken salad and ice cream at weddings!

—"Remarks on Inoculation," by Walter M. James, M. D. (Phila.), Editor *Homeopathic Physician*, lies before us in reprint from Transactions I. H. A. It is a fine bit of descriptive writing, giving the history and result of inoculations introduced for various ends. Not the least interesting is that part referring to Pasteur's experiments with the silk worm and its disease. A scholarly document.

—Now is the time to think of your next year's Physician's Register, in order to begin the new year properly. Accounts well kept and always

at hand, as they are under the Berndt system, are not often lost by reason of inability to tell an inquiring patient the amount of his bill. It is a compact and legible system. There is a larger book for office use as well as the pocket size.

—He believed, he said, that his optical nerve was out of whack, and wanted the examining physician to give him a wash or something for it.

—Dr. H. K. Leonard, Montrose, Pa., is a prominent temperance worker in his favorite church, taking a prominent part on "Temperance Day," recently.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher will be once more at the helm of the *Century* before this item falls into type. The profession welcome his return.

—Dr. H. E. Beebe and Dr. S. B. McGavrand, visited the Cleveland Medical College on the 4th inst. as investigating committee of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

—*Lippincott* gives a good short story of "How Jimmy Saved the Piece," which is well written and well carried out. Other stories are as usual up to the "excellent" mark. The chief story, "The Chase after an Heiress," is well written and instructive as well as entertaining. We repeat, what we have possibly said a number of times in print, that *Lippincott* has a good reader—meaning by that, that official who selects the stories to be printed. They are uniformly good.

—The *Review of Reviews* has dropped all political cartooning this last month and given its almost whole attention to school questions. Among these papers is one on Sunday schools which it will do well for all students of educational measures to read carefully. This includes all medical teachers. Other subjects of the world's current history are tersely and well presented.

—The Carroll Dunham Society of the Cleveland and Medical College had its quarterly reception on Friday, November 20. A full house and a good time was had.

—We are glad to note the receipt of Professor Quay's little book on "Nose and Throat," and will presently give it a formal review notice. In the meantime we repeat what we said in a former notice, that so far it is fully up to all expectations of its value.

—The New York *Medical Journal*, beginning with the issue of November 14, has been presenting a series of papers on "The best Method of Teaching Obstetrics," by James Clifton Edgar, M. D., which will be concluded in an

—The *Chicago & Alton Railway* continues to stand in the front line of railways of this country. It is a wide-awake and prosperous system. Its equipments are good and its patrons have no fault to find with the accommodations. It is one of the safest lines on the continent.

—A lecturer on materia medica was interrupted the other day by a committee of the students and requested to give them some of the more common of homeopathic remedies, such as rux and bryonia and pulsatilla, and not such infrequent ones as natrum mur., or sulphur, or ichthuis, or psorinum. Wonder who told 'em about the frequency and infrequency of homeopathic remedies!

—Following some heavy drugging by the allopaths in Cleveland a man had been lying unconscious, teeth clenched, for over five weeks. Given up to die by slow starvation since nothing could be forced into his mouth but a little water occasion by. Looked like an animated corpse. This editor, having been called, tried bastinado first, with no result. Next day used rectal speculum for ten minutes. Repeated second day. On third day man was awake and not anxious for any more dilatation. Ten days after was at work in his old place in the American Wire Mills. And continued so!

—The palatableness of Fairchild's Panopepton serves to keep it in great popular demand. If it were necessary to do so and it were given the same advertising prominence as is assigned to the Saturday morning Sarsaparillas and Celery Compounds and Nerve Rejuvenator, which are forever curing all the American professors, male and female, of nerve prostration, and all the ex-lords presidents of That Tired Feeling, what an enormous sale it would have! All jesting aside, the Panopepton fills an actual long felt want. This will appeal to every physician who so frequently requires the aid of something to build up a convalescent, who can neither take milk nor sweets.

—The *Chicago & Alton Railway* continues to stand in the front line of railways of this country. It is a wide-awake and prosperous system. Its equipments are good and its patrons have no fault to find with the accommodations. It is one of the safest lines on the continent.

—At the last meeting of the Paris Conseil d'Hygiene the use of a zinc chloride solution was advocated and approved for general use where a safe, inexpensive disinfectant and deodorizer was required. In the United States the medical profession for many years has used and recommended a solution of the metallic chlorides in which zinc chloride predominates, viz.: the preparation known commercially as "Platt's Chlorides."

—F. E. Harrison, M. D., Abbeville, S. C., says: "I have used celerina in appropriate cases, and can heartily recommend it to all who wish an elegant preparation, combined with undiminished therapeutic activity. It is peculiarly fitted to such cases as delirium tremens, headache from debauch or excessive mental or physical exertion."

—Professor William Steinrauf, in his very able article on the 'Tissue Remedies in Softening of the Brain,' writes as follows: "If you have never tried the wonderful Schuessler Tissue Remedies, let me implore you to give them a trial at once. This is not written for physicians already acquainted with this beautiful system of Schuessler, but for all those who have never used it. Doctor, by all means get the 'Biochemic System of Medicine,' the best book on the subject of the Tissue Remedies, and learn how to safely and quickly cure your patients. See that the remedies you get are absolutely pure. This is essential. I use the remedies very extensively in my practice, and procure my remedies from Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, who were the first to introduce the Tissue Remedies into the United States."

—Mellin's Food meets the requirements of baby life as well as any food before the profession. It is free from starch and cane sugar and is of the class of infants' foods known as Liebig Foods, and doubtless the best exponent of this class. It is prepared with diluted fresh cow's milk. I have prescribed this food for nearly twenty years, not often with infants under three months of age, but very largely for infants above this age, and have found it a most reliable baby food; its use is a great deal less liable to be attended by derangement of the bowels than is the use of pure cow's milk alone.—"Diseases of Children," Charles E. Fisher, M. D.

The American Homeopathist.

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INDEX TO VOL. XXII.

EDITORIALS AND ORIGINAL MATTER.

Aftermath, The, 209
 A Hahnemann statue, 214
 American Institute of Homeopathy, The, 86, 90, 119, 182,
 200, 201, 209, 217, 244, 383
 Ann Arbor rehabilitation, 19
 Ann Arbor school, 182, 313, 349
 Another medical school, 114
 Answering the Medical Current's criticism, 73
 Any more new colleges? 47
 Barroom towels, 99
 Better let the secretaries alone, 169
 Book reviewers again, 145
 Book reviewer's perfidy, 82
 Chewing gum case, A, 45
 Cleveland Leader, 10
 College pretenses, 329
 Curing diarrhea with surgery, 9
 Dewey, Professor Willis A., 309
 Diphtheria in London Homeopathic Hospital, 346
 Doctors of nobility, 41
 Dominion Line Royal Mail SS., 311
 Duty to local societies, 25
 Editorial responsibility outlined, 216
 Foreign letters of editor, 242, 276, 290, 321, 356
 Globules, 23, 39, 53, 71, 86, 103, 119, 134, 147, 167, 179,
 197, 214, 244, 263, 278, 295, 310, 327, 344, 351, 431
 Grand Trunk Railway, 311
 Gross & Delbridge, 24, 40
 Hahnemann's birthday, 105, 106
 Hahnemann monument, The, 40, 69, 103
 Hahnemann's tomb, 297, 366
 Hahnemann's grave: where it should rightly be, 425
 Homeopathic centennial, The, 118
 Homeopathic Medical College of University of Michigan,
 182
 Homeopathic materia medica, 130
 Hospital donations, 249
 Hotel Cadillac, 174, 244
 Illness of Dr. Fisher, 338
 Indiana State board of health, The, 39
 International Homeopathic Congress, 23, 85, 120, 178,
 241, 242, 247, 276, 290, 321, 356
 Interstate committee, 262
 Interstate Hospital Association, 103
 In the name of the prophet—figs! 431
 Lie courteous, The, 324
 Literary piracy rebuked, 9
 Lost: A subscriber, 49
 Materia Medica Conference, 85, 148, 199, 252
 Materia Medica Miscellany, 12, 42, 60, 74, 91, 125, 138,
 155, 171, 187, 211, 220, 234, 250, 266, 282, 313, 330
 Medical Century's New York office, The, 54
 Medical hazing, 83
 Medical malpractice suits, 84
 Medical News, The, 246
 Missouri board of health, 344
 Modern steamship travel, 342
 Mosgrove medical bill, 71, 87

"New" Ann Arbor school, The, 349
 New artificial milk, A, 355
 "New" Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, The, 89
 New use for gasoline, A, 10
 New York State examinations, percentage of success, 54
 Not in danger of substitution, 186
 Number of physicians in Ohio, 149
 Ohio Medical Board, The, 131, 180, 311, 340
 Overriding of the family physician's prescription, 48
 Peace of Cleveland, The, 367
 Reporting State societies, 176
 Revision of Institute speeches, 261
 Rosser's roast, 148
 State examination again, 340
 State medicine education, 164
 State medical examinations, 147
 Supernumerary medical titles, 185
 Surgical habit, 10
 Surgical literature, 233
 That London trip, 177
 To reduce weight, 50
 Training school for nurses, 50
 What constitutes medical advertising? 121
 Why am I a Homeopath? 313
 Without benefit of clergy, 137

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Acrostic materia medica. A. Leight Monroe, 46
 Aetiology of chronic disease. G. F. Goldsborough, 332
 A few sarcastic remarks. E. C. Loomis, 115
 Alternation and combination tablets. P. Diedrich, 51
 An apis case. W. P. Wesselhoft, 173
 Antiphthisin, what is it? W. L. Woodruff, 384
 Apis mel. in primula obcon. poisoning. Alfred Heath,
 15
 Appendicitis. Howard Crutcher, 143
 A remedy for stage fright, 38
 Are we ready for a new Materia Medica? T. F. Allen,
 281
 Artemesia vulgaris. H. C. Allen, 38
 Artificial feeding of infants. H. D. Bishop, 75
 Arsenization and criticism. R. B. Leach, 300
 Asphyxia in the new born. R. J. Cummer, 97
 A study of lycopodium. T. C. Duncan, 92
 Aural therapeutics. R. G. Reed, 368
 Backache remedies, The. J. E. Tremaine, 142
 Bromide of strontium for symptoms simulating cerebral
 congestion. E. M. Hale, 354
 Cardiac stimulants. E. M. Hale, 45
 Causation of adenoids, The. G. E. Twynam, 307
 Chill time table. S. S. Delancey, 98
 Clinical note on diphtheria. T. E. Purdon, 337
 Concordance Repertory. W. D. Gentry, 307
 Cotton jacket in pneumonia. T. E. Roberts, 111
 Diarrhea, therapeutics in. Frank Kraft, 16, 27
 Digitalis. D. Dyce Brown, 283
 Eucaïne: a new local anæsthetic, 380

- Examination Board Law in A. I. H., The. T. F. Allen and others, 270
- Heart remedies. R. Midgley Cash, 352
- History of anesthesia. W. R. Hayden, 102
- Homeopathic prescription in typhoid fever. M. G. Violet, 16
- Homeopathic treatment of diphtheria. J. A. Tomhagen, 78
- Homeopathy of the bicycle. L. C. McElwee, 47
- Hygienicum for convulsions. A. S. Ironsides, 42
- Importance of ocular examinations in obscure general conditions. Charles Deady, 63
- Injections for mercury and iodine. O. Hansen, 298, 319, 333
- Inflammatory diseases of the stomach. G. M. Blech, 428
- In relation to the Roentgen X-rays. C. F. Tennant, 239
- Kalmia latifolia*. J. R. P. Lambert, 223
- Key notes of medical practice. Ch. Gatchell, 132
- Lumbarin. Hugo Engel, 53
- Life of a physician. A. L. Monroe, 96
- Materia medica miscellany. W. E. Dewey, 350
- Medical teaching and the centennial. T. C. Duncan, 21
- Milk. C. B. Ker, 159
- Nasal obstruction. N. R. Simmons, 43
- Ophthalmic therapeutics. A. B. Norton, 385
- Pathogenetic action of *coeculus indicus*. A. C. Pope, 228, 239, 258
- Peculiar symptoms. S. F. Shannon, 13, 64, 67, 80, 100, 164, 193, 274, 308, 428
- Potency. W. R. Stewart, 129
- Primula obconica* poisoning cured by *apis mel*. Alfred Heath, 15
- Psorinum*, notes from a lecture. H. C. Allen, 63
- Resuscitation of the stillborn. C. B. Gilbert, 308
- Salt River Valley. W. Lawrence Woodruff, 46
- Salts of barium. C. Wolston, 370
- Several cases of diphtheria treated by antitoxin. Dr. Newell, 32
- Some peculiar symptoms. S. F. Shannon, 13, 67, 80, 100, 164, 193, 274, 308
- Strange case with pleuritic effusion. A. W. S. Cole, 318
- Strophanthus*. Byres Moir, 268
- Studies in materia medica. D. Dyce Brown, 315
- Symphytum in turned ankle. H. C. Allen, 43
- Supererogatory "Dont's," 380
- The A B C of arsenization, 427
- The Tomb of Hahnemann in Paris, translated from Dr. François Cartier's paper by W. A. Dewey, 300
- Therapeutics of the salts of barium. C. Wolston, 370
- Treatment of chronic cough. H. Clinton Crooker, 50
- The treatment of dysmenorrhea. W. G. Willard, 126
- The treatment of thirst that follows opening of the abdominal cavity. H. I. Ostrom, 333
- The wool jacket. J. Vogl, 222
- Typhoid fever: the homeopathic prescription. M. G. Violet, 16
- Alettris farinosa*, 38
- Alumina, 139, 171, 405
- Ammonium bro., 158, 403
- Ammonium carb., 251, 415
- Antimonium erud., 189, 408
- Antimonium tart., 43, 237, 391
- Apis, 42, 330, 390, 421
- Apocynum eannabium*, 350, 354, 423
- Arctium lappa*, 38
- Arnica, 211, 409
- Arsenic, 159, 189, 353, 368, 404, 408
- Aurum, 139, 397
- Aurum mur., 368
- Belladonna*, 12, 158, 172, 268, 389, 397, 403, 405, 417
- Barium, salts of, 370
- Boracic acid, 235, 413
- Bovista, 411
- Bryonia*, 43, 156, 211, 374, 391, 401, 409
- Cactus, 138, 331, 396
- Calcarea carb., 156, 157, 368, 402
- Calcarea iod., 315, 368, 420
- Calcarea phos., 368
- Camphor, 353
- Cantharis, 75, 393
- Cannabis indica*, 351, 424
- Capsicum, 369
- Carbolic acid, 295
- Carbo vegetabilis*, 250, 414
- Causticum, 369
- Chelidonium majus*, 352, 425
- China, 369
- Cimicifuga*, 267
- Cocculus indicus*, 228
- Conium, 315, 369
- Cieuta virosa*, 314, 419
- Colocynth*, 61, 392
- Cinnamon, 212, 411
- Conium, 420
- Creosote, 140, 282, 398, 418
- Crotalus*, 250, 353, 414
- Digitalis*, 266, 331, 352, 416, 421
- Dioscorea*, 61, 392
- Drosera*, 61, 392
- Elaps, 369
- Eupatorium arom.*, 156, 401
- Eupatorium perf.*, 213, 411
- Fagopyrum*, 12, 389
- Formica rufa*, 142, 399
- Glycerin, 295
- Glonoine, 125, 141, 251, 283, 331, 395, 399, 415, 418, 421
- Graphites, 92, 369, 394
- Hamamelis*, 61, 392
- Helonias*, 61, 392
- Hepar sul.*, 267, 369, 416
- Hydrastis can.*, 266, 416
- Hyoscyamine*, 53, 234, 412
- Hypericum*, 42, 390
- Ignatia*, 266, 416
- Iodine, 352, 424
- Ipecac, 406
- Ipecacuanha*, 187, 188, 279, 409
- Iris vers.*, 138, 140, 156, 396, 397, 401
- Kalmia latifolia*, 223
- Kali bich.*, 369
- Kali perman.*, 125, 394
- Kali mur.*, 370

REMEDIES USED.

A *bryonia* acrostic, 374

Achillea millefolium, 365

Acidum phosphor., 400

Acidum hydro., 250, 414

Aconite, 314, 353

Actea rac., 267, 282, 418

Adonidine, 354

Alcohol, 125

Lachesis, 353
 Lobelia, 267
 Lycopodium, 159, 212, 403, 410
 Lycopus virginicus, 353

 Magnesium phos., 134, 155, 173, 398, 401, 406
 Magnesia carb., 12, 389
 Mag. phos. and ferrum phos., 296
 Medorrhinum, 60, 189, 391, 408
 Mercurius sol., 251, 370, 415
 Millefolium, 350, 423
 Moschus, 353
 Myristica sebifera, 250, 414

 Natrum sulphuricum, 91, 352, 393, 425
 Naja, 189, 353, 408
 Nitric acid, 172, 350, 405, 423
 Nitro-glycerin, 283, 419
 Nux vomica, 61, 353, 393
 Nuctein, 423

 Oenanthe cro., 172, 405
 Ovi gallinæ pellicula, 221, 412
 Ova teste, 158
 Oxalic acid, 350, 423

 Picric acid, 156, 172, 401, 405
 Phillocactus, 140, 398
 Phosphoric acid, 155, 330, 421
 Phosphorus, 75, 171, 405, 393
 Phytolacca, 267, 417
 Plantago, 212, 410
 Platina, 314, 419
 Plumbum met., 139, 211, 331, 396, 410
 Podophyllum peltatum, 315
 Psorinum, 63, 379
 Prunus spin., 170, 405
 Pulsatilla, 42, 139, 189, 211, 267, 390, 397, 409
 Pyrogen, 189, 408

 Ranunculus bulb., 212, 410
 Rhatanhia, 141, 221, 399, 412
 Rheum, 173, 406
 Rhus aromatica, 92, 172, 394, 405
 Rhus radicans, 157, 402
 Rhus tox., 172, 173, 314, 405, 406, 413, 420

 Sanguinaria, 282
 Senecio aureus, 12, 389
 Sepia, 315, 420
 Silicea, 220, 267, 370, 416
 Solanum car., 60, 391
 Spigelia, 267, 417
 Spongia, 353
 Stannum, 74, 393
 Stellaria med., 42, 390
 Stramonium, 234
 Strophanthus, 331, 353, 422
 Strychnia, 125, 353
 Sulphur, 75, 250, 370, 393
 Syphilinum, 142, 400
 Symphytum, 43, 390

 Tartar emetic, 43, 237
 Tellurium, 370
 Terebinthia, 157, 332, 402, 422
 Thuja and pulsatilla, 419
 Thuja occidentalis, 103, 141, 398, 419
 Trombidium, 188, 407

 Veratrum, 198
 Veratrum viride, 32, 352, 424
 Materia Medica Miscellany, 12, 42, 60, 74, 91, 125, 138, 155, 171, 187, 211, 220, 234, 250, 266, 282, 313, 330, 388

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS TREATED.

Abortion after, creosotum in, 140
 Acute aural catarrh, plantago in, 212
 Etheromatous heart, cactus grand. in, 138
 Albuminuria; its treatment and relation to life insurance, 108
 Anæmia, naja trip. in, 189
 Antidote to rhus, 173
 Aphonia, ignatia in, 266
 Ascites, digitalis in, 266
 Ascites, senecio aureus in, 12
 Asthma, 261
 Asthma, ammonium bromatum in, 158
 Asthma, pulsatilla in, 139

 Bee sting, ipecacuanha in, 187, 279
 Bowel troubles, glonoine in, 283
 Bowel troubles, trombidium in, 188
 Burns, picric acid in, 156

 Cancer, cinnamon in, 212
 Cardiac dropsy, glonoine and digitalis in, 331
 Catarrhal pneumonia, terebinthia in, 332
 Cerebral congestion, acidum hydro. in, 250
 Chancroids, hydrastis can. in, 266
 Cholera, cicuta virosa in, 314
 Chronic abdominal pains, lycopodium in, 212
 Chronic bronchitis, bryonia in, 156
 Chronic constipation, plumbum met. in, 211
 Chronic headache, pulsatilla in, 211
 Chronic heart disease, 213
 Chronic laryngeal cough, pulsatilla in, 211
 Ciliary neuralgia, prunus spinosa in, 172
 Colic and diarrhea, colocynth in, 61
 Constipation, bryonia in, 211
 Constipation, graphites in, 92
 Convulsions, hypericum in, 42
 Constipation, lycopodium in, 159
 Constipation, plumbum and alumina in, 139
 Cough, phosphorus in, 75
 Croup, hepar sulph. in, 267
 Cystitis, cantharis in, 75

 Dropsy, 331
 Delayed menstruation, sulphur in, 75
 Diabetes, rhus aromatica in, 172
 Diarrhea, natrum sulphuricum in, 91
 Diarrhea, rheum in, 173
 Dysmenorrhea, actea race. in, 282
 Dysmenorrhea and anæmia, pulsatilla in, 42
 Dysmenorrhea, hot water in, 126

 East India intermittents, arsenic in, 189
 Eclampsia, veratrum in, 198
 Eczema, bryonia in, 43
 Enuresis, belladonna in, 268
 Epilepsy, oenanthe crocata in, 172
 Epilepsy, solanum carolinense in, 60
 Erysipelas, rhus tox. in, 172
 Exposure to wet, mag. phos. in, 155

 Facial neuralgia, iris versicolor in, 156
 Facial neuralgia, magnesia carb. in, 12
 Flatulent colic, dioscorea in, 61

 Gall-stone pains, ipecac. in, 188
 Gall-stone, nitro-glycerin in, 283
 Gastric affections with melancholia, phos. acid in, 155
 Gastric troubles, calcarea carb. in, 157
 Green vomiting, stramonium in, 234
 Headache, calcarea carb. in, 156
 Headache cured by iris, 138
 Headache, iris versicolor in, 140
 Headaches with vomiting, sanguinaria in, 282

Trachurus, *turboti* in, 157
 Uterine atresia, in jams, ovi gallinæ pellicula in, 221
Utricularia, *phillocactus* in, 140

Uterine atresia, medorrhinum in, 189
 Uterine cancer, lobelia in, 267
 Uterine inflammation, cimicifuga in, 267
 Uterine intermittent fever, eupatorium perf. in, 213
 Uterine intermittent fever, silica in, 220

Uterine disease, 315
 Uterine disease, 314

Uterine catarrh, stannum in, 74
 Uterine gonorrhea, medorrhinum in, 60
 Uterine ova, ova testa in, 158
 Uterine atresia remedies, 171, 350
 Uterine stools, iris versicolor in, 140
 Uterine rheumatism, bryonia in, 156

Uterus, phytolacca in, 267
 Uterine disease, sulphur in, 250

Nasal affections, operative treatment of, 341
 Necrosis of tibia, silica in, 267
 Neuralgia, formica rufa for, 142
 Neuralgia, iris versicolor in, 140
 Neuralgia, magnesia phos. in, 141
 Neuralgia, sepia in, 315
 Night blindness, nux vomica in, 61

Oena, pulsatilla in, 189
 Opium poisoning, kali perman. in, 125
 Ovarian tumor, apis in, 42

Phosphoric acid in scurvy with purpura, 330
 Pleurodynia, ranunculus bulbosus in, 212
 Pneumonia, glonoine, strychnia and alcohol in, 125
 Poisoning by boracic acid, 235
 Postpartum hemorrhage, 237
 Pregnancy, cresote in, 282
 Pregnancy with chronic dysentery, merc. sol. in, 251
 Pruritus vulvæ, helonias in, 62

Rachitis, calcaria iod. in, 315
 Rectal disorders, rhatanhia in, 141
 Removing placenta, mag. phos. in, 173
 Retention of urine, hyoscyamine in, 53
 Rheumatic conditions, fagopyrum in, 12
 Rheumatism of child, pulsatilla in, 267
 Rheumatism, infantile, cimicifuga in, 267
 Rheumatism of heart, spigelia in, 267
 Rheumatism, pyrogen in, 189
 Rheumatism, stellaria media in, 42

Scarlatina, ammonium carb. in, 251
 Sciatica, glonoine in, 251
 Sciatic neuralgia, glonoine in, 141
 Scrofulous ophthalmia, aurum in, 139
 Scurvy, with purpura, 330
 Scrofulous blebs, thus radicans in, 157
 Smallpox, antimonium tart. in, 43
 Sore mouth, eupatorium aromaticum in, 156
 Sore throat, belladonna in, 12
 Stomach, glycerin in affections of, 295
 Strychnine poisoning, belladonna in, 158
 Suppressed gonorrhea, syphilinum in, 142

Tedious labor, tartar emetic in, 237
 Terebinthia in catarrhal pneumonia, 332
 Tetanus, carbolic acid in, 295
 Tumor of the neck after a fall, arnica in, 211
 Turned ankle, symphytum in, 43
 Traumatic paralysis, arsenic in, 159

Twitching of eye, rhatanhia in, 221

Uterine hemorrhage, rhus aromatica in, 92

Varicocele, hamamelis in, 61

Warts, thuja for, 141
 Whitlow, myristica scb. in, 250
 Whooping cough, drosera in, 61

THERAPEUTICS.

Acetanilid in vomiting, 238
 Acid phos. in gastric affections with melancholia, 155, 400
 Acidum hydro. in cerebral congestion, 250, 414
 Actea racemosa in dysmenorrhea and headache, 282, 418
 Alcohol in the treatment of disease, 191
 Ammoniated collodion for insect bites, 178
 Ammonium bromatum in asthma, 158, 403
 Ammonium carb. in scarlatina, 251, 415
 Antidote to rhus, 173, 406
 Antimonium tart. in small pox, 43, 391
 Antitoxin in diphtheria, 289
 Apis in ovarian tumor, 42, 390
 Apis in poisoning from rhus tox., 330, 421
 Arnica in tumor of the neck after a fall, 211, 409
 Arsenic in East India intermittents, 189, 408
 Arsenic in traumatic paralysis, 159, 404
 Aurum in scrofulous ophthalmia, 139, 397

Belladonna in a characteristic sore throat, 12, 389
 Belladonna in enuresis, 268, 417
 Belladonna in strychnine poisoning, 158, 403
 Belladonna symptomatically, 139, 397
 Boracic acid, poisoning by, 235, 413
 Bovista in itching of coccyx, 411
 Bryonia in constipation, 211, 409
 Bryonia in eczema, 43, 391
 Bryonia in chronic bronchitis, 156, 401
 Bryonia in lumbar rheumatism, 156, 401

Cactus grand. in atheromatous heart, 138, 396
 Calcaria carb. in gastric troubles, 157, 402
 Calcaria carb. in headache, 156, 402
 Calcaria carb. in some peculiar symptoms, 12
 Calcaria iod. in rachitis, 315, 420
 Cantharis in cystitis, 75, 393
 Carbolic acid in tetanus, 295
 Cicuta virosa in cholera, 314, 419
 Cimicifuga in infantile rheumatism, 267
 Cinnamon for cancer, 212, 346, 411
 Coal oil in obstetrics, 70
 Colocynth in colic and diarrhæa, 61, 392
 Conium in stiffness of fingers, 315, 420
 Creosotum in backache after abortion, 140, 395
 Cresote in pregnancy, 282, 418
 Crotalus in erysipelas after vaccination, 250, 414

Digitalis in ascites, 266, 416
 Dioscorea in flatulent colic, 61, 392
 Drosera in whooping cough, 61

Eupatorium aromaticum in sore mouth, 156, 401
 Eupatorium perf. in intermittent fever, 213, 411

Fagopyrum in rheumatic conditions, 12, 389
 Formica rufa in neuralgia of the head, 142, 399

Gasoline, a new use for, 10
 Glonoine in bowel troubles, 283, 418
 Glonoine, in cardiac dropsy, 421
 Glonoine and digitalis in cardiac dropsy, 331
 Glonoine in sciatica, 251, 415
 Glonoine in sciatic neuralgia, 141, 399
 Glonoine, strychnia, and alcohol in pneumonia, 125, 395

Glycerin in affections of the stomach, 295
Graphites in constipation, 92, 394

Hamamelis in varicocele, 61, 392
Helonias in pruritus vulvæ, 61, 392
Hepar sulph. in croup, 267, 416
Honey in erysipelas, 104
Hot water in dysmenorrhea, 126, 395
Hydrastis can. locally in chancre, 266, 416
Hyoscyamine in retention of urine, 53
Hyoscyamine, proving of, 412

Ignatia in aphonia, 266, 416
Iodine in the thyroid gland, 352
Ipecacuanha and bee sting, 187, 279, 407
Ipecac. in gall-stone colic, 188, 406
Iris versicolor in facial neuralgia, 156, 401
Iris versicolor in headache of twenty years standing, 138, 396
Iris versicolor in headache, neuralgia, and loose stools, 140, 397.

Kali perman. in opium poisoning, 125, 394
Kalmia latifolia, 223

Lachesis, facts concerning its origin, 23
Lobelia in infantile colic, 267, 416
Lycopodium in chronic abdominal pains, 212, 410
Lycopodium in constipation, 158, 403

Magnesia carb. in facial neuralgia, 12, 389
Magnesia phos. in exposure to wet, 155, 401
Magnesia phos. in removing placenta, 173, 406
Magnesia phos. for neuralgia, 141, 398
Medorrhinum in incipient phthisis, 189, 408
Medorrhinum in latent gonorrhea, 60, 391
Mercurius sol. in pregnancy complicated with chronic dysentery, 251, 415
Myristica sebifera in whitlow, 250, 414.

Naja tripudians in anæmic conditions, 189, 408
Natrium sulphuricum in diarrhea, 91, 393
Nitro-glycerin for gall-stone, 283, 419
Nux vomica in night blindness, 61, 393

Oenanthe crocata in epilepsy, 172, 405
Ova testa in leucorrhœa, 158, 404
Ovi gallinæ pellicula in heart and ovarian pains, 221, 412
Oxalic acid in locomotor ataxia, 350, 423

Phyllocactus in heart troubles, 140, 398
Phosphoric acid in scurvy, 421
Phosphorus in cough, 75, 393
Phytolacca in mastitis, 267, 417
Picric acid in burns, 156, 401
Plantago in acute aural catarrh, 212, 410
Platina in irresistible impulse to kill, 314, 419
Plumbum and alumina in constipation, 139, 396
Plumbum met. in chronic constipation, 211, 410
Prunus spinosa in ciliary neuralgia, 172, 405
Psorinum, notes from a lecture by H. C. Allen, 63
Pulsatilla and cimicifuga in rheumatism, 267, 416
Pulsatilla in asthma, 139, 397
Pulsatilla in dysmenorrhea and profound anæmia, 42, 390
Pulsatilla in chronic headache, 211, 409
Pulsatilla in chronic laryngeal cough, 211, 409
Pulsatilla in ozæna, 190, 409
Pyrogen in rheumatism, 189, 408

Ranunculus bulbosus in pleurodynia, 212, 410
Rhatanhia in rectal disorders, 141, 399
Rhatanhia in twitching of eye, 221, 412
Rheum in diarrhea, 173, 406
Rhus aromatica in diabetes, 172, 405

Rhus aromatica in uterine hemorrhage, 92, 394
Rhus radicans in serous blebs, 157, 402
Rhus and aconite in eye troubles, 314, 420
Rhus, antidote to, 173
Rhus tox., a peculiar symptom, 406
Rhus tox., erysipelas and a tumor, 172, 405
Rhus tox. in hip-joint disease, 314, 420

Sanguinaria in headaches with vomiting, 282, 418
Scopolamine in accommodation, 283
Scopolamine hydrochloride, 283, 419
Senecio aureus in ascites, 12, 389
Sepia in neuralgia, 315, 420
Silicea in intermittent fever, 220, 411
Silica in necrosis of tibia, 267, 416
Solanum carolinense in epilepsy, 60, 391
Spigelia in rheumatism of heart, 267, 417
Stannum in laryngeal catarrh, 74, 393
Stellaria media in rheumatism, 42, 390
Stramonium in green vomiting, 234, 412
Strophanthus, digitalis, and cactus in dropsy, 331, 422
Sulphur in meningitis, 250, 414
Sulphur in delayed menstruation, 75, 393
Syphillinum in suppressed gonorrhea, 142, 400

Tartar emetic in tedious labor, 237
Terebinth in hematuria, 157
Terebinth in catarrhal pneumonia, 422
Thuja locally for warts, 141, 398
Trombidium in bowel troubles, 188, 407

Veratrum in eclampsia, 198.

OBITUARY.

Ferson, John L., 248
Given, Adam, 355
Raue, C. G., 278, 338

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

A Compend of the Principles of Homeopathy. Wm. Boericke, 345
Century, The, 136, 348
Chronic Diseases, The, 87
Cosmopolitan Magazine, 24
Defense of the Organon, The, 87.
Fisher's Homeopathic Text-book of Surgery, 24, 53, 57
Greater Diseases of the Liver. J. C. Burnett, 52
Jones' prescription cards, 102
Lippincott's Magazine, 344
Manual of the Essentials of Eye and Ear. J. H. Buffum, 40
Pocket Register, The, of H. Berndt & Co., 85
Practice of Medicine. G. J. Jones and G. W. Hopkins, 84
Practice of Medicine, The. W. C. Goodno, 133
Review of Reviews, 348
Scribners', 136, 168, 296, 312
Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, 53, 101
Transactions of New York Homeopathic Medical Society, 134
Washburn's Manual of Pathology, 347

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, 22, 23, 51, 100, 196, 263, 310
Brooks, Caroline F., 263
Bunn, F. C., 100
Dunham College, 22
How shall a beginner begin? 379
Johnson, Chas. E., 310
Lachesis, concerning, 23.
Rogers, L. D., 196

PERSONS REFERRED TO.

- Aldrich, H. C., 151
 Allen, Addie, 153
 Allen, G. E., 311
 Allen, H. C., 38, 43, 62, 63, 153
 Allen, J. H., 23
 Allen, T. F., 265, 281, 315
 Bacmeister, T., 23
 Balch, E. T., 73
 Baldwin, Orpha D., 39
 Bascom, Dr., 34
 Barr, F. H., 148
 Bartlett, Clarence, 133
 Beckwith, D. H., 53
 Beebe, H. E., 53, 182, 345
 Bellairs, R. H., 42
 Bennett, Annetta, 24
 Besemer, M., 247
 Biggar, H. F., 152, 182, 345
 Bishop, H. D., 75
 Boericke, Wm., 345
 Boynton, F. H., 217
 Boynton, J. R., 107
 Brewster, A. G., 142
 Brewster, Flora A., 214
 Brocher, Alma, 23
 Brown, D. Dyce, 283, 315
 Bruce, E. M., 36
 Buffum, J. H., 40
 Burnett, J. Compton, 52, 327

 Calvert, J. W., 215
 Campbell, R. A., 54
 Cash, R. Midgely, 352
 Champlin, H. W., 201
 Claypool, Albert, 135
 Clarke, A. J., 233
 Clarke, W. B., 365
 Clifton, A. C., 344
 Clokey, Allison, 180
 Cole, W. S., 318
 Coon, George Samuel, 214
 Covert, James W., 214
 Cowperthwaite, A. C., 103
 Crawford, Joseph G., 103
 Crocker, H. Clinton, 50
 Crutcher, Howard, 22, 120, 143, 245
 Cummer, R. J., 71, 97, 364
 Cushing, A. M., 141
 Custis, Marvin A., 150

 Dale, Harvey, 87
 Dassler, P. H., 168
 Day, L. A. L., 62
 Deady, Charles, 63
 Delancey, S. S., 98
 Decker, W. M., 193
 Deschere, Martin, 244
 Deuel, W. E., 311
 Dewey, W. A., 23, 40, 56, 69, 88, 139, 173, 309, 350
 Diedrich, P., 51
 Drake, Emma F. A., 249
 Dudgeon, R. E., 327
 Dudley, P., 375
 Duff, P. S., 156
 Duffield, A. M., 247, 346
 Duncan, T. C., 21, 36, 92, 164

 Elliott, C. S., 279
 Engel, Hugo, 53, 116, 119, 151
 Fagaley, Ida M., 71
 Fahnestock, C. S., 38
 Fahnestock, J. C., 151
 Fellows, C. Gurnee, 35
 Fisher, Arthur, 183
 Fisher, C. E., 23, 24, 35, 36, 37, 38, 53, 71, 87, 148, 338, 366
 Fiske, W. M. L., 25
 Fort, J. A., 111
 Foster, R. N., 37

 Gangloff, Charles L., 311
 Garrison, J. B., 349
 Gatchell, Ch., 132
 Gentry, W. D., 307
 Gilbert, C. B., 308
 Goldsbrough, G. F., 332
 Goodno, W. C., 133
 Grob, A. F., 138
 Guilbert, E. A., 54

 Hale, E. M., 45, 354
 Halliday, E. M., 23
 Hansen, Oscar, 298, 319
 Harrison, Julia Cleves, 135
 Hawkes, W. J., 23, 39, 344
 Hayden, W. R., 102, 328
 Hayward, Charles W., 108
 Heath, Alfred, 15, 326
 Helmuth, W. Tod, 11
 Hill, E. H., 140
 Hinman, A. W., 27
 Hinsdale, W. B., 246
 Hopkins, G. W., 24, 84
 Horner, J. Richey, 2, 328
 Hoyne, T. S., 344
 Hughes, Richard, 327

 Ironsides, A. S., 42

 Jackson, S. A., 172
 James, Bushrod W., 71
 James, Walter, 155
 Jewitt, E. H., 148
 Jones, G. J., 84
 Jones, S. A., 134, 344
 Johnson, Cora M., 24
 Johnson, Thaddeus L., 54

 Kapp, M. W., 179
 Kent, J. T., 48
 Ker, C. B., 159
 Kershaw, J. M., 40
 Kinne, T. Y., 53, 245
 Kraft, Frank, 16, 27, 45
 Krauss, W. C., 141

 Lambert, J. R. P., 223
 Lee, J. M., 23
 Lindley, Harvard, 156
 Longeway, M. Louise, 364
 Loomis, E. C., 115
 Lowes, J. E., 54

 McElwee, L. C., 47
 McCauley, John C., 105
 McMillan, Frances, 365
 Martin, Thomas Charles, 344
 Mayer, C. R., 365
 Miller, E. P., 156
 Mills, W. S., 145, 278
 Minor, T. C., 55
 Mitchell, J. S., 34, 37, 374
 Moir, Byres, 268
 Monroe, A. L., 46, 55, 96, 139
 Montgomery, J. P., 140
 Mulheron, J. J., 56

- Newell, Dr., 32, 38
 Noe, A. T., 150
 Norton, A. B., 183
- Ord, W. T., 141
 Ostrom, H. I., 103, 333
- Plimpton, Clara C., 311
 Pollock, J. R., 311, 364
 Pope, A. C., 228
 Price, E. C., 374
 Porter, Eugene H., 183, 313
 Pullar, Dr., 327
 Purdom, T. E., 337
- Quay, Geo. H., 34
- Ravold, H. J., 183
 Reed, R. G., 368
 Reynolds, W. U., 329
 Roberts, T. G., 38, 62, 111
 Roberts, L. D., 196, 312
 Roll, A. C., 365
 Runnels, T. Moses, 183, 196
- Sanders, J. Kent, 214
 Sanders, Orren S., 41
 Sawyer, C. E., 180
 Schenck, H. D., 365
 Schultz, E. M., 167
 Shannon, S. F., 13, 64, 67, 80, 100, 164, 193, 274, 308, 428
 Shelton, G. C., 185
 Simmons, N. R., 43
 Smith, Dudley, 245
 Smith, Henry M., 106
 Smith, J. Heber, 88, 151
 Smith, St. Clair, 183, 281
 Snader, E. R., 138
 Stettler, Cornelia A., 344
 Stevens, Rollin H., 39
 Stewart, W. R., 129
- Talbot, I. T., 246
 Tappan, Ella C. Jones, 57
 Tennant, C. F., 239
 Tomhagen, J. A., 38, 62, 78, 107, 153
 Tooker, R. N., 34
 Thomson, J. W., 142
 Tremaine, J. E., 142
 Twynam, G. W., 307
- Van Baun, W. W., 24
 Van Denburgh, M. W., 374
 Violet, M. G., 16
 Vogl, J., 222
- Waterhouse, E. R., 69
 Waters, M. H., 89
 Watts, Charles Jackson, 40
 Wesselhoeft, Conrad, 375
 Wesselhoeft, W. P., 173
 Wheeler, B. A., 367
 Wilcox, D. G., 266
 Willard, J. P., 265
 Willard, Wm. G., 37, 126
 Wilson, T. P., 120, 272, 328
 Wood, J. C., 364
 Wolston, C., 370
 Woodruff, W. L., 46
- Another new remedy, 116
 "Are doctors free citizens of the U. S.?" 341
 A vegetable digestant, 262
- Bicycle riding a factor in prostatitis and stricture of the uterus, 164
 Bladder symptoms, 198, 199
 Baby's bath, 340
- Chemical examination in stomach disease, 178
 Cycling and the saddle, 70
- Dunham house-warming, the, 20
- Electrolysis for the surgical treatment of stricture, 111
 Experiments in corpore vito, 428
- Foods for disease, 136
 Foreign bodies in the throat, 82
 "Futility of medical legislation," 174
- Getting a bean out of the nose, 176
 Getting a ring off a finger, 176
- How to pass a catheter over an enlarged prostate. E. R. Waterhouse, 69
 Hahnemann, Samuel (Poem). T. P. Wilson, 273
 Homeopathy in Virginia, 82
 How to shorten the scrotum, 289
 Hereditary drunkenness, 215
 Helmutiana, 355
 Heard in Paris, 365
- Inhaling chloroform, 70
 Illegitimacy, 216
 Injuries to the spine, 213
 In re pessaries, 70
- Materia medica for restlessness, 155
 Materia Medica Miscellany, 12, 42, 60, 74, 91, 125, 138, 155, 171, 187, 211, 220, 234, 250, 266, 282, 313, 330
 Medical bon mots, 14
 Materia medica in motion, 187
 More haste, less speed, 82
- Newspaper surgery, 48
 New sterilizer called the hygeia. W. M. Decker, 193
 No more crying babies, 339
- Practical points in pneumonia, 130
 Precocious menstruation, 340
- Regarding lumbarin, 116
 Remedial food, 272
 Removing foreign bodies from nose, 198
 Restlessness, materia medica for, 155
 Resuscitation of the still-born, 296
- Some good eye notes, 199
 Some remembers for doctors, 163
 Spanish students' joke, 366
 Stiffness of fingers, 315
 Stirrupiculture, 176
 Suggestions in the treatment of sea-sickness, 179
- Table showing chief drug indications in urethritis, 192
 Therapeutic brief, 230
 Therapeutic fragments, 235
 Transportation committee bulletin, 69, 163, 178
 The theory of biochemic medicine, 117
 Thyroid gland troubles, 352
 Tobacco and microbes, 350

SELECTIONS.

- Allen's, T. F., mode of prescribing, 265
 An American parable of the blacksmith and the physician, 342

Tongue, the shape of, 365
 The treatment of bee stings, 327
 The tongue, related to, 342
 Vaccination with calf lymph, 250
 Virtues of an egg, 365

What the tongue indicates, 104, 216, 238

HOMEOPATHIC JOURNALS.

Clinician, 379
 Denver Journal of Homeopathy, 347
 Hahnemannian Monthly, 378
 Hahnemannian Advocate, 10, 108
 Homeopathic Envoy, The, 376
 Homeopathic Guide, The, 87, 180
 Homeopathic Physician, The, 376
 Homeopathic Review, The, 151, 378
 Homeopathic World, The, 151, 377
 Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, 377
 Homeopathic Recorder, 378
 Indian Homeopathic Review, The, 88
 Materia Medica Journal, 328, 379
 Medical Arena, 151
 Medical Century, 377
 Medical Counselor Co., 39, 148, 376
 Medical Era, 148
 New England Medical Gazette, 377
 N. A. Journal of Homeopathy, 379
 New York Medical Times, 379
 Official Surgery, Journal of, 377,
 Pacific Coast Journal of Homopathy, 89, 214, 311, 379
 Southern Journal of Homeopathy, 71, 151

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 88, 104
 Cleveland Medical College, 14, 247, 311
 Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 135, 364
 College Platform, 14, 153
 Dunham Medical College, 38
 Hering College, 38, 62, 107
 Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, 344
 Homeopathic Medical College of University of Michigan,
 19, 182, 313, 349
 Kansas City Homopathic Medical College, 14, 135
 Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College, 179, 149

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETIES.

Alumni Association of Homeopathic Medical College
 of Missouri, 104
 American Institute of Homeopathy, 86, 90, 119, 182, 200,
 201, 209, 217, 244, 270, 383
 California State Homeopathic Medical Society, 181
 Chicago Homeopathic Society, 182
 Cleveland Homeopathic Society, 53, 71, 104, 182
 Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society, 179
 Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Society, 151, 364
 Kansas Homeopathic Society, 179
 Kentucky Homeopathic Medical Society, 180
 Maine Homeopathic Medical Society, 24
 Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, 364
 Miami Valley Homeopathic Society, 9
 Minnesota Homeopathic Medical Society, 179
 Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 53, 151
 Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association, 183, 196
 Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic
 Society, 182
 Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Association, The, 55
 Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society, 10, 148, 115, 175,
 180
 Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, The, 19, 38,
 312

GLOBULES.

Globules, 23, 39, 53, 71, 86, 103, 119, 134, 147, 167, 179,
 197, 214, 244, 263, 278, 295, 310, 327, 344, 381, 434

OUR PORTRAITS.

Allen, Addie, 153
 Balch, E. T., 73
 Boynton, F. H., 217
 Burial certificate, engraving of, 297
 Champlin, Henry W., 201
 Clarke, A. J., 233
 Dasster, P. H., 168
 Drake, Emma F. A., 249
 Fiske, W. M. L., 25
 Garrison, J. B., 349
 Helmuth, W. Tod, 11
 Hahnemann's tomb, 297
 Hayward, M. P., 137
 McCauley, John C., 105
 Porter, E. H., 313
 Reynolds, W. U., 329
 Sanders, Orren S., 41
 Shelton, G. C., 185
 Smith, St. Clair, 281
 Tappan, Ella C. Jones, 57
 Waters, M. H., 89
 Wheeler, B. A., 367
 Willard, J. P., 265
 Woodruff, W. L., 381

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